"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Thursday partly cloudy; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,096. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES DRIVE TOWARD FERE FROM TWO SIDES; GERMANS BATTLE FIERCELY TO ESCAPE TRAP; FRENCH GAIN NEAR MONTDIDIER; CAPTURE 1,500

DEMOCRATS OPEN CONVENTION WITH SLAP AT HEARST

Adopt Seabury Resolution Repudiating "Every Truckler with Country's Enemies."

MOTION CAUSES TUMULT

But Goes Through Without Dissent—Hearst Men Now Suggest Swann.

SMITH LEADS IN THE RACE

Platform Attests Loyalty to Wilson, Praising Conduct of War and Demanding Military Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 23.—As if responding to the pull of a trigger, the Democratic State Conference, meeting here today, halted on the threshold and threw aside the essential routine business of its opening session long enough to adopt the following resolution, submitted by Samuel Seabury, former Judge of the Court of Appeals, who two years ago was Democratic candidate for Governor and now is the acknowledged leader of a movement to prevent the nomination of William Randolph Hearst for that office:

"Resolved, That this conference of Democrats of the State of New York do renew to the President of the United States their whole-hearted support and confidence in his magnificent struggle to make the world free for democracy, and, as an earnest of their loyalty, repudiate every truckler with our country's enemies who strives or has striven to extenuate or excuse such crimes against humanity as the rape of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the German policy of assassination by submarines; who seeks or has sought to sow dissension among our allies or now seeks to capitalize by election to public office the latent treason whose total annihilation is the most pressing need of the hour."

Although the resolution was blind as far as naming any persons against whom it might have been directed was concerned, there was not a delegate in the conference who did not grasp in an instant its thinly veiled meaning. The response was immediate.

Judge Seabury had not found it in him to possess his soul in patience until the completion of such business as the adoption of rules and creation of a Committee on Resolutions before he launched his red-hot attack on disloyalty in high places. With the conference plainly chafing under the delay and in a turmoil of impatience, resolutions for a set of rules and the creation of necessary working committees were adopted. Then all rules were suspended and the Seabury resolution was adopted viva voce and without dissent.

Hearst Proposes Swann.

As a result of the Seabury resolution, the followers of W. R. Hearst tonight proposed District Attorney Edward Swann of New York as a candidate for Governor, whom Mr. Hearst would support. The proposal for a compromise was turned down flat by Tammany Leader Murphy. Alfred E. Smith positively will be designated in the conference tomorrow. This proposal followed an unsuccessful attempt by the Hearst men here to get Mayor Hylan to come to his aid and put pressure on Murphy. He demanded time to consider a similar demand yesterday. Tonight the Hearst men were unable to communicate with him at all. If this should mean a parting of the ways between Hearst and Hylan it would rob Hearst of his best support in the conference—the McCooey delegation from Brooklyn.

The Seabury Incident.

The incident of the Seabury resolution was intense with dramatic interest. It shook the conference out of the lethargy with which it had listened to the long keynote speech, delivered by Judge Joseph Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls, when he took up his duties as temporary Chairman. The delegates, men and women, and the spectators with them had risen, as is the custom, to applaud the closing peroration of Judge Kellogg's speech, while a band was noisily preparing for the stirring melody of "Over There," when Judge Seabury made his way down the aisle toward the rostrum and demanded a hearing. It was almost as though his resolution had been sprung to provide the instant answer to an appeal carried in the closing period of the keynote speech.

"So throughout the effort and aim of every member of this conference, whether he comes from the crowded and congested sections of the cities or from the beautiful villages with which the Empire State abounds, or from the farms of its great agricultural localities, or from the fastenesses of its mountains, will be so to approve measures and to so select men that thus, supplementing the history record of achieve-

Continued on Page Six.

American Seaplanes Guard Large Area Off English Coast

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 23, (Associated Press.)—American aviators today took over from the British one of the most important seaplane stations on the English coast, from which they will do continuous patrol duty over a large area of the sea.

The American aviators stationed on the English coast have heretofore been working as part of the British squadrons, and this is the first purely American station in England.

The taking over of the station was accompanied by a brief ceremony, at which the American machines lined up on the field and the British and American airmen stood at salute while the American flag was run up.

U-BOAT SINKS SHIP OFF MAINE COAST

Survivors of Fishing Schooner Shelled on Monday Arrive at Port.

MORE COMING IN DORIES

Vessel with Cargo of Halibut Attacked 60 Miles Southeast of Cape Porpoise.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., July 23.—Four men landed in a dory at Cape Porpoise today, reporting that their fishing schooner, the Robert and Richard of Gloucester, had been sunk by a German submarine on Cashe Bank, sixty miles southeast of Cape Porpoise, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Other dories, containing twenty-three men, were coming in behind them, they said. The schooner had just stocked up with halibut for the Boston market.

Motor boats went out to search for the other dories. The first dory-men to arrive had rowed for sixty miles, and were thoroughly exhausted. They were James E. McKenzie, Fred Martell, and Nicholas Fernald.

The men said that the schooner had been destroyed by a bomb. The submarine, they stated, came out of the water a few hundred yards distant and sent a shell screaming over their bow. The crew promptly swung the schooner up into the wind and took to their boats. Then the raider sent a boat aboard the schooner, apparently took only her papers, placed a bomb and left her. A few minutes later an explosion sent the vessel to the bottom. No other ships were in sight at the time. The submarine was last seen going south on the surface. The attack was approximately 100 miles north of the spot where a U-boat sank four coal barges off Orleans, Cape Cod, Sunday morning.

Captain Wharton of the lost schooner, who reached shore later in another boat, gave the first connected story of the sea raider's exploit. He said the submarine was 250 feet long and carried two guns. This would indicate that there were at least two raiders off the New England coast if the Cade Cod residents who witnessed the sinking of four coal barges off Orleans on Sunday were correct in estimating that the U-boat was 400 feet long. The U-boat off the Maine coast came down on the schooner from the north and was well outside the limit of either coastwise or transatlantic shipping routes. When the Cape Cod raider was last seen she was headed south. Here is Captain Wharton's story:

"We had finished fishing on the Western Banks Friday, and were heading for Boston. Shortly before noon Monday we saw the submarine coming up astern from the north. We made her out first at least two miles distant. She was following a zigzag course, and, after looking her over, we concluded she was an American patrol boat. We didn't pay much attention to her after that until she had worked up to within a mile or so of us, when she sent a shot over our bow. We tumbled into the dories, leaving six of them on deck.

"As soon as the German came up within hailing distance three men—the commander, first officer, and a seaman—came on deck. The first officer ordered us to send a boat alongside. I went over in my boat and rowed the three Germans to the schooner and boarded her with them. Both officers spoke good English but had little to say. The first officer, however, loosened up a bit. He went down into the cabin to get the ship's papers and the American flag I kept there.

"When he came up on deck he said: 'This is the second American flag I have now. I have one in my Summer home in Maine, and I'll keep this to go with it some day.' I opened my eyes at this statement and asked him if he lived in Maine. He had lived in America a long time, he told me, and had had a Summer home in Maine since 1896. He was a big chap. He and the sailor wore working clothes and were a rather rough looking lot. The Captain was the only one in uniform. I didn't see any others of the crew. The first officer superintended the placing of the

Continued on Page Six.

PRESIDENT ORDERS LAND WIRES TAKEN OVER ON JULY 31

Only Telegraph and Telephone Systems Will Come Under Federal Control Immediately.

BURLESON TO BE DIRECTOR

Postmaster Urges Co-operation of Present Owners and Promises Little Interference.

NO HINT AT CENSORSHIP

Asserts There Will Be No Change in Press Service, Except Where It Might Be Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—By the terms of a proclamation signed by President Wilson and made public today, all of the telegraph and telephone systems in the United States will come under Government control at midnight on July 31 and will thereafter, for the period of the war, be directed by Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson.

The resolution adopted by Congress on July 16 after much bitter debate in the Senate, provided that the Government might also assume control of marine cable and radio systems. It was said today that, because of the questions of foreign ownership involved, no immediate action would be taken in this matter until a thorough investigation is made. The Navy Department now exercises a strict censorship over the cable or wireless systems.

Mr. Burleson's first act was to name a committee composed of John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General; David J. Lewis, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, and William H. Lamar, Solicitor for the Post Office Department, to take general charge of the situation. Mr. Burleson will act as Chairman of the committee. It is said that a large organization, with executive headquarters at the Post Office Building here, will be formed gradually.

Mr. Lewis, a former Congressman from Maryland, first came into prominence by his activity in obtaining parcel post legislation, and, like Mr. Burleson, he is looked upon as one of the strongest advocates of Government ownership of certain public utilities. The selection of Mr. Koons and Mr. Lamar as assistants of Mr. Burleson had been expected.

The President's proclamation provides that the systems taken over are to receive a rental, to be determined by the President, and may have recourse to the courts if the sum is considered unsatisfactory. It further gives the power to Mr. Burleson to turn back any system or part thereof to the owners. While there are but two telegraph systems, it is said that there are about 9,000 telephone units involved. Pending readjustments the officers and employes now in charge under private control will retain their positions. The proclamation follows:

Whereas, it is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and to take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone system, and every part thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto, whatsoever, and all materials and supplies.

It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control, and operation of such telegraph and telephone systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson. Said Postmaster General may perform the duties hereby and hereunder imposed upon him, so long and to such extent and in such manner as he shall determine, through the owners, managers, Boards of Directors, receivers, officers, and employes of such telegraph and telephone systems.

Until and except so far as said Postmaster General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, Boards of Directors, receivers, officers, and employes of the various telegraph and telephone systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of said systems, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners, or managers, as the case may be.

Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures, and other obligations, may be paid in due course; and such regular dividends and interest may continue to

Continued on Page Eight.

British Munition Workers Refuse Truce and Quit

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The munitions labor dispute took a turn for the worse yesterday, and the outlook last night was considered grave. At Coventry the decision to return to work pending the national conference was not respected by the rank and file, who to the number of about 12,000 came out on strike. Birmingham men determined to cease work today, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at Manchester decided last night to hand in notices to cease work.

LONDON EXPECTS NEW RAIDS SOON

Measures Taken to Safeguard Historic and Artistic Landmarks in Capital.

BLOW AT BERLIN LIKELY

Belief That Other Cities in Interior of Germany Also Will Be Targets for Airmen.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The weather admittedly plays an important part in the defence of England against German air raids. The time will shortly arrive when more or less settled conditions can be expected to prevail, and with the approach of that date speculation grows rife as to what "the long-range bombing season" is likely to bring forth.

British confidence in retaining ascendency in the air runs high, and experts like Lord Montague of Beaulieu have in published speeches made statements which have created public belief that Berlin and other big cities in the interior of Germany will before long receive much the same treatment as the munition-making centres of the Rhineland have been enduring latterly, much, according to authoritative reports, to the serious detriment of German morale and production of war material.

It is nevertheless recognized here that conditions which will make the bombing of Berlin and other long-range objects possible will similarly make German operations against London and other British places feasible. The defensive in the matter of air raids is axiomatically inferior to the offensive, and though General Ashmore, who is in special charge of the metropolitan air defences, may have some surprises in store, the advent of German air raiders is not dismissed from calculations.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Board of Works for some time past has been taking extensive measures to safeguard historic and artistic landmarks in the capital, though it is recognized that a direct hit by the new large bombs such as both sides now presumably have at their service would play havoc with ordinary methods of protection.

Aerial bombing has become an exact science. In the early days of the war the dropping of bombs was largely a matter of luck, and the straight eye of the aviator was the only factor relied upon for success. Today, however, matters are entirely different. Accurate bomb sights have been produced, which, carefully used, are a guarantee of a bomb falling on the object aimed at within a very small margin of error. Of course, as in the case of all such instruments, the human element is sometimes responsible for errors of calculation, and a small error on a bomb sight at 15,000 feet will send a bomb far out of its course. In the words of an airman, who has done some splendid raiding work in France, "It is wonderful what you can miss with a bomb."

Aerial photographs taken after raids have shown that the majority of British bombs do reach their billets in Germany or in the German lines. In the excitement of work of this kind, often in the midst of heavy shellfire, a very cool head is required to manipulate an instrument as delicate as a bombsight. British airmen receive very thorough training in bombing before they are allowed to proceed overseas and must obtain a certain number of hits before they can graduate.

It is thought that quite a lot of wanton and useless destruction of private property in England by German raiders is due to sheer bad bombing, for even if the motive of a certain proportion of the raids is merely "frightfulness," it must be assumed that in other cases where workmen's cottages a few miles away from munition works have been blown up it was the factory which was aimed at and missed.

Undoubtedly the Central Powers are behind the Allies in regard to bombing gear, for on a large German twin-engined bombing airplane recently captured was found a crude copy of an

Continued on Page Three.

BRAVE DEEDS OF OUR MEN

How a Runner, After Five Were Killed Before Him, Took Appeal for Help.

LEAPED FROM HOLE TO HOLE

Escaped Shots and Started Back with Reinforcements, but Was Killed by a Shell.

DOCTOR LED IN A RESCUE

Saved 40 Wounded Americans from Foe—Chaplain Entered Lines to Nurse Our Men.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 22.—Stories of American bravery and disregard of peril in the last week's fighting are so numerous that it seems unfair to others to recount their feats.

There are two or three that seem supreme.

During the fighting north of Château-Thierry a well-known physician, hailing from West Virginia, a Captain in the ranks, was in charge of a certain hospital corps.

Word came that behind an embankment, sheltered by a line of thin woods, were fourteen Germans guarding forty captured American wounded. This point was a kilometer behind the German front line.

His stretcher bearers were all busy, so this Captain got eight privates in charge of a Corporal, supplied them with stretchers, and went to get those American wounded, who had been seven hours without medical aid. The erstwhile dignified practitioner, 46 years old, crawled on his stomach with his squad past our front line, down a big ditch, and drew near the Germans and the wounded captives.

Crawling close to the group the Captain stepped boldly into the open and demanded the surrender of the Germans.

The enemy began shooting, despite the doctor's Red Cross, whereupon the Corporal and his eight privates opened fire on the Germans, killing eight. The other six surrendered.

The captured Germans and the Americans who could walk acted as stretcher bearers for the more seriously wounded. Two slightly wounded Americans insisted on being allowed to carry on a stretcher a wounded German, saying he had saved their lives. According to the Americans, the German guards were going to kill them all, but the wounded German persuaded the guards to agree to wait until nightfall for the execution.

Led by the medical Captain the cavalcade, with forty wounded, lay on the edge of the wood until dark, and all got back to an American hospital safely.

Next day this doctor was killed by a German sniper, and therefore I am not permitted to give his name. This is a typical instance of the bravery and devotion of the American army doctors.

No less is to be said of our chaplains. To illustrate, I will cite one case: When the Germans crossed the Marne and advanced against the Americans through Mezy, many of our men were wounded in a brave stand. Two days later an airplane brought word that Americans had been seen lying in a graveyard in Mezy, presumably wounded.

This chaplain, with a squad of volunteers, went through the German lines and to the graveyard, where he found Private Knight with three wounded Americans.

He stayed there two days and nights, giving food and water to the wounded men, with every move placing him in danger of death. The keeper of the mausoleum had conducted a private hospital until the chaplain came. The three wounded

Continued on Page Two.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 23.

Night Report.—On both sides of the Ourcq attacks by our troops during the day obtained satisfactory results, notwithstanding the tenacious resistance offered by the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and went beyond Le Plessier-Juleu and reached the western outskirts of Oulchy-la-Ville. We occupied the village of Montgru.

South of the Ourcq Franco-American troops crossed the Château-Thierry road, carrying their line more than a kilometer to the east. The village of Rocourt is in our hands, as well as the greater part of Châtelet Wood.

On the right bank of the Marne we made new progress north of Mont-St. Père and Charteves, which is in our hands. Likewise we enlarged our bridgehead at Jaulgonne.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims there were violent engagements. Between the Ardre and Vrigny Franco-British troops attacked strong enemy positions and advanced more than a kilometer, inflicting heavy losses. The British took 300 prisoners and five cannon.

North of Montdidier a local operation this morning enabled us to capture Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers. We took 1,500 prisoners, including thirty officers.

Day Report.—Along the whole battlefront only artillery actions were reported during the past night.

North of Montdidier a local operation, which was conducted in a vigorous manner, resulted in the capture by the French of the villages of Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers. The French up to the present have taken 330 prisoners.

Otherwise the night was calm.

German

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)

Night Report.—There have been local engagements on the western bank of the Ayre.

Between Soissons and Rheims the Crown Prince's army frustrated a strong attack by joint enemy forces.

Day Report.—At many points on the front British detachments advanced against our lines. They were repulsed. Artillery activity revived in the evening.

There was quiet on the battlefront at times. South of the Aisne the enemy, as a result of his heavy losses, did not renew his attacks yesterday. The artillery duels also decreased in violence.

On both sides of the Ourcq, and between the Ourcq and the Marne, the enemy launched violent partial attacks on nearly all sectors. They were repulsed.

South of the Ourcq they were frustrated by our counterattacks.

Enemy detachments which penetrated our advanced positions on the Marne, on both sides of Jaulgonne, were thrown back to the river by counterattacks.

There have been local battles southwest and east of Rheims.

Fifty-two enemy airplanes and four captive balloons were brought down yesterday.

GERMANS CRUEL TO OUR WOUNDED

Also Continue to Disguise Themselves in American Uniforms to Trap Patrols.

GUNNERS DIE AT THEIR POST

21 Soldiers, Surrounded, Fight for Five Days and Five Survivors Are Rescued.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 23.—"The Germans have again played the trick of dressing units in khaki and posing as Americans. They captured one of our patrols thus on the north bank of the Marne this morning, and a second patrol only just spotted the ruse in time," said a staff officer of a French division engaged along the line of the river to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday afternoon. "They had probably stripped American dead or wounded in the first days of the fighting, as all accounts agree that hardly any valid American prisoners were taken.

"Your men fought with extraordinary resolution, even in circumstances that appeared hopeless. One body of twenty, led by a Lieutenant, was surrounded on Monday to the left of Condé Wood. They formed a little centre of resistance in a corner of the wood, and held out until only four with a Corporal were left alive. On Friday we made a counterattack, led by baby tanks. The latter were hampered by the density of the wood—the commander of the tank company in question later corroborated this statement—but we regained considerable ground, and the five Americans were able to rejoin us.

"For two days they had been without food or water, but the thought of giving in to the boches never seemed to enter their minds. The poilus were greatly impressed by their feat, and gave your boys a regular ovation when they reached Condé village."

Cowardly Revenge by Germans.

The bitterness of the American resistance led the Germans to take cowardly reprisals against the wounded who fell into their hands. Mary Hoyt Wyborg, who is well known in New York society and now is a nurse in a French hospital at Montmirail, told of three Americans brutally treated.

One had lain three days with bad

Continued on Page Two.

AIRMEN HARASS GERMAN RETREAT

Bomb Crowded Lines of Transport and Rain Machine-Gun Fire on Foe.

PRESSURE ON THREE SIDES

Allied Infantry and Artillery Pound the Enemy from the West, South, and East.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 23.—While the allied infantry and gunners have been pressing the enemy on three sides, airmen have harried his retreat, and the lines of communication have been crowded with transport services and retiring troops. The country roads offer ready targets for the allied bombing machines and aerial machine gunners. Great fires at Fère and Fismes show how the Germans' central arteries of traffic must be tormented.

As yet we have only small detachments north of the Marne to the east of Jaulgonne, and their increase meets with fierce resistance, but the pressure continues all along the line. It was hindered somewhat this morning by a curtain of fire and rain that makes observation difficult.

The western attack progresses slowly but steadily. On the north we have taken Buzancy and are on the western edge of Hartennes, to the east of Rozoy and close to Oulchy-le-Château. General de Goutte's forces have passed the highroad and railway in the Ourcq Valley at Breny, have reached Rocourt, and are fighting in the Châtelet Wood. Thence the line runs in front of Epieds to the north of Jaulgonne and touches the wooded promontory of Rix.

The German retreat from the Marne, as we know from aviation reports, was accentuated yesterday. Rearguards strong enough to check pursuit of the movement were left on the hills of the north bank, east of Mont St. Père. Notwithstanding the German gunfire, bodies of troops succeeded in crossing, and villages were soon occupied.

In the afternoon small cavalry patrols and air scouts were sent off to the north and east, and they reported that King Wood and Baslieux were held by small enemy rearguards. The whole river valley, in

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

GERMAN SALIENT NARROWED

Allies Strike East Along the Ourcq and West from Near Rheims.

RETREAT STILL GOES ON

But Foe Fights Desperately to Halt Pursuers, Pounding Him Unceasingly with Guns.

AMERICANS TAKE 2 TOWNS

Jaulgonne and Buzancy in Our Hands—French Gain Two Miles in Montdidier Area.

LONDON, July 23.—In the face of the increasing weight of German resistance, the allied forces continued to make progress today in the Soissons-Rheims salient, although on comparatively narrow fronts as a rule.

Conspicuous among the operations of the day was the French advance on both sides of the Ourcq, directly eastward toward Fère-en-Tardenois, the great German centre of supply.

North of the river Petain's troops occupied Montgru, [on the river bank northwest of Bremy,] Oulchy-le-Ville, and Le Plessier-Heleu.

Unofficial advices say that Oulchy-le-Château [a mile southwest of Oulchy-le-Ville and a vital point in the German defense line] has also been captured.

South of the Ourcq much more area was won from the enemy. Here American troops were in action with the French, and by their joint thrust the Germans were pushed back a kilometer beyond the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, according to the French communiqué tonight.

Unofficial reports state, however, that the advancing troops pushed on till they reached the railway between Armentières and Coincy, [south of Nanteuil-Notre-Dame and only five miles west of Fère-en-Tardenois.]

The village of Rocourt has been occupied by the victors, as well as the greater part of Chatelet Wood, to the southeast.

Similar Thrust on East Flank.

Directly across the salient from these operations on the Ourcq, the French and British troops, who have been pounding away at the desperately resisting enemy for days, also forged ahead today, driving back the German line about a kilometer on a front of four miles, from Vrigny to the Ardre River. [This gain also is directly toward Fère-en-Tardenois.]

The fighting here, as for several days, was violent, especially on the British front, and the Germans lost heavily. The British seized Petit-champ Wood in their progress and captured 800 prisoners.

American troops have been busy today. Forces on the front south of Soissons occupied Buzancy, according to unofficial advices.

To the east and northeast of Château-Thierry, at the bottom of the great salient, they have, in co-operation with the French, gained more ground.

Jaulgonne, at the top of one of the Marne bends, has been occupied by American troops, who in their progress in that area have already taken 300 prisoners.

To the eastward French troops have been throwing more bridges across the river, besides trying to extend their gains from bridgeheads already won.

Try to Keep Hold on the Marne.

German infantry, well supported by artillery and machine guns, are still fighting hard to keep a grip on the north bank, especially in the Dormans-Vincelles area, where French troops which crossed the river apparently were overwhelmed.

The French crossed the Marne at Port-a-Binson, just east of Reuil, and the enemy counterattacked heav-

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

lly from the direction of Vandières, but were beaten off.

Altogether the day was very satisfactory for the Allies, who are threatening the German communications everywhere. The expectations of those who thought that the enemy was preparing to give up immediately the entire salient and retire to the Vesle or the Aisne have not been fulfilled, however.

Apparently the Germans are fighting their hardest to hang on to every foot of ground they have, and are constantly counterattacking with surprising momentum.

Rain over much of the battlefield today held up the operations somewhat.

About 1,000 more prisoners have been counted by the Allies in the Soissons-Rheims area in the last twenty-four hours. Of this total about half have been credited to the Americans and British, but as a matter of fact the Allies are far too busy just now to devote much time to counting prisoners. In the present close fighting probably not so many prisoners are being taken as would be the case in a direct advance or a retreat action.

While the big operations continued on the Marne front today, Foch struck a hard blow in the Montdidier sector. French troops, in a dashing attack on a four-mile front north of Montdidier, drove in two miles, capturing Mailly-Raineval, Savillers, and Aulvillers. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken and the heights dominating the Ardre were won.

The dispatches received in London continue to praise the work of the Americans, and accounts of the capture of Jaulgonne and Buzancy indicate that they were clean-cut pieces of offensive tactics, such as officers of the British General Staff have come to expect from the American fighters. One British officer told The Associated Press:

"I don't see how the work the Americans have done in the last week's fighting could possibly have been done better. Hindsight frequently finds many faults with military operations, but the work of the Americans stands such scrutiny well."

BRAVE DEEDS OF OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Knights and the rescuing party made their way at night back to the American lines.

There is another group of Americans whose deeds are heroic, but do not appear in the official communiqués. I refer to the runners.

These lads, when the line gets too far ahead for telephonic communicatiton, risk their lives hourly carrying messages.

Two days ago a platoon of Americans was cut off in a narrow strip of woods and were being shot down one by one by German machine-gun fire. Along about noon the Americans' ammunition ran low. They must have ammunition and reinforcements or all was lost.

The Captain started one runner back across an exposed wheat field, only to see him cut down by the machine gun. The second, third, fourth, and fifth lad undertook the task willingly and paid the price of the first runner.

To the sixth runner the Captain handed the message, telling him to wait until nightfall and try it. This lad disobeyed orders and started at once. He crawled through the machine gun and sniper fire to a shell hole edge. He lay there a few minutes and like a frog leaped to the next shell hole. He kept this up for three hours and a half, crossing a wheat field a kilometer wide, by keeping the snipers guessing when he would jump to the next shell hole. He got to the shelter of the woods and delivered the message. When guiding reinforcements back to the little dwindling party in the woods he was killed by a shell. The reinforcements rescued what was left of the platoon.

There are hundreds of such instances of bravery.

"We rushed the enemy machine-gun position." This line appears in a report made by an American company Captain to the Colonel of his regiment today. Let me try to picture what that cold and colorless line meant, for I saw what it meant.

Our line is on the edge of a wood on the northern slope of a hill about 150 feet high. In front stretches a yellow wheatfield, maybe a kilometer or less in width. Beyond it rises another hill.

In the nearest edge of the wood is a German machine gunner, who has been amusing himself by sending streams of bullets, raking along the edge of the woods held by us. This position is in a sort of clump of trees, with a slight clearing almost surrounding it before the thick wood begins.

We have tried shells and rifle fire without success. That spot is marked for vengeance when the Americans make the advance scheduled.

The Germans have generally withdrawn and the gunner seems to have been left there to protect their retreat.

The order comes to advance in a few minutes. With their eyes on that clump, our men get fixed in direction. A moment later and the line of men, in skirmish formation, some twenty-five feet apart, crouching slightly forward, their rifles ready, step from the edge of the woods and start through the wheat.

The machine gun stops. They go on. There is no firing.

They are half way across the field. A few steps further, and, with a sound like a steam hammer, the machine gun cuts loose. Our line drops to a man.

The machine gun stops. They start again, with four or five missing, and the rat-a-tat of the machine gun begins again.

Again they drop, and when they start one or more are missing. One and the another drops out and sinks among the wheat stalks. Again they drop, and again they start. Now there are only a few left, and they drop down and seem to stay down.

But there is a disturbance in the wheat stalks. From three directions other thin brown lines move the same way toward the machine gunner, while our snipers take pot shots into his clump of bushes.

But the German is brave. At every opportunity his gun spurts bullets at the advancing Americans.

Now our men close up on three sides. Suddenly they leap up, crouching a little to get more shelter from the wheat, and go at the clump of bushes. They know the German can get some, but cannot get all.

From hundreds of yards off a German sniper picks off two of our men, but no other Germans seem to be near.

Nearer and nearer our men get, when twenty or more rifles and the officer's automatic begin speaking.

Rat-a-tat goes the machine gun, with our men seemingly upon it. Then suddenly, as it started, the rat-a-tat ceases. Our men scatter about the long edge of the woods and others move across the field to join them.

I learned later that the American officer had shot the German through the head at short range with his automatic pistol. There was no "Kamarad" in that German's system.

Stretcher bearers brought back the wounded from that wheat field. Some of the Americans who had fallen had no need of stretcher bearers.

GERMANS CRUEL TO OUR WOUNDED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

shell wounds in a little clearing where the boches passed continually. He was not actually molested, but received no attention of any kind, and only maintained life, until rescued, by his emergency ration and sips from his water bottle, which fortunately was full. Several times he saw enemy stretcher bearers tending their own wounded, but all turned a deaf ear to his appeals.

Another, with a shattered knee, was deliberately placed by his captors in the open ground before a row of shallow holes that formed their firing line. Many times he escaped death from the allied fire by a miracle, and when found, after our advance, was in a pitiable condition. Immediate amputation was the only chance to save his life, but at present he appears likely to live to tell the tale.

The third had his wounds dressed and an antiseptic injected. Instead of ...ing the mark of a tiny hypodermic puncture, however, his arm had two holes of such size that the surgeon at first thought they were bullet wounds. They had been made by a brutal German doctor, who had thrust the largest-size syringe right through.

The Chief of Staff declared that the enemy was resisting desperately on his sector, evidently to prevent the using of boats and one light bridge—later smashed by enemy shellfire—left in the retreat. The French had crossed the Marne in some numbers on Sunday night, but a heavy concentration of German machine guns in this wood facing them and a tremendous shellfire from the heights above Verneuil had so far prevented the establishment of bridges.

On Sunday night the northern sky was lit up by conflagrations where the enemy was burning supplies he was unable to evacuate. Above Trélou, in particular, there was a remarkable spectacle, where tons of fuses, rockets, and colored signaling lights were thus destroyed.

Great Booty Left Behind.

The German retreat across the Marne was skillfully effected, thanks to the devotion of the rearguard, who died almost to a man. But an immense quantity of material was abandoned, including two heavy guns, which had not fired a shot, owing to the impossibility of bringing across munitions. Two six-inch guns were also recovered, which the Germans had left with the shell-boxes unopened. These were immediately utilized, and gave welcome support to the advancing troops.

Other French batteries recaptured bore witness to the gallantry of the allied defense in the first days of the battle. The gunners were locked in a death grapple with the Germans—in more than one case not a single man of a battery had chosen to save his life by surrender.

Among the material captured there were a high-powered staff automobile and two camions, all in perfect condition and with full gasoline tanks.

The line Condé-St. Agnan-La Chapelle was the limit of the German advance, but even there, though a view over the Marne was impossible, there were evidences of hard fighting everywhere. The ground was dotted with great shellholes from the allied batteries in the valley southward, which are still roaring death upon the enemy across the river. German shells are bursting with equal fury upon the hillcrest ahead.

The slopes above St. Agnan were littered with abandoned German equipment, and in the shallow pits of the firing line boche corpses sprawled in the hideous blackness of putrefaction.

BRITISH SENT BY FOCH HAMMER FOE HARD

Take Marfaux, Which German Leaders Ordered Should Be Held at All Costs.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 23.—Between the Marne and the Aisne the enemy is fighting desperately, and the French and American troops are forcing in the sides of the salient and crushing him into its narrowing space. British troops slipped quietly away from their own front just before Foch was ready to deliver his counterblow.

They are men who have fought in many great battles and won the highest honors of war. It is too soon yet to name them, for the enemy desires to know whom he has against him, but these English and Scottish battalions have already shattered some of his best divisions and made many prisoners.

I saw some of them just before they left this front. I saw them marching and manoeuvring like fine and gallant men. I saw Scottish boys in their camps and billets and tramping down long roads between bronzing wheat fields with pipers leading them, as I passed their brothers the other day near Meteren, and their officers told me that these lads would make good soldiers in attack. There was no need to be told, because they had the look of it.

Three days ago they went into battle on ground unknown to them in that rugged country below Rheims, and these boys have beaten back the strongest German troops.

They had a hard task. English and Scottish battalions were ordered to attack on the eastern side, or the salient below Rheims, where the enemy had massed a strong concentration of men and guns for a break through to Epernay, and where at the time he was expecting French counterattacks. The Germans there were on high ground on each side of the valley of the Ardre, very rugged and wild, so that they were in strong defensive positions in dense woods in full foliage.

Rheims Wood, north of the river, and Coulton Wood and King's Wood south of the river screened their movements and their guns to the southwest of Rheims. They had strong garrisons well forward in the towns of Marfaux, Bouilly, and St. Eupsrasie and other villages behind.

Thrown Into the Fight.

After several hours of bombardment of the German positions, the British battalions advanced upon the enemy. They were handicapped by complete ignorance of the ground, except by a hurried study of the maps, but the officers led them toward their objectives, and they went forward with short, sharp rushes, with good discipline and high courage.

South of the River Ardre the Scottish troops were rapid in their advance, and swept around Courton Wood and made a number of prisoners. North of the river the English battalions advanced along the Rheims Wood to the small town of Marfaux, where they found themselves faced by heavy forces of Germans. They stormed the place with repeated efforts to capture it, in spite of a very murderous gunfire which was flung over by German batteries of field guns and heavies.

They were unable to take the town that day, the 20th, though they inflicted an immense number of casualties upon the defending troops and took prisoners from three German divisions. The German staff moved up reserves, with orders to hold Marfaux at all costs, and one division was from the fresh reserve of the Crown Prince. Nevertheless, on the following day the British troops made a good deal of progress, gradually breaking the resistance of the enemy and taking the villages of La Nappe and Bouilly, with considerable booty in machine guns. They also recovered twelve 75s, which the enemy had captured in May last.

That day the British reached King's Wood, and since then they have pushed forward slowly but steadily against strong and stubborn defenders and under severe fire. The prisoners they took on the first days of their fighting were entirely ignorant of the French counteroffensive on the west of their salient, forty miles or so away.

Rain Increases Foe's Worries.

There is heavy rain today in the North of France, and each drop of it will alter a little, perhaps, the history of this war. That seems a fantastic thing to say, yet we up here, who know the effect of weather on the chances of victory—we learned the lesson horribly last year—believe now that these and recent storms add very much to the discomfort of the enemy at a time when all his plans have gone awry.

While the allied armies are fighting victoriously between the Aisne and the Marne, so that the mainspring of the German campaign on the western front already has been smashed, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria must be hoping, in spite of the disaster to the Crown Prince, that he may be left with his reserves to strike us in a vital part. His anxieties must grow apace, for the armies of the Crown Prince are becoming exhausted by great losses, so that he may send any moment urgent demands for Rupprecht's men.

Even if that cry for help does not come, the Bavarian Prince and his group of armies are now isolated from the general scheme of things, and cannot rely for some time upon the co-operation of the General Headquarters staff, which is otherwise engaged by the menace of Foch's attack. If he launches a big offensive against the British front now, it will be divorced from the main part of the German program of this year, which was to be an advance on Paris at the same time as a drive to the Channel ports, keeping both the French and British armies engaged.

Rupprecht's part of the program will be hindered by rainstorms, for he holds ground which is the quickest spoiled by bad weather. Our old battlefields in Flanders, which are now the German lines of communication, must be in all their old filth today, with waterlogged shellholes merging into evil-smelling lakes where corruption floats.

Further south the narrow canals cutting up the ground in the flat country around Merville and Estaires have slopped over into broad marshes where heavy guns are hard to move.

Further south still the valley of the Ancre and the Somme, and all that wild waste of ground away to Bapaume, will not have been made pleasant tracks for German transport.

So let it rain!

On the British front north of Amiens to Ypres there has been no infantry action of importance since the capture of Meteren, but in several parts of the line the British have been keeping the German troops tame and driving them off bits of ground which will be useful.

So it has been beyond Gommecourt and Hebuterne, where English and New Zealand battalions improved their positions a good deal by nibbling forward and leading the enemy such a hard life in his outpost lines that he had to draw back in a miserable way. In this way the New Zealanders captured Rossignol Wood, from which, as they say, the Germans had to bunk the morning before last.

I went up that way yesterday and had an interesting time with these New Zealand boys. The two Hebuterne and Gommecourt places I had not visited since the old days before the German retreat from the Somme battlefields, when it was a great adventure to go there, for there were never such places, and on the way through the ruined villages of Funky Villas, as the men call Fonque-Villers, and Sally-o-Boys, as they call Sailly au Bois, one could be killed as easily as anywhere.

The village of Hebuterne was in our front line, with a little altar to Our Lady of the Trenches built by the French, who were there before the British in the outpost line, and on the right there was a famous orchard, where shells came streaming through the apple trees day after day. Commecourt Park and château, a few hundred yards away, were in the German hands, and here, on July 1, 1916, Territorials hurled themselves against the strongest defenses ever built in those days of fixed positions, and in heroic fighting fell in great numbers.

For a long time after the German retreat it was behind our line, but now, although still British, the enemy is close to it again. He was ry close until two days ago, when was driven out of Rossignol Wood in front of it.

GERMANS FALL BACK, POUNDED BY ARTILLERY

Retirement Still Continues, Although Stiff Resistance to Allied Attack Is Made.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 23, (Associated Press.)—Information reaching the Intelligence Department of the American Army tonight indicated that the Germans were still continuing their retreat

Far behind their lines they are being subjected to a heavy fire by French and American guns, which doubtless is hampering the movement of their enormous supplies.

Northwest of Château-Thierry the artillery has played an important part. Here the Americans encountered the stiffest resistance. A village in this sector being reduced by the American guns, as its occupation by the Germans was imminent, the enemy was thus forced into the open, where heavy punishment was inflicted.

The fighting continued throughout today north and northeast of Château-Thierry. The Germans were by no means slack in accepting the allied challenges and struck back with vigor. The fighting immediately north of Château-Thierry was so fierce as almost to rob it of the suggestion that it was a rearguard action. Nevertheless, it was known that while the intense struggle was progressing the work of moving stores was under way.

At one point the fighting was more nearly in open order than had been usual. With a minimum artillery fire on both sides the Americans advanced their skirmish line over yellow wheat fields, dotted with poppies, and through clumps of wood. It was Indian fighting, modernized by machine-gun work.

The Germans left on the field a great number of machine gunners in nests. Many of these guns were captured, and the entire personnel of a machine-gun company tonight is swelling the already long list of prisoners taken by the Americans.

Prisoners captured by the Americans assert that they were forced into action by their officers, who moved behind the lines with pistols, threatening to shoot the first who faltered. This information is not highly valued by the American officers, who explain that, though it may be true, the German discipline is still in the ascendency.

Much more significance is attached to reports of allied advances, every one of which reduces the chances of the Germans sending up sufficient supplies, which are greatly needed.

A drizzling rain fell over the battlefields and made aerial operations almost impossible in the morning, but it cleared somewhat in the afternoon and the flying men went up. Their work, however, was limited.

Late in the day German airplanes endeavored to make observations over the Marne, where the enemy was aware that all the usual operations of moving armies and supplies were in progress. The anti-aircraft guns rendered their mission perilous.

The Allies continued early today to tighten their vise-like grip on the salient from Soissons to Rheims. The enemy frantically braced himself and offered the stiffest resistance, which increases as he gets his artillery in place.

German reinforcements were reported today in the district east of Soissons, at the tip of the German right flank.

American and French troops fighting south of Soissons have captured four German tanks, which were operating against them in conjunction with the German infantry. The allied artillery spotted the tanks as they came into action and quickly put four of them out of commission. Four others retreated.

While fires were reported in the district north of the Marne last night, there were no reports of similar conflagrations along the line south from Soissons or that running southwest from Rheims. This seemed to indicate that the Germans had determined not to give up additional territory along these flanks of their position, unless compelled to do so.

The weather along the battlefront this morning was inclement, rain and mist prevailing.

Along most of the front the artillery fire is the chief activity, although at some points brilliant infantry operations are taking place, while machine-gun nests make every open field a potential trap.

The number of prisoners has been increased by thousands, and a veritable mountain of captured and abandoned material is in possession of the Allies. Many of the guns taken had almost every inch of ground they been blown up or damaged by the enemy before he abandoned them. The British efforts along the line near Rheims have been rewarded by a bag of prisoners and machine guns.

The troops of General Pershing and General Pétain held this morning had gained since the counterblow began on Thursday.

South of Soissons the allied troops maintained all the positions as they were Sunday night, except in some cases where these had been improved slightly. The allied positions, however, seemed in no apparent danger from attacks by German reserves.

AIRMEN HARASS GERMAN RETREAT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

fact, has been abandoned, save by some flying columns, strongly supplied with machine guns and light batteries, which charged from the heights to harass General de Mitry's army wherever it sought to make a passage.

As the French and American forces of General de Goutte's army reached the Soissons-Château-Thierry road during the day on both sides of Rocourt-St. Martin, and captured the village of Epieds, while other de-

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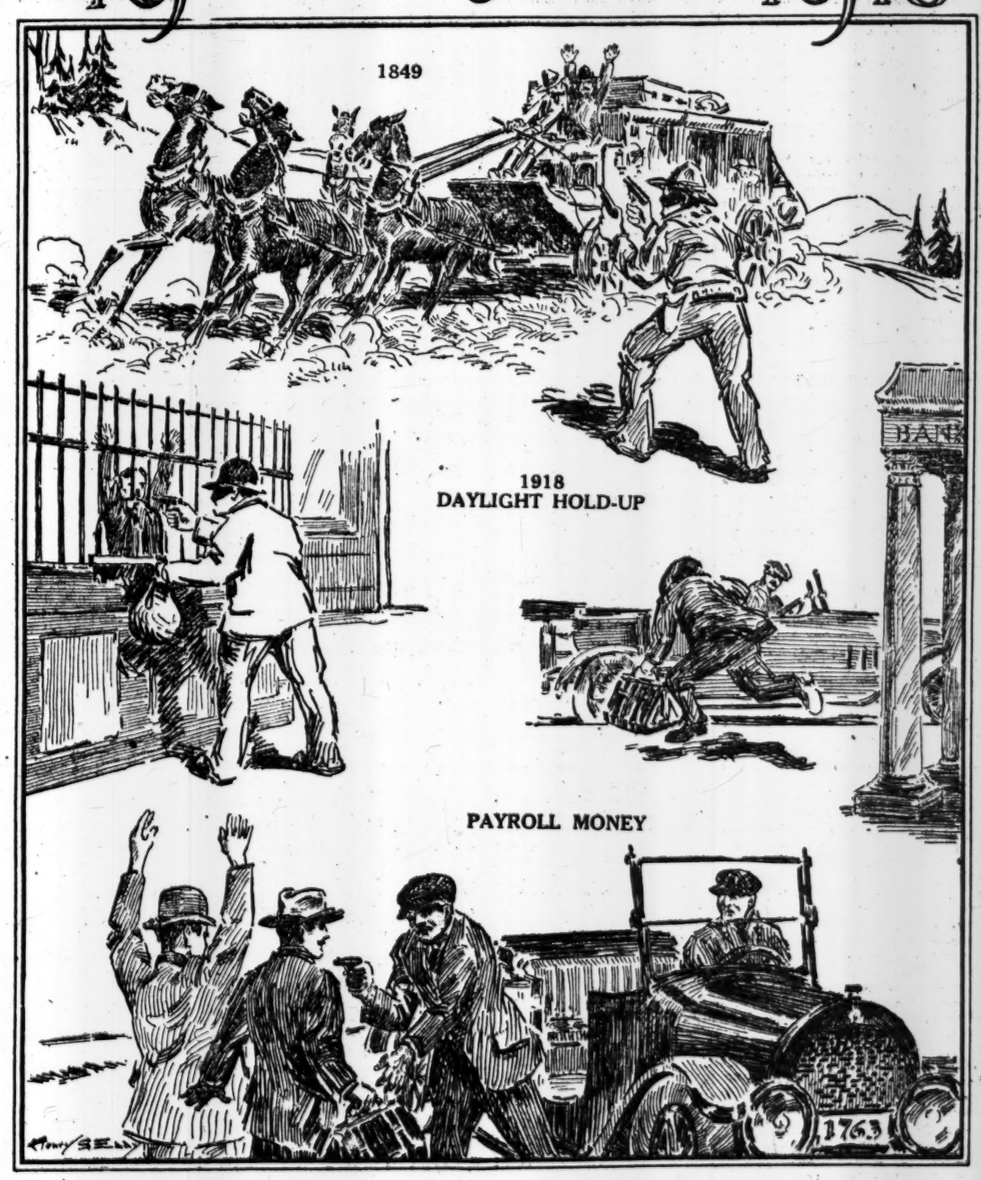

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FRENCH HURL BACK A VIOLENT ATTACK

Not Only Hold Foe, but Gain Some Ground Between Neuilly and Chateau-Thierry.

TAKE THOUSAND PRISONERS

German Drive Now Reduced to Series of Rearguard Actions to Save Retreating Forces.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—Reports were received here this afternoon to the effect that the Germans have launched a violent counterattack against the allied armies fighting between Château-Thierry and Neuilly-St. Front. The troops of General de Goutte are resisting splendidly and have driven the enemy back at several points and even gained fresh ground.

This counterattack is interpreted as fresh evidence of the enemy's defeat, as it can only have been undertaken with a view to give time for the columns which are being extricated from the northern bank of the Marne to get away toward the Vesle district.

Meanwhile Franco-American forces in ever-increasing numbers are pouring northward across the Marne in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Marne was crossed at several fresh places this morning. De Goutte's men, who are coming on from the westward in spite of the German counterattack, took something like another thousand prisoners in the night.

The great German offensive that was to have brought the boche to Paris last Thursday has now resolved itself into a series of desperate rearguard actions in the hope of giving the bulk of the enemy forces time to escape from the clutches of the Allies advancing on them from three points of the compass simultaneously.

The enemy's losses in these rearguard actions, all accounts agree, are enormous, while the allied casualties, thanks to the splendid support of our guns, are relatively light. Our aviators are harrying the retreating columns of the enemy every yard of the journey and are able to inflict enormous damage with comparative impunity. The only danger the airmen have to meet is from rifle fire, as nearly all of the German guns that can be saved have been withdrawn already.

French Recapture Guns.

In the course of their rapid advance north of the Ourcq yesterday, French infantrymen recaptured a battery of their own six-inch guns which the French had to abandon in the offensive of May 27 and which the Germans had since been using against the Allies. The French guns were quickly turned once more against the Germans.

The retreating enemy has now some twenty-four miles of country to cross before he reaches comparative safety on the north bank of the Aisne, unless he is able to receive help before long from other parts of this line. This twenty-four miles of country involves the crossing of three more rivers, the Ourcq, the Vesle, and the Aisne.

The point which the Allies, advancing from the west, will make their greatest efforts to reach in order to cut off the retreating enemy will doubtless be Fère-en-Tardenois, which lies on the Ourcq at the most important knot of roads in the whole district. It is Fère which von Boehm's army now is dearly defending by its counterattack between Château-Thierry and Neuilly-St. Front, for the roads which pass through Fère form the Germans' only practicable way northward.

The next most important centre, further north, is Fismes on the Vesle, which was the scene of terrific fighting while the Germans were driving down from the Chemin des Dames to the Marne. Both Fère and Fismes are threatened from several different directions by the Allies, but the Germans may be relied upon, in view of their vital importance, to defend both, cost what it may.

Sing Praises of Foch.

Military critics here are unstinting in their praise of Foch's brilliant handling of the allied armies, which resulted in bringing the Germans into their present difficult situation. The genius of Foch was shown in successfully passing from the defensive to the offensive, which Napoleon described as one of the most delicate operations in warfare, and that, in the height of the great battle, stamps him beyond all doubt as the greatest soldier the war has produced.

Foch saw unerringly what the German plan would be, for nothing is improvised these days when men involved in modern battle are numbered by millions. He knew the Germans would direct their attack against the Rheims salient, both from the east and the west, and he directed Gouraud in the Champagne and Berthelot to hold at any cost, while he waited quietly for the enemy to plunge into the big blunder which his genius for war and deep knowledge of the German inner mind revealed the Germans sooner or later would be bound to commit. This blunder was to hold Foch's armies so cheaply that they were ready to run the risk of leaving their flank exposed. When the moment that he had foreseen came Foch struck like lightning both north and south of the Ourcq the blow that has brought Germany's doom appreciably nearer.

It is announced this morning that Foch intrusted the carrying out of his plan to Fayolle, under whom Mangin and De Goutte were in actual command of the two armies engaged. Fayolle is another great soldier who has proved his value during the war. He was Foch's lieutenant during the great battle of the Somme, and afterward was sent by Foch down to Italy, where he did magnificently useful work in reorganizing Victor Emmanuel's shattered army after its disastrous retreat.

With two such commanders the Allies may well have confidence in the future.

Paris found its hopes of continued victory substantially confirmed again this morning by the news of further progress in the work of reducing the great salient which the Germans drove into the allied front by their offensive. Its hopes grew from knowledge that a substantial numbers of British troops have now appeared in support of the Italians and French on the line between the Marne and Rheims, and that yesterday these recovered two villages and bit sharply into the salient in the direction toward the northwest.

Every yard gained in this direction helps to render more critical the positions of von Boehm's troops, who are fighting desperately to overcome the steady pressure of the Allies on the southern and westward faces of the salient. This evidence of real solid cohesion of the allied troops which resulted from unification of the allied command under Foch has delighted French public opinion and given rise to still higher hopes for the future development of the war.

Considered expert opinion is inclined to be well satisfied if the Allies merely continue to hold the heights west and southwest of Soissons. It is pointed out that the capture of the city and a subsequent advance of the Allies eastward would probably expose our left to a strong German counterattack, a situation which it would be prudent to prevent arising in view of the situation on the rest of the battlefield.

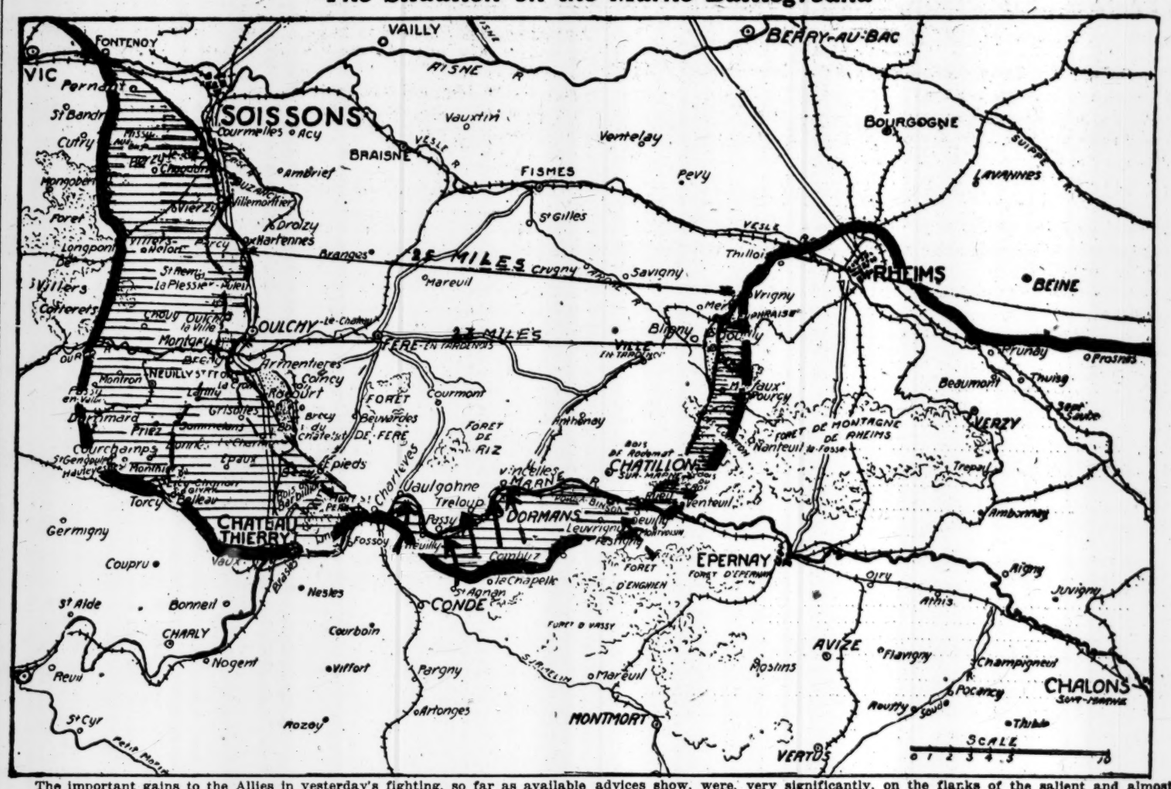
The question of most interest this morning is to know whether von Boehm will be able to bar our road northeastward from Château-Thierry. The line of defense chosen by the German commander for his immediate resistance is a very strong one, running from Bezu, a village about five miles due north of Château-Thierry to Mont St. Père, opposite Mezy on the north bank of the Marne. The line has been chosen with considerable cleverness. It runs along a road five miles long, which connects the two villages along the northern slopes of a plateau which would have to be climbed by the attacking Allies under full exposure to the enemy's fire. It is well supported on its right by woods, and on its left by the Marne at a point where steep banks render the river very nearly uncrossable. The line evidently will prove hard to force; but in any case it can afford the enemy only a temporary respite, as the whole of his front, from Soissons right round to Rheims, is strongly threatened at every point and must be hung on to desperately, hung on to everywhere.

Position May Be Turned.

In view of the fact that the Allies yesterday reached La Croix, between eight and nine miles north of Château-Thierry, it is indicated that an expensive direct attack on this short but very strong defensive position may be unnecessary, as it may be turned by a continued advance east of La Croix, in which case its abandonment by the enemy will become imperative. The fact that our move made sensible progress yesterday between the Ourcq and the Marne, in which district the Germans were driven back in places between three and four miles, indicates that von Boehm's tenure of his new Bezu-Mont St. Père line will be very short, especially now that the France-Americans have succeeded in crossing the river between Fossoy and Charteves. The last-named, as the map shows, lies east and therefore in the rear of von Boehm's left on the height above the river.

Theoretically and practically the enemy's position between the Aisne and the Marne is becoming more critical every hour. Owing to their too rapid advance from the Aisne southward, the Germans had no time to construct the ecessary supplementary railroads. Now that the main road from Soissons to Château-Thierry is in our hands, and both railroads on which he relied for transport are under the fire of our guns, he is finding himself in greater difficulties for obtaining supplies, food, and ammunition.

The Situation on the Marne Battleground



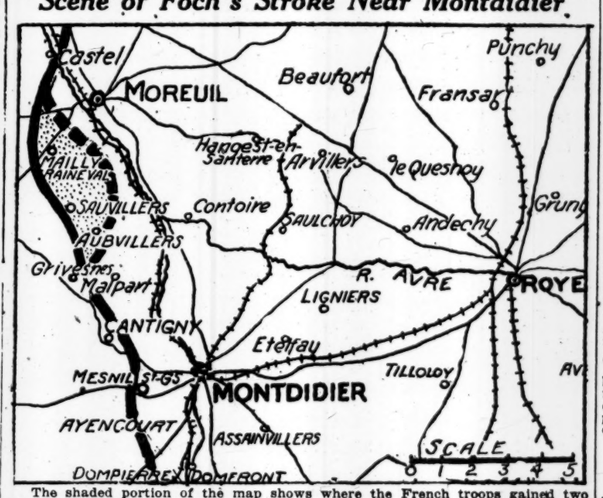
The important gains to the Allies in yesterday's fighting, so far as available advices show, were, very significantly, on the flanks of the salient and almost on a direct line toward Fère-en-Tardenois, the central point of the German supply system.

On the west the French-Americans advanced on both sides of the Ourcq. The gain, north of the river, makes little change on the map, but south of the river the thrust was marked, reaching, according to unofficial advices, the railway north of Coincy. The dotted portion shows the area of apparent gain.

On the eastern side of the salient French and British have forged ahead along the entire front from Vrigny to the Ardre for a distance of about five-eighths of a mile.

Arrows along the Marne show where allied troops are forcing the river. American soldiers occupied Jaulgonne as well as Buzancy, in the area south of Soissons.

Scene of Foch's Stroke Near Montdidier



The shaded portion of the map shows where the French troops gained two miles and carried important heights along the Avre.

FOCH TAKES 3 TOWNS NORTH OF MONTDIDIER

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 23, (Associated Press.) — French troops executed a brilliant minor operation today between Moreuil and Montdidier, attacking and capturing three villages, around which some very heavy fighting took place in March and April. They are Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers, all on heights overlooking the Avre River. Their possession is of great importance.

PARIS, July 23.—The official bulletin today had this to say of the operations north of Montdidier:

North of Montdidier a local operation which was conducted in a vigorous manner resulted in the capture by the French of the villages of Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers. The French up to the present have taken 350 prisoners.

The night bulletin says of this attack:

North of Montdidier a local operation this morning enabled us to capture Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers. We took 1,500 prisoners, including thirty officers.

LONDON, July 23.—The French attack near Montdidier today was a well-executed operation, and, according to dispatches from the battlefront, was presumably designed as a diversion, aiming at keeping the enemy's mind occupied and preventing him from sending large reinforcements southward. At the same time it effected an important local improvement in the line at a sector where every advance means better protection for Amiens and Paris.

The French attacked on a four-mile front after an hour's bombardment of the German lines, and captured their objectives within fifteen minutes. They reached later the western edge of the wood, north of Sauvillers-Mongival. This point is about 2,000 yards east of Mailly-Raineval. The total advance is about two miles, and gives the French control of the heights dominating the valley of the Avre.

SAY ALLIED STROKE FAILED.

German Military Experts Still Reassuring the Public.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—The German public are being told by the military experts that the French and American "ambitious attempt to break through," which, in Baron von Ardenne's words, "might have caused a decisive change in the military situation on the west front," has failed because of the famous German system of an elastic defense.

It is explained that the enemy obtained only initial successes due to the fact that General von Boehm's right flank of twenty-five miles was not strongly held and his main strength lay on the eastern flank. Baron von Ardenne admits, however, that Château-Thierry and Soissons were the cornerstones of the German defense and that the former has been lost to the foe, "who was aided by not inconsiderable American auxiliary forces."

The Wolff Bureau's correspondent at the front does not fail to dwell on the "excessively severe" losses suffered by the Americans. These losses, he says, were due to the Americans being mixed for the first time with "savages and niggers" instead of with white French troops as heretofore. He says that "at many points mountains of American dead lie in front of our positions."

The Cologne Gazette's war correspondent says that never before had the variegated enemy nationalities presented a more solid and compact front.

"The present clash of hostile forces," he adds, "is the most gigantic and terrible conflict of mental and physical energy ever seen. There is no room for platitudes. Now begins the final phase of the war."

BRITISH SCORE ADVANCES.

LONDON, July 23.—Advances in local operations were scored by the British last night, today's War Office report shows. The line was pushed forward slightly south of Hebuterne, between Arras and Albert, and south of Merris and Meteren on the Flanders front. The British positions in the Hamel sector and north of Albert also were improved.

The bulletin reads:

Yesterday our line was advanced slightly south of Hebuterne and south of Merris and Meteren. Last night our positions in the Hamel sector, north of Albert, were also improved.

Our troops carried out successful raids last night in the neighborhood of Ablainzeville, Ayette, Oppy, Avion, and Lens, and brought back several prisoners and machine guns.

Additional prisoners and machine guns also were captured by us in the vicinity of Merris as the result of a patrol encounter, in the course of which it is estimated that some fifty Germans were killed.

Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity with gas shells in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

Our own and the enemy's artillery were active in the Dickebusch sector.

LONDON EXPECTS NEW RAIDS SOON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

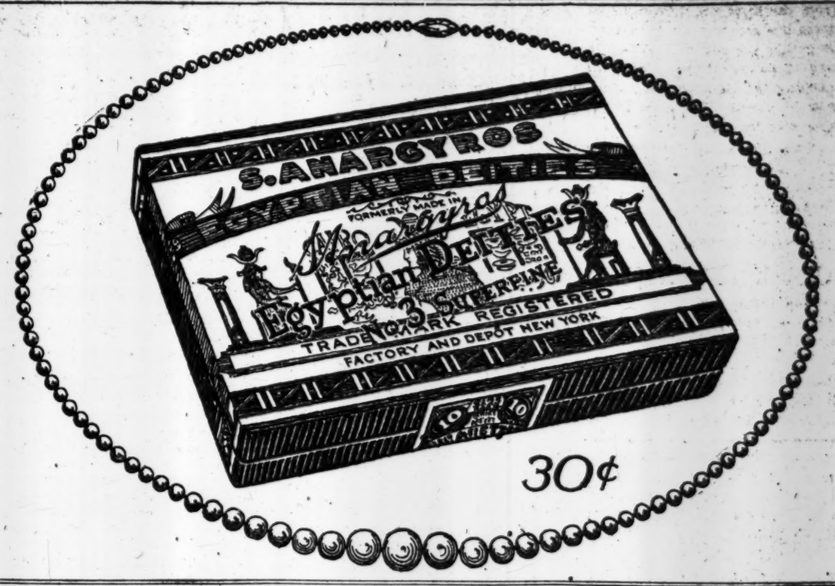
English bomsight which was introduced more than two years ago.

A factor of great importance in bombing is time and the length of the fuse. For example, if a railway junction were being attacked a bomb which exploded on contact would wreak far more damage than one with a delay fuse, for the former would have a wide and low radius of action, smashing up the railway lines, while the latter would during the delay bury itself in the ground and merely make a deep crater of small area.

The reverse, however, would apply in the case of a munitions factory. The bomb exploding on contact would go off as soon as it touched the roof, doing little or no damage to the remainder of the building, but an appropriately timed delay fuse would give a bomb opportunity to crash through to the middle or ground floors, where it would be infinitely more destructive.

The testimony of some recently captured documents, confirmed by prisoners' statements, seems to indicate that the Germans have reason for the anxiety they recently manifested with regard to the efficiency of their present air service. Various captured orders bear upon this problem.

During the period from July 7 to 16 a German squadron was ordered to bomb four separate positions behind the British lines. An official German communiqué issued subsequently specifically stated that these four objectives had been bombed. It appears that one of these objectives was singled out at an enemy conference as a specially important target. In actual fact not only were no bombs dropped within fifteen miles of this particular place, but the German raiders failed to reach any one of the four objectives.



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Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

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The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A slight diversion from the main theatre of activities occurred yesterday on the front between Amiens and Montdidier. The French, taking advantage of the German preoccupation south of Soissons, struck the German lines in a surprise attack between Moreuil and Malpart, just west of the Avre River. The operation bore all of the characteristics of the series of heavy local attacks which were launched by the French previous to the 15th of July. It was a quick surprise attack, lasting but a short time, with but little fighting. The result was the capture of three small towns—Mailly Aubvilliers, and Sauvillers—and the advance of the French lines some little distance beyond them.

The Germans now are not more than a mile and a half at the furthest point from the Avre in positions which are not altogether comfortable. The French now hold practically all of the high ground west of the river. All of the German positions are therefore exposed so that an attack from this quarter is almost an impossibility. The French, on the other hand, are in a very favorable position for a further advance bringing their success up to the river itself.

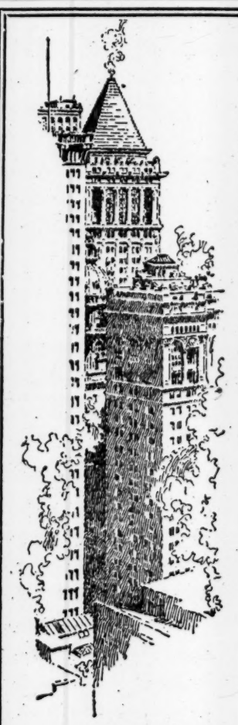
The operation, however, was intended as nothing but a local operation, possibly only a feeler to determine to what extent the Germans had weakened their positions in order to send help to the Marne salient. Apparently the Germans were not present in very great strength, nor were they altogether awake. The consequence was that General Foch obtained the desired information readily.

The fighting within the Marne salient continues unabated. Another day has given us additional advantages and the occupation of not unimportant territory. The great efforts of the Allies are being concentrated, not against Soissons, but toward Fère-en-Tardenois, which, as was noted in these columns a few days ago, is the real key to the entire German positions. These efforts are being made in two directions—from the south, where the work is largely that of the American forces, and from the east, where the French are operating alone. On the southern section the Americans wiped out in yesterday's fighting a decided curve in their lines between La Croix and Epieds. The line before yesterday's effort ran around the western and southern border of the Chatelet woods. These woods are on very high ground, much higher than the surrounding country. They stood as a defense to the very vital plateau which runs parallel to the railroad from Armentières to Coincy. The German retirement from this woods position seems to be fairly complete, the French reporting that the Allies are in possession of the greater part of the wooded area. This move is apt to prove extremely valuable.

The greatest resistance which the Allies have met since the offensive began has been where their lines are astride the Ourcq River. Here the fighting has been unremitting and has been a steady series of attack and counterattack. The French have been able to make little impression on the German resistance on this section of the front for several days. Every foot of ground has had to be taken by stubborn fighting and probably with a considerable loss. The situation, however, is almost certain to be relieved to a certain extent by yesterday's developments. By the capture yesterday of Rocourt, the allied line has been advanced considerably to the east of the positions on the Ourcq, so that a thrust northward will take in the rear the German positions about Breny and force a rectification of the line at this point. This will throw the allied line across the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway from Oulchy south and bring us within not more than four miles and a half of Fère-en-Tardenois.

Astride the Ourcq yesterday the French made some progress in spite of the German defense, but the going was very hard. The German position on the heights about Cugny give them a decided advantage for the defense of this region, and this is doing more to hold up the French advance than any other one factor.

Foch is still certain, apparently, that he can force the German retirement from the entire salient, and does not propose that this retirement shall take place except under heavy pressure. The Germans, if left alone, would undoubtedly retire of their own accord, which would be of some advantage, but would not cause any material loss in men and equipment. But if Foch can keep them under pressure at a considerable number of points and force them to retire, he is almost certain to cause them destructive losses in both men and material. That is the keynote to the continuance of the offensive. It is not to force the Germans to abandon the salient. They would do that of their own accord. It is to punish them as heavily as possible while they are doing it.



"Has my husband made his will?"

THIS question is one that every woman should be able to answer in the affirmative, to protect herself and her children.

THIS subject is interestingly discussed, in conversational style, in a booklet by a well-known woman writer—"The Street of By and By." We cordially invite you to call or write for a copy of this booklet.

ASK also for "The First Step in Making Your Will," in which one can readily give an attorney the information from which to draw the will.

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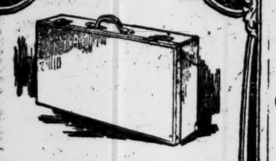

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AMERICANS LIKENED TO FRENCH AT BEST

Cabinet Minister Says They Are Similar to Fresh Poilus of Early Days of War.

PRAISED BY ENEMY OFFICER

Captured German Declared He Would Rank Our Men as Nineteen in a Scale of Twenty.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Americans returning from France say that there has been a revolution of feeling there this last fortnight. The fall or destruction of Paris is now thought to be as far removed as it was after the first Marne battle. General enthusiasm for America is manifested. An American official who has spent weeks in Paris said:

"A French Cabinet Minister gave me an account of a visit to the battle. He talked with all sorts of officers, from General Foch down. All told the same story of the American units in that fight. The Minister remarked that they fought as well as the French did in the first six months of the war, when they were fresh, and higher praise could not be bestowed.

"A German Colonel who was captured was asked what estimate he placed on the American troops now in the fighting. He answered that in a scale of twenty he marked them nineteen. Our divisions have the honor of occupying the line nearest Paris, and they feel their responsibility as defenders of the capital. The recent action brought together the greatest body of troops that ever fought under the Stars and Stripes."

An officer who arrived yesterday from the front told me of a visit to General de Goutte at his headquarters. He said that the best word to apply to the French General was "dependable." He made an impression similar to that made by the best type of American man of affairs. He talked quietly and confidently. Nothing could be overlooked by General de Goutte. He was the kind of man Americans would like to see in command of a large body of Americans.

Allies on Way to Battle.

The same officer gave a stirring description of the allied troops on the way to the Foch offensive. My informant, who knows horses expertly, said he never saw finer mounts than those of the French cavalry. The whole picture of those beautifully trained and equipped men riding to the great battle, where they were to perform such feats was one never to be forgotten.

A few minutes later my informant's car pulled up at the side of the road to allow a regiment of American marines pass. They swung by singing, "From the Halls of Montezuma." They were in top condition, despite recent experiences. It is not to be supposed that the Americans are doing shock duty in the hottest battles of the war without paying the price of their aggressive courage. You know the extent of their losses better in America than we do here. If there is any criticism at all of our soldiers it is on account of their contempt for danger.

I asked an officer who has been training Americans about them, and he gave them the usual fine send-off.

"There is much misconception on the subject of training," he said. "A soldier with the right stuff in him is best at six months. After three or four years he becomes stale. There is just as much trouble from overtraining as undertraining. You are putting in some of the best troops the world has ever seen. They are big, strapping fellows, and keen as hunters."

On this point I talked today with Arthur Page, editor of World's Work, who came over on a troop transport. The men aboard were from Washington and Oregon.

Estimate of Our Troops.

"How did you like them?" I asked.

"That depends on whether they were with me or against me," Page replied. "They'd have been an ugly lot to go up against. It would be hard to make to order a better sort to be sent against the boche. Not many of them were looking back over the shoulder, but all were intent on the job ahead of them."

The story is the same from every quarter. Those of us waiting behind have been expecting an isolated instance of a barrage going wrong or communication breaking down or bad intelligence work with unfortunate results. That sort of thing is inevitable, especially among new troops. But there has been no word of it so far.

The main impression created was bluntly expressed by an American officer thus:

"Americans are not only here in great numbers and coming over in greater numbers, but they can and will fight like hell."

GERMAN STAFF ERRED ON FOCH'S RESERVES

Frankfurter Zeitung Admits Blunder—Allies Excel in Guns, Tanks, and Airplanes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—German military critics and correspondents endeavor in the latest papers to hand to take a cheerier view of the situation brought about by Foch's offensive, but they cannot get away from the fact of the seriousness of the position, and the admissions they are forced to make discount heavily all their stereotyped reassuring talk.

Karl Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger, who is generally engaged in sycophantic descriptions of the Kaiser's doings at the front, leaves his Majesty alone to describe the situation at the week-end. He frankly admits that Hindenburg's plans have gone wrong and that nothing has been achieved to justify the latest German offensive being placed in the category of the previous victorious pushes.

The Voshiche Zeitung's critic agrees that even if the French advance does not go any further it has held up the German scheme.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has to admit that Foch's reserve strength, which the Germans on paper had, wiped out, really exists intact and that, therefore, the boasted primary aim of the German High Command, the effective reduction of the enemy reserves, to enable a deciding blow to be given has not been achieved.

It challenges the assertion that the German plans were betrayed to the enemy by deserters and insists that the German commanders took extraordinary precautions to conceal their designs. The French success appears almost remarkable to that paper because it was known long ago that General Foch had assembled his reserves to the southeast of Paris and it gives its readers further cold comfort by assuring them that the German Army is face to face with only part of those reserves.

Dr. Weiner of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Headquarters Friday night, says that the world war appears to have entered its most vast and decisive phase and he laments that Germany "has still to fight alone against the weight of England and France, reinforced by the American and Italian troops." He adds:

"Those who live out here feel their nerves strained to the utmost while those two great forces, two of the greatest which the world has ever gathered together, are placed in a face to face struggle with the most frightful energy of brain and heart and muscle. Now there is no more time for talk of moral impression. Here vital things, our last, our all, are at stake. That we have to do with opponents whose strength demands our highest from us if we are to be their masters is clear from their latest achievements."

He refers to the great tank, airplane, and artillery strength of the Entente armies and to the unequaled bitterness of fighting. He admits the superiority of the allied air service.

WARNED TO KEEP UP NERVE.

Germans at Home Must Not Be Disturbed, Says Cologne Volkszeitung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—Today's Kölnische Volkszeitung says that Sunday's military report fully explains the situation and there is nothing to add. "It is only a question of the critical phase which will occur on both sides in every big war. But we do not doubt that the military strategy of headquarters will succeed in mastering the situation."

However, says the paper, owing to the people's infinite trust in the military leaders there are factors at work to sow distrust in the mind of the people, and that there have been rumors spread that an attempt was made on Hindenburg's and on the Kaiser's life. The paper continues that Sunday's and Monday's reports show that a new form of warfare is being carried on in the Marne and Champagne districts, and that the soldiers no longer lie for weeks in trenches. There are hundreds of examples to show, the paper says, that movements backward and forward are unavoidable, and that an apparent retreat often has the most valuable results. The paper quotes as examples the Winter of 1914 and 1915, when Hindenburg allowed the Russians to take half of Poland.

Nevertheless, the paper adds, it is necessary to warn the people not to lose their nerve, pointing out that nerve is necessary behind the front as much as at the front.

PREPARING GERMANS FOR PEACE FAILURE

Bernhard Says Diplomacy Is Useless—Wants Danger in Russia Removed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—Georg Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, points out that the recent publication of peace conditions in that paper has had the foreseen result of ascertaining that Great Britain, France, and America are not ready for peace. He says that peace will not be attained by agreement or by diplomacy, and it is, therefore, difficult to comprehend what practical result "Czernin's new peace gesture" will have.

"If he imagines," writes Bernhard, "that by his new invitation to international negotiations and the strange way in which he treated German war aims he will influence certain inner Austrian circles, he may be right," but, considering the attitude of the enemy press, this is strange. After his speech in the upper house, which was doubtless intended to recommend him as the successor to von Seidler, Bernhard says that Germany cannot anticipate this with pleasure.

He also criticises the Reichstag majority party for insisting on a statement regarding Germany's readiness for peace, saying that England intends to continue the war until Germany is extinguished as an economic rival and she has attained political supremacy in Europe.

This is Bernhard's way of preparing the people for a continuation of the war, and explaining the failure of the offensive to bring peace this year.

The only way to get peace, the writer continues, is by deeds, not words, and both for the continuation of the war and preparation for peace it is imperative to re-establish as quickly as possible a permanent economic and political agreement with Russia. He refers to an article by Gustav Stresemann, who no longer believes in cutting up Russia or separating the Ukraine from Greater Russia.

Bernhard admits that the Entente has now increased Germany's difficulties in this sphere. He remarks that Stresemann considers revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty imperative, but asserts that it is not in Germany's interest to decide anything definite about the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, or Poland. The fate of Germany's eastern neighbors under any circumstances, Bernhard asserts, must be decided alone by Germany, according to her future interests.

The Tageblatt strongly advocates revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty as imperative. There is doubtless an idea in Germany that revision of the treaty would dissipate all German difficulties in Russia.

THINK GERMANS MAY STAND.

London Experts Not Sure Enemy Has Decided on Retreat to the Vesle

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24.—The military critics are still reserving their judgment as to the probable outcome of the contest on the Marne front. The newspaper "experts" treat the retreat of the Germans as almost a foregone conclusion, but it is too early yet to prophesy. The Franco-American gains in the last twenty-four hours, though very helpful, are not decisive, and the German counterattacks can have two interpretations—they may be meant to stave off the Franco-American advance until the heavy guns and stores are moved out of the salient or they may be a serious attempt to recover the lost ground. So far unmistakable signs of the German retreat are lacking. Correspondents at the front have made much of the burning villages and big fires behind the enemy lines, but these conflagrations may merely be the result of fierce allied bombardment and the explosion of dumps.

Of course, the experts do not for a moment deny a general German retreat to the line of the Vesle or of the Aisne may be in actual progress, but they say the fighting at present is far too evenly balanced to make it certain, and it is quite possible the German high command has not yet made up its own mind. The salient, though uncomfortable and very badly off for communications, is still tenable, and the boches may decide it is worth while holding quite as much to avoid the depressing effect its loss would have at home as for its absolute military value.

So far fifty-four German divisions have been identified in the fighting lines, but it is thought that sixty is a low estimate of the number actually employed. Accounts of the American dash and determination in the advance received in London are wonderful.

Lieutenant Hirth Killed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 23, (Associated Press.)—The death was announced today of Lieutenant F. K. Hirth, who was killed in an aerial battle on July 16. Lieutenant Hirth, as observer, was flying with a pilot, who was wounded while fighting two German machines.

105 Casualties in Overseas Army Reported; Marine Corps Headquarters Announces 23

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department today gave out a list of 105 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the army total to 10,998. The Marine Corps Headquarters announced 23 casualties, bringing the marine total to 1,907. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 12,905.

The army casualties today included 24 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 5 died of disease, 5 died from accident or other causes, 67 severely wounded, and 1 missing. The Marine Corps casualties included 4 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 15 severely wounded, and 1 missing.

Two commissioned army officers and one commissioned marine officer are included. The army officers are Lieutenants George A. Bilsbarrow and Francis K. Read, both severely wounded. Lieutenant Arthur T. Elmore of the marines died of wounds.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 23.	Total.
Killed in action	1,519	24	1,543
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	692	3	695
Died of accident or other causes	546	5	551
Died of disease	1,406	5	1,411
Total deaths	4,454	37	4,491
Wounded	5,829	67	5,896
Missing, including prisoners	610	1	611
Grand total	10,893	105	10,998

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	26	659
Wounded	29	1,110
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	77
Total	56	1,851
Grand total		1,907

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 23.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—24.

Sergeant.

GILBERT, CARL LEIGHTON; Mrs. L. M. Gilbert, 131 Sayars Av., Niles, Ohio.

Corporals.

GRIB, STEPHEN P.; Thomas Grib, 401 Montgomery St., Chicago.

KOLAR, GUST; Mrs. Petolina Kolar, 1,701 West 18th Place, Chicago.

Privates.

ABRAMOWITZ, HARRY; Mrs. Catherine Abramowitz, 873 East 162d St., New York.

BEARD, CLIFFORD A.; Mrs. Laura M. Beard, 2,841 Selina St., St. Louis, Mo.

BUCHANAN, RESSIE H.; Mrs. Kate Windish, Big Lake, Wash.

CHAPIN, LESLIE D.; Mrs. Addie Chapin, Ridgeville, Ind.

CRUMB, HOMER; Mrs. G. C. Smith, Knobel, Ark.

ELLIS, JAMES P.; Mrs. Sallie E. Ellis, Eldorado, Texas.

HARTWELL, CHESTER A.; Mrs. Sarah E. Hartwell, Farewell, Mo.

LAMBERT, JOHN; William Lambert, Holyoke, Mass.

MUNDIE, JOHN D.; Mrs. John Mundie, 286 Gounvery St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

MURPHY, JOHN J.; John Murphy, Aldavour, County Clare, Ireland.

OEFSTEDHL, CARL; P. Oefstedhl, R. F. D. 3, Spring Grove, Minn.

OHERN, JOSEPH S.; Mrs. Margaret Ohern, 264 Niagara St., Lockport, N. Y.

PIRKL, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Pirkl, Owatonna, Minn.

SCHAMBAUM, S.; Mrs. Mary Schambaum, 561 Graham Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHOEMAKER, JOHN W.; Mrs. Jude Schoemaker, Tyrone, Mo.

SMITH, FULTON C.; Charles W. Smith, 232 Park Road, Ambridge, Penn.

SMULCZYNSKI, PETER; Ellen Smulczynski, 22 Clinton St., East Hampton, Mass.

STANTON, ARCHIBALD L.; E. W. Stanton, 62 Bunker Hill Av., Waterbury, Conn.

STENGEL, ALFRED; Mrs. Martha R. Stengel, 223 10th St., College Point, N. Y.

SWIRSKI, I.; Abraham Swirski, 341 East 124th St., New York.

Bugler.

JENNART, LEON; Miss Anna Jennart, 608 Heckel Av., Spring City, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

Privates.

DEMODICA, DOMENICA; S. Demodica, 34 Hale St., Boston, Mass.

HORI, JOHN E.; Mt. Jefferson 56, A. F. & A. F. Fraternity, Pony, Mon.

STANTON, GUY MORRIS; Mrs. Evelyn Stanton, Box 4, Milbrook, Mich.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Privates.

FARRIS, WILLIAM A.; J. S. Farris, R. F. D. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

LEWIS, HARRY ALBERT; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Fullerton, Neb.

SCHMITT, HENRY; Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn.

SCHRAEDER, JOHN; Florence Thomas, Sturgis, Mich.

Cook.

BIXBY, CLAIRE L.; Mrs. E. A. Mirsby, Glasgow, Mon.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—5.

Master Engineer.

URBACH, ALBERT O.; Ernest G. Urbach, Livingston, Mon.

Sergeant.

McGAHAREN, PATRICK J.; John J. McGaharen, 358 West 52d St., New York.

Wagoner.

JOHNSON, SYLVESTER; Jack Weldon, Cadyville, N. Y.

Privates.

KIRDZIK, WILLIAM; Mrs. Mary Kuppel, 181 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PATRICK, THOMAS; Charles Patrigk, 36 Napoleon St., Newark, N. J.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—67.

Lieutenants.

BILSBARROW, GEORGE A.; Mrs. Flora A. Bilsbarrow, 3,420 Cambridge Av., Maplewood, Mo.

READ, FRANCIS K.; Ben H. Read, 510 Maryland Terminal Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Mechanics.

RINALDO, THOMAS SCOTTO; Michelo Aiello, 233 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWANSON, CHARLES JOHN; Miss Hilda Swanson, 430 Park Av., New York.

Cook.

OBERLANDER, EDWARD; Mrs. Margaret Oberlander, 174 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeants.

HERSHMAN, MICHAEL M.; Morris Hershman, 1,110 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KRIWANEK, FRANK F.; John Kriwanek, 2,830 Chippewa St., St. Louis, Mo.

LAMPLEY, JAMES ARTHUR; Mrs. Winnie Ethel Lampley, 943 Scovel St., Nashville, Tenn.

LEINFELDER, GEORGE; Mrs. George Leinfelder, 184 Warwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporals.

CASSATA, JAMES J.; Mrs. Jennie Bove, 2,811 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOLAN, AMBROSE; M. Dolan, 26 Bradwell St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

GLERUM, JOHN; Adrian Glerum, 78 East 8th St., Holland, Mich.

GREER, HOWARD K.; Mrs. Minnie Greer, 309 West 17th St, (University Place,) New York City.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN L.; Frank Griffiths, 209 Richard Av., Glendale, N. Y.

McCORMICK, JAMES T.; Mrs. G. H. McCormick, 1,600 Topeka Av., Topeka, Kan.

WILSON, RALPH; Mrs. Sophie Wilson, 844 Whitlock Av., New York.

Privates.

BECK, CECIL J.; Mrs. Hattie E. Mitchell, Springfield, Wash.

BERMAN, EDWARD; Walter S. Berman, Spring Valley, N. Y.

BERNOSKA, HARRY; Frank Bernosky, 230 South Ferguson St., Shenandoah, Penn.

BOCCA, CHARLES; Mrs. Bessie Togo, 1,747 Delaware St., Gary, Ind.

CANNON, JOHN; Mrs. Martin Lacey, 502 4th Av., Homestead, Penn.

CLARKE, HENRY J.; Mrs. Anna Clarke, 234 Piermont Av., South Nyack, N. Y.

COOK, HUGH D.; Theo. J. Cook, 722 Colorado Av., La Junta, Col.

CRAFT, SHERMAN L.; Mrs. Margaret Craft, Halstead, Penn.

DALEY, PAUL H.; Mrs. Addie Daley, care of William Casey, R. F. D. 1, Leicester, N. Y.

DILGARD, HENRY C.; Christian Dilgard, Gainesville, N. Y.

DONOHUE, JOSEPH M.; John M. Donohue, 83 Clifford St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ELLIS, FRANCIS A.; Mrs. Annie Ellis, 13 Preston St., Malden, Mass.

ELLNER, MARK; Louis Ellner, 236 West 114th St., New York.

FEE, PATRICK; Mrs. James Magee, 1,265 Utica Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLATLEY, LAWRENCE; Miss Maggie Cameron, 310 West 153d St., New York.

FOOTE, HARPER D.; L. H. Foote, 107 Walnut St., Binghamton, N. Y.

FRAZIER, JAMES G.; James B. Frazier, Pine City, N. Y.

FURLONG, WILLIAM S.; Mrs. Allie Furlong, 133 Main St., Salamanca, N. Y.

GERMANN, CHRISTOPHER; Mrs. Sophie Moskovsky, 1,130 4th St., Corona, N. Y.

GOLDBACH, FRANK J.; Mrs. Mary E. Goldbach, 142 Kehr St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GROMBECKER, ELI; I. Grombecker, 843 Hunts Point Av., New York.

GROTTE, EDWARD; Mrs. H. Grotte, 3,407 Aldrich Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

HARTEL, FRED; Jack Hartel, 1,773 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERMAN, JOHN I.; Philip Herman, Olney, Ill.

KALLIL, SAID; Ham Kallil, Lyons St., Lansing, Mich.

KELSEY, FRANK S.; Mrs. F. L. Arnold, Haddam, Conn.

KRENGEL, IRVING H.; Mrs. Mary E. Krengel, Elgin, Ill.

KREIGER, FRANK; Fred Kreiger, Mill St., Bridgeville, Penn.

LEARY, FRANK J.; Mrs. Catherine Leary, 92 Fillmore Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

LINGELBACH, GEORGE D.; Henry Lingelbach, Mineola, Kan.

McCANN, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary A. McCann, 20 Neu St., East Boston, Mass.

MOORE, JOHN S.; William Moore, 160 Sherman Av., New York.

MUNSON, EUGENE, Jr.; Mrs. Eugene Munson, 1,833 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTTL, VINCENT; Mrs. W. Muttl, 1,823 East 77th St., New York.

NEWSUM, FREDERICK CLARK; Frederick Newsum, 151 West 108th St., New York.

NEWTON, JAMES M.; Mrs. E. M. Lamphear, 375 Manor Av., Woodhaven, N. Y.

NOON, WILLIAM RAYNOR; Bertha Noon, Cottage Court, Freeport, N. Y.

NOVIELLO, JOHN; Sabato Noviello, Strawberry Hill, Norwalk, Conn.

PENNARIO, JOHN D.; Leonard Pennario, 827 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PATRICK, WASILE; Frank Zuk, 4 Allen St., New York.

QUICK, LEVI ROY; Mrs. May C. Quick, Silver Springs, N. Y.

SKULKEY, WILLIAM; Mrs. A. Skulkey, 526 Augusta St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOLLOW, IRVING; Mrs. Lena Sollow, 237 East 115th St., New York.

WALLACE, PERCY J.; Mrs. Daisy Wallace, Sumter, Ore.

WARREN, CASSIMIR M.; J. P. Warren, 325 Deer St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

WERHENBERG, HENRY; Mrs. Dora Madsen, Newell, Iowa.

WEXLER, THEODORE; Mrs. Ruth Wexler, 647 East 55th St., New York.

WHITE, ARTHUR J.; Mrs. William B. Leary, Rochester St., Lima, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR D.; Mrs. Catherine Williams, Rolla, N. D.

WILLIAMS, ISCHEM G.; Joseph R. Williams, Rolla, N. D.

WOLFF, JULIUS; Mrs. Anna Wolff, 36 Bowne Av., Elmhurst, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Private.

STRAUSS, EDWARD; Mrs. Elizabeth Strauss, 176 7th St., New York.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 23.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Privates.

CHAPMAN, WYATT M.; Ada Williamson, 230 South Jackson St., Americus, Ga.

LOWRY, WILLIAM W.; Alice J. Lowry, 1,521 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

CARLSON, FRANK S.; Magnus Carlson, 313 West Exchange St., Sycamore, Ill.

STALEY, LLOYD A.; Nellie Staley, 1,135 South 1st St., Springfield, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

First Lieutenant.

ELMORE, ARTHUR T.; Frank H. Elmore, Southern Railway Co., Washington, D. C.

Privates.

MORGAN, JAMES D.; Charles H. Morgan, Granby, Mass.

STIRLING, HUGH A.; Annie Stirling, 4,403 Ouage St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—15.

Corporals.

BENEDICT, HAROLD J.; Adelaide Benedict, 259 Washington St., Hartford, Conn.

DONEWORTH, GEORGE C.; John Doneworth, 208 Elm St., Harrison, Ohio.

Privates.

ARBUCKLE, IRA O.; Sarah Arbuckle, Fulton, Mo.

BENCKERT, CHARLES A.; Elizabeth Benckert, 606 23d St., Easton, Penn.

BLOOMER, ERNEST; Margaret Horstman, Rock Springs, Wyo.

BRANDON, EUGENE H.; Logan D. Brandon, Prairie, Miss.

CARDINAL, HENRY E.; Anna Cardinal, Standish, Mich.

CONRAD, LYNN H.; Norah Hanney, 209 H St., Sacramento, Cal.

LUBERS, HARRY L.; Harry L. Lubers, 4,250 Grove St., Denver, Col.

McMENAMIN, DANIEL L.; Rose McMenamin, 507 North 63d St., Philadelphia.

NEUMAN, JOSEPH H.; Celia Neuman, 315 North 10th St., De Kalb, Ill.

PRICE, GARRISON H.; Annie Price, Hiltons, Va.

ROTH, JOHN S.; Nannie Roth, 41 McClaire, Ludlow, Ky.

SANDERSON, PAUL H.; Pattie Sanderson, Bowling Green, Mo.

STAHL, JOHN J.; Mary Stahl, 347 Center St., Freeland, Pa.

PRISONER IN GERMANY—1.

(Previously reported killed in action.)

Private.

SIMPSON, ROY H.; Edward A. Simpson, 119 East Duval St., Philadelphia.

7 DEAD, 23 WOUNDED FROM THIS DISTRICT

Camp Upton Men of the 77th Division Again on Army's Casualty List.

DEATH OF GARRY COCHRAN

Former Princeton Football Star Was Victim of Pneumonia—G. H. Pendleton Wounded.

The casualty lists issued yesterday again hit the metropolitan district hard, four men being killed in action, three dead from accident or other causes, twenty-three severely wounded, and one missing in action. Camp Upton men again appeared in the lists.

Collector William H. ("Big Bill") Edwards yesterday received a telegram from W. O. Hickok, former Yale football player, announcing the death in France of Garry Cochran, famous Princeton tackle and member of the Class of '98. The dispatch stated that Cochran's body had reached Newport News, Va., and that death had been due to pneumonia. He went to France several months ago as a Lieutenant in the 28th Division of former Pennsylvania National Guardsmen.

"Cochran's power of leadership and personal magnetism," said Collector Edwards, "placed him in the first rank of football leaders. He was Captain of the Princeton team in 1896 and 1897, and had he given all his time to the game he would have been one of the world's greatest football players."

Before entering Princeton, Cochran was a Lawrenceville School boy and while there became a warm friend of Charlie de Saulles and the late Jack de Saulles, against both of whom he later played.

Justice Francis Key Pendleton of the Supreme Court received a cablegram yesterday informing him that his son, Lieutenant George H. Pendleton, had again been wounded. The message also stated that the officer had been scheduled for a decoration by King Albert for bravery in fighting with the Belgians.

Sergeant Patrick McGaharen, dead from accident, was 25 years old, and was a member of the 28th Infantry. He was with Pershing in Mexico, and was with Colonel Dodd in the famous 64-mile ride in the chase after Villa. The official notification to his widowed mother, Mrs. Catherine McGaharen of 428 West Forty-eighth Street, said that he had been killed on June 26 by the explosion of an ammunition dump. Two other brothers are in the service, and Mrs. McGaharen said yesterday that she wished her eight daughters could go over and fight.

Harry Abramowitz, who was 28 years old and lived at 873 East 162d Street, was killed in the engagement of June 24. Prior to entering Company D, 307th Infantry, Abramowitz was employed by Chapman & Co., brokers, at 5 Nassau Street. He was married just before going to camp, and on June 20, following an agreement made with his bride, he cabled that he was going up to the firing line.

Isidore Swirsky, killed in action, was a painter before going to Camp Upton. He was born in Russia twenty-three years ago, and made his home here with a sister, Miss Sarah Swirsky, at 341 East 124th Street. The notification sent there said the soldier died on June 23, and Mrs. Swirsky displayed a letter from him dated June 28. Because of the difference in dates, she wrote yesterday to the War Department for further information.

John Stengel of 223 Tenth Street, College Point, was notified yesterday that his son, Alfred Stengel, had been killed in action on June 24. Stengel was 24 years old when he went to France last April with the 77th Division as a member of Company B, 307th Infantry. He formerly worked in the Stelz Boat Works.

Private Thomas Patrick was killed in action on his second trip to the trenches, according to the telegram to his brother, Charles Patrick, at 36 Napoleon Street, Newark. He enlisted six months ago, and, after training at Camp Dix and Camp Greene, N. C., went over with the Third Division, regulars, in April. He was 27 years old.

Corporal Ralph Wilson, severely wounded, was 23 years old last September, when he was drafted and sent to Camp Upton. He went over with the Machine Gun Company, 307th Infantry, and his company was one of the first to take over a trench in the 77th Division's sector in Lorraine. Before entering the service he manufactured medals in Brooklyn.

Ely Grombecker of 843 Hunts Point Avenue, the Bronx, severely wounded, is also a member of the 307th Infantry Machine Gun unit. Prior to being drafted, last September, he worked for Lieber & Co., brokers, at 20 Broad Street. He was graduated at the Mount Morris High School.

When the news of the severe wounding of Private Irving Sollow was told to his mother, Mrs. Lena Sollow, 237 East 115th Street, she collapsed. She was under a physician's care last night. Before Sollow was drafted into Company D, 307th Infantry, last October, he was a packer in Bloomingdale's department store.

Private Theodore Wexler, 28 years old, severely wounded, is one of three brothers in the service, and before being drafted last November, when he was assigned to Company B, 307th Infantry, he lived with his wife and his mother-in-law at 647 East Fifth Street. He was born in Warsaw and came here eight years ago. He was formerly a jobber and manufacturer of shoelaces.

Sergeant Michael Hirschman, severely wounded, lived at 1,116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, before he was assigned to the machine gun unit of the 307th Infantry. He played on the football and baseball teams of Erasmus Hall High School 1912 to 1914. Later at Rutgers College he played half back on the football team and caught on the baseball nine.

Private Patrick Fee, severely wounded, formerly lived at 265 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, and had served five years on the police force. Fee was born in Ireland twenty-seven years ago. At the time he was drafted, last October, he was attached to the Classon Avenue Station.

Private Eugene Munson, Jr., of 1,533 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, who is severely wounded, is a machine gunner with the 307th Infantry. He went to France last April. Munson was graduated at Public School 92 and is a member of the Flatbush Boys' Club, and in his last letter home wrote of the "wonderful training we are getting over here."

Edward Oberlander, severely wounded, lived with his mother at 174 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, and was a bookkeeper before he was called to the colors last September. After training at Camp Upton he went over early this year as a first grade cook in Company D, 307th Infantry. He has a brother in an engineers' regiment training at Yonkers.

Private James Manning Newton, severely wounded, lived with an aunt, Mrs. E. Lanphear, at 375 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., before reporting at Upton for assignment to the 307th Infantry. The notification to Mrs. Lanphear said that Newton was shot on June 24. He is a grandson of Joseph D. Newton, Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. Glaucos in the civil war. He was born in Tompkinsville, S. I., and was graduated at the Rossville Public School.

Julius Wolff, severely wounded, lived with his parents at 36 Bowne Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I. Prior to entering the 307th Infantry he was an electrician for the New York & Queens County Electric and Power Company.

Sergeant Jerome Leinfelder was severely wounded on June 24, his mother, Mrs. George Leinfelder of 180 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday. He is in command of the 307th Machine Gun Platoon, of which Private Fee, also severely wounded, is a member, the men having been chums in civil life. Leinfelder was a clerk with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company when he was drafted last September. He is 30 years old.

Edward Strauss, missing in action, is 23 years old and lived at 176 East Seventy-eighth Street before joining Company C, 308th Infantry. He was formerly a clerk. A brother, Harry, is now at Camp Upton.

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Big Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $28, $25 and $23

Reduced to $18

¶ Tailored in a wide range of the choicest woolens exhibited this season. Plenty of sizes, all good colorings well represented, and a perfection of line to each model that gave to it a distinct advantage over any alternative at its regular selling price.

Small charge for alterations

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

French, Shriner & Urner

Announce

Their Mid-Summer Sale of Men's Low and High Shoes. The opportunities for savings are most remarkable for War Times.

1263 Broadway, N. Y. C. | 1775 Broadway, N. Y. C.
153 Broadway, N. Y. C. | 131 West 42d St., N. Y. C.
365 Broadway, N. Y. C. | 504 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
510 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lord & Taylor

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MEN'S BARBER SHOP | Established —1826— | BUY THRIFT STAMPS EVERY DAY

500 Palm Beach and Flanalyte Suits, $12.00

Cool, genuine Palm Beach Cloth Suits—natural, tan or gray—plain or belted models—all cold water shrunk, insuring permanent shapeliness. A Special Price.

Continuing the Midsummer Clearance of

All Wool Light and Heavy Weight Suits

$23.75, 28.75, 32.75, 36.75

No Charge for Alterations

Fourth Floor

Good Morning!

A dog iz the only thing on this earth that luvs yu more than he luvs himself.—Billings

SIBERIAN CABINET ASKS AID OF ALLIES

China Said to Have Decided to Take Part in the Coming Intervention.

CZECH ARMY HAS HARD JOB

German, Magyar, and Bolshevist Forces Are Strongly Intrenched and Have Considerable Artillery.

LONDON, July 23.—An undated dispatch from Vladivostok received here today says the Provisional Government submitted to the Allies July 15 a request for joint military action.

"There is every hope," the dispatch, which was sent by Reuter's correspondent, adds, "that the situation created by the movement of General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist leader, will be liquidated and the danger of civil war averted. The attitude of the Allies will dominate the situation in Eastern Siberia. The status of the Provisional Government will be liable to modification unless communications are quickly opened.

"Propaganda is active among the vast number of prisoners of war, who are freely mixing with the natives, and have unlimited capacity for mischief.

"Two thousand Germans and Magyars and a thousand Red Guards opposing the Czecns are strongly intrenched on the Ussuri River, while a further 4,500 prisoners and 8,000 Bolsheviki, with forty-three guns, are fortifying the positions south of Khabarovsk."

A Reuter dispatch from Tokio, dated July 18, says that a special session of the Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, met that day to consider the Siberian question and passed the Government's measure in the premises.

According to The Daily Mail's Tientsin correspondent, telegraphing last Friday, China will participate in the intervention in Siberia. The correspondent says this decision was taken July 18 at a meeting of cabinet officials.

PEKING, July 20, (Associated Press.)—General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist commander in Siberia, has declined to withdraw his proclamation of a dictatorship, as the allied Legations had requested him to do, but appears to have arrived at an amicable agreement with General Diedrichs, Commander of the Czechoslovaks, and is reinforcing Diedrichs to the extent of a detachment of Kalykoff's Cossacks with artillery.

Horvath has received deputies of the Consuls at Vladivostok, and of the Czech National Council, and agreed to facilitate the importation of foodstuffs from Manchuria.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PORT, July 23.—Paul S. Reinach, United States Minister to China, was aboard a liner which touched here today on its way from the Orient to an American port.

Sentiment in China, Mr. Reinach said, was overwhelmingly in favor of joint allied intervention in Siberia. But China was split by political trouble between the southern and northern sections and factions, and as a result of the turmoil the nation was handicapped in participating actively in the war.

MURMAN PEOPLE MAKE COMPACT WITH ALLIES

Co-operate for Defense Against Germany—Region to be Held for a United Russia.

LONDON, July 23.—A Russian wireless message gives the text of an agreement among the representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Murman Regional Council "for the defense of the Murman region against the powers of the German coalition."

The Russian forces will be under a commander appointed by the Council. Admission of Russian volunteers into the allied forces will be permitted.

The three Entente powers are to provide the Russian command with the necessary help in equipment, supplies, transports, and instruction for the Russian armed forces. They agree not to interfere in the home affairs of the region.

In view of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary food from Russia, the three powers promise as far as possible to get food for the whole population of the region, the distribution of which will be carried out by trustworthy Russian troops.

They undertake, further, to secure the importation of necessary manufactured goods and material for construction work and other purposes, the expense to be defrayed by the respective powers, whose representatives disclaim any purpose of conquest and declare that "the only object of the agreement is to guard the integrity of the Murman region for a great united Russia."

The agreement, it is stated, was sanctioned by the Murman Regional Council on July 7, and, subsequently, by its General Assembly, without opposition.

CHOLERA'S SPREAD IN RUSSIA.

People Drink the Poisonous Waters of the Neva.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The Social Democraten has a dispatch describing the cholera epidemic in Petrograd. It says that though the water of the Neva is filled with bacilli it is used for drinking. On July 5 there were five cases, and forty-four on July 8. The death rate is now said to be twenty-five.

Men and animals fall every day in the streets, weakened by lack of food. There is no organization, no means of transport, and patients often must wait twelve hours for hospital care. Most of the patients are women, and many from the upper classes are suffering most from hunger.

DEPUTIES GREET AMERICANS

Congressmen Ardently Welcomed in the Chamber at Rome.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 23.—No honor has ever been paid here to any representative of a foreign power such as members of the Italian Chamber paid today by giving a reception to the American Congressional party.

Although the Chamber was not in session, ex-Minister Rava, Vice President of the Chamber, together with all the Deputies now in Rome, including members of the Government, received the party with the most appropriate expressions of gratification at their visit direct from America to Rome.

Congressman Tillman and other members of the party said that the remembrance of their reception in Rome would remain imperishable. It surpassed all expectations and would be a token of friendship which they will take back to all the people of America

POST TOASTIES
A STAR FOOD
—says Bobby

RICHEST OF CORN FOODS
SAVES THE WHEAT

WAR CHIEFS' FAILURE DISPIRITS GERMANS

Whole Strategical Plan Compromised—Admit Being Deceived as to Foch's Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Germany has not only been greatly depressed by the failure of its General Staff's strategy, involving the repulse of Ludendorff's offensive; but is also disturbed seriously over the loss of initiative, fearing that it may require weeks to wrest it again from General Foch. An official report from Basle today says:

"While confessing now that the situation has changed, the German press is attempting to envelop this confession in many kinds of explanations, employed with a view to making it more acceptable to the German public. The Berlin correspondent of the Strassburger Post writes:

"'The public had in general attached too great hopes to the German offensive which was launched on both sides of Rheims. As we can see in reading the communications of the last few days, these hopes have not been realized. The enemy was informed of our plans and we were not able to surprise him.

"'Now the French and the Americans have begun the counteroffensive. The situation is thus modified and the German Headquarters Staff will have to make fresh plans. The public will do well to practice patience with regard to future developments of operations in the west.'

"The Frankfurter Zeitung writes that the entire Hindenburg strategical plan is compromised. 'Something new appears in the strategic situation,' it declares. 'General Foch has been able to form an important army of reserves. He is trying now by a powerful counteroffensive to wrest the initiative from Hindenburg. The German advance on both sides of Rheims has been stopped. Foch's attack does not merely aim at attracting the attention of the German reserves and keeping them employed. It aims to deal a blow in the back of von Boehm's army that is marching eastward, and should it be successful it might compel this army to retreat under most unfavorable conditions. Foch's attack is not only an answer to the German attack on both sides of Rheims, but it threatens the whole of Hindenburg's plans.'

"The same paper, attempting to explain the failure of the German plans and recalling that previous German official communications declared it could henceforth be considered that Foch's army of manoeuvre was used up, asks where these troops come from, assuming that the American transports have really come more quickly than was expected.

"The Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that the German General Headquarters Staff has come in contact with special difficulties brought about by the indiscretions of soldiers and by soldiers on leave. It is considered that France is still very strong.

"The General Staff is charged with having committed the error, evidently for the purpose of exciting the ardor of its troops, of taking up a real propaganda with a view to belittling the offensive and even the defensive capacity of the French Army, and completely ignoring the possibility of American intervention.

"These expedients only succeeded for a certain time and the disappointment which follows is painful for those who are aware that they have been purposely deceived. This is what is now beginning to happen in the German Army. All the prisoners that have been questioned testify to the bitter disappointment which the failure of their last offensive has caused them, as well as the moral surprise of our vigorous counteroffensive and the presence of American troops, whose value they have already been able to appreciate.

"From the hundreds of prisoners examined all have given an identical answer: 'We not only never expected to be attacked, but thought you would not even be in a position to attack. We were told always that the Allies were completely exhausted; that they had no longer a single man in reserve, and that we had only to go on marching in order to advance as far as we liked. Yes, we have been deceived.'"

DRIVES COST FOE 1,000,000 MEN

Clemenceau's Paper Figures That Total Since First Offensive Began.

PARIS, July 23.—According to a review of the military situation in L'Homme Libre, the newspaper owned by Premier Clemenceau, the German losses since March 21 are approaching 1,000,000 men.

Newspapers of Paris remark that the allied victory is growing, not only in relation to the ground reconquered but also in strategic advantages, the importance of which is being constantly augmented.

TOOK BATTERY WITH BAYONET

American Unit Charged Six-Inch Guns and Won.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at American Headquarters in France tells how an American unit, south of Soissons, arrived along a road congested with transport and mud five minutes before the time set for an assault. The unit had no machine guns, but attacked with rifles and compelled the Germans to give way. The machine guns eventually arrived, but the men were without food and water. Later this difficulty was overcome by the arrival of canned tomatoes, the juice of which quenched the thirst of the men.

In every village the Americans had to fight hard for their objectives, but at the end of the third day they had obtained all they went out for. Much territory, the correspondent adds, has fallen to the Americans, in addition to 2,600 prisoners, six batteries of three-inch guns, two of eight-inch guns, and four of six-inch guns. One of these batteries they captured at the point of the bayonet.

The correspondent relates that one American soldier, bringing in prisoners, recognized in one of the captives his brother, who had been impressed into the German Army.

"A GUARANTEE OF VICTORY."

So Poincare Styles Marne Battle in Message to Italy's King.

PARIS, July 23.—Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, has sent his felicitations to President Poincaré over the victory along the Marne, which has regained French territory. In answering the King's message President Poincaré says that it is a double victory, in that it has checked the enemy and given the Allies a chance to return to the offensive. In closing he said:

"This counteroffensive is for all the Allies a new guarantee of definite victory."

82,540 MACHINE GUNS MADE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—More than 2,000,000,000 shells for small arms have been delivered to the army since the United States entered the war, said an announcement today by the Ordnance Department.

Up to July 13 2,275,000 small arms of all varieties and 82,540 machine guns had been produced. Machine gun production for the week ended July 13 was 6,681.

SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
864-868 Fifth Avenue AT 58TH ST N.Y.

These Clearaway Prices should appeal strongly to the woman who wants fresh Summer Fashions at about *half and less* what they would ordinarily cost—

$85 to $145 Suits at $45—$55—$65
For Street, Country and Sport wear in a variety of smart styles and materials.

$50 to $125 Dresses at $25—$35—$55
Sheer Summer styles—Day Dresses—Evening Gowns—a large selection of fashionable models for all occasions.

$125 to $175 Wraps at $50—$75
Afternoon and Evening styles of taffeta, satin, faille and Gros de Londres, including chiffon lined styles.

$75 to $125 Coats at $45—$55
For Beach, Motor and Town wear, of serge, tricotine twills and velour in street shades and high colors.

$18 to $25 Blouses at $6—$10—$15
Handmade sheer effects of organdie, voile, batiste and sports styles in wash silks.

$20 to $35 Hats at $5—$10
The balance of many early season styles as well as new mid-season styles, for street, sport and semi-dress.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

BUY W. S. S. DAILY | Established —1826— | PERFECT FUR STORAGE

A Special Purchase
150 Women's Sweaters
On Sale Today
At the Very Low Price,
$4.85

Secured at an exceptional price concession and offered on a similar basis. Presenting a very unusual opportunity for those who require a smart and practical Sweater for vacation and outing wear.

New Models,
featuring Tuxedo collars and broad belts; or in fancy ribbed weaves with sash and deep sailor collar. All colors, all sizes.. *Third Floor*

Decisive Clearing Sale
Women's Cotton Dresses

Now, instead of later and just at a time when these dainty cool, hot-weather Dresses are in such demand.

We have gone carefully through our Cotton Dress stock and have singled out from here and there every Dress on which the time selling limit has expired.

The entire ensemble has been divided into four large lots and will be offered regardless of cost or of former selling prices. These price-revisions, the smartness of the styles and the unusually excellent values, assure immediate selling.

A Varied Assortment of Models in Summer's Most Fashionable Fabrics and Colors.

Novelty, Figured, Dotted, Striped and Crossbar Voiles, White and Fancy Voiles in Combination Effects.

Tissues, Ginghams, Calicoes and Gabardines.

100 Cotton Dresses, $5.50 | 110 Cotton Dresses, $10.00 and $12.50 | 165 Cotton Dresses, $8.50

None C. O. D. No Mail Orders. No Exchanges.
Third Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Let These Low Priced Suits Modify the Stern Facts of War

Clearance *Sale*

Men's and Young Men's
SUMMER SUITS

$17.50

Until Yesterday Sold at Higher Prices

FABRICS:
Fancy Mixed and Unfinished Worsteds—Cassimeres—Cheviots—Serges and Homespun Effects.

STYLES:
Two and Three Button Sacks—English Soft Roll Sacks—Conservative Models—Patch, Plain and Slant Pockets—Cut on the Newer Patterns, in the Better Tailoring Finishes.

All Sizes, but not every size in any one style. Sale begins Today 9 A. M.

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An Important Sale of
Men's Summer Shirts and Swimming Suits
now in progress, offers unusual values:

Men's Negligee Shirts
of the wanted cotton materials, comprising the remainder of several special assortments, arranged in two distinct groups (each including both soft and stiff cuff models, though in some styles not in a complete range of sizes) and individually priced
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Men's Swimming Suits
of pure worsted, in plain colors or with striped border,
at $4.35 per suit
(This Sale is being held on the First Floor)

President Wilson's Addresses.

The President's Red Cross Pledge, his address on Revenue Legislation, Appeal for Economy, Memorial Day Proclamation, and the Address to Mexican Editors are presented in the July Current History Magazine. At all news stands, 25c a copy; $3.00 a year.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

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My Dear Sir—
Is
Running Up
Shopping Bills
On
Her
Husband's
Charge
Account
We Have the Remedy
Our original War Saving shopping system automatically checks the attempt to shop over and above a definite amount. It is called
The D. A. System
You deposit any amount with us at 4%.
Against this you and the members of your family who have their signatures registered here
Charge Yourselves
for the merchandise bought. The balance standing to your credit is the limit of their spending until more money is deposited. And it requires the exercise of more care to spend in this manner.
Your Money Earns and Saves At Once
If you pay your bills monthly, you don't need credit. If you don't need credit, why pay for it—in the following charges added to the price of goods bought on tick, i. e.

—Cost of maintaining a charge account department with its clerks and collectors and experts. Added to the prices of the goods.
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You receive a statement in the form of a receipted and itemized bill from us, telling you how much money we owe you, NOT what you owe us.

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R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
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It's worth a quarter to hear some woman thank you in the Government's name.
Thrift Stamps And War Saving Stamps May Be Bought In Any Department Store In The City And In Hundreds Of Other Places.

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DEMOCRATS PLEDGE ALL AID TO WILSON

Saratoga Platform Calls for State Government That Will Give Him Militant Support.

NO INCONCLUSIVE PEACE

Recounts Party's War Achievements in Contrast with Republican Management in 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 23.—The platform at the Democratic State conference is as follows:

The Democratic Party of the State of New York pledges anew its steadfast support to the leader of world democracy, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Our nation is at war. We entered this conflict in self-defense to protect and preserve our rights, our liberties, and our national honor. We will accept no compromise. We will agree to no inconclusive peace. We will not quit the fight until we have destroyed the German autocracy and made the world safe for democracy.

The whole world now looks with confidence to President Wilson to lead it out of the darkness into freedom, and all the persecuted peoples of the earth hail him as their liberator.

America has armed, equipped, and sent overseas a million and a quarter of the flower of her young manhood. Under the masterful direction of Woodrow Wilson this work has been done with an efficiency and celerity that has surpassed all achievements in the history of wars, and has challenged the admiration of the world.

When the submarine menace came to our coast our navy was ready. When our troops were to be convoyed, our navy was ready to take them over without loss of life, and when the German fleet comes out of hiding our navy will be ready and the victory will be ours.

Our boys are giving their lives, our women are giving their nearest and dearest and best, our citizens are giving their all, freely and without stint. The supreme issue is to win the war. The way to prolong the war is to start the Presidential election now. The way to hasten the victory is to sustain the Commander in Chief. We send greetings to the men who are fighting for our country across the seas. We assure them that while they are winning our battles at the front we will take care of the snipers in the rear.

Through the Selective Service act championed by President Wilson the highest form of patriotic duty and opportunity was presented to the young men of the country, regardless of birth or condition.

In striking contrast with the record of a Republican Administration during the war with Spain is the present high standard of camp sanitation and personal hygiene in the military service. The health of our soldiers and sailors is better protected than in any other war in the world's history.

One of the stupendous achievements has been the organization of our industrial activities, as well as the financial management of the problems created by the war.

New York must have a Government as militant as her people. We want no officials who say they are self-sacrificing patriots when they give the President a half-hearted help. We must have a Governor who will devote his every thought, energy, and ambition to support the President, not to supplant him. His administration will be better sustained by those who believe in him, honor him, and trust him than by those who constantly seek to make political capital out of what they pretend to be his mistakes. We propose to co-ordinate the State administration with the Federal Administration by nominating for every State office loyal supporters of Woodrow Wilson.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

The Empire State should play a dominant part in the affairs of the nation in shaping its policies and destinies. It can only effectively to do so if there be a Democratic Governor in complete harmony and sympathy with the Democratic National Administration.

The administration of Governor Whitman has been self-centred, wasteful, and devoid of any constructive achievement. He has governed the State with his eye on the White House and his mind on the machinery of practical politics. No expenditure of the public moneys has been too great and no political reprisal has been too petty to build up his personal machine.

He was elected upon his pledge to reduce the cost of the State Government; he has increased it by 70 per cent. He promised the people that he would curtail the political patronage; today the payroll exceeds that of his Democratic predecessor 50 per cent. Only four years ago the Democratic Party conducted the State Government on total appropriations of less than $48,000,000. Governor Whitman has increased the appropriations to more than $81,000,000, and of this vast amount only about $3,000,000 is for war purposes.

Governor Whitman's executive budget is an expensive sham. The taxpayers' interest requires reduced cost and increased efficiency. In the State Government. We renew our demand for the enactment of laws providing for an open, specific, and unified budget system, detailing estimates of both income and expenses and so itemized and published that every taxpayer may be fully informed as to its details.

Governor Whitman began his Administration with a carnival of "ripper" laws designed to create jobs for his retainers. He ends it by throwing into turmoil the agricultural interests so vital to the successful conduct of the war. He emasculated the Workmen's Compensation law at the behest of reactionary employers. He delivered over the Conservation Department to the very men it was created to curb. The Defense Council of the State, instituted to aid in the prosecution of the war, has been rendered ineffective by his political intrigues.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE RECORD.

The Democratic Party cordially approves President Wilson's thought and aspiration for the "birth of a new day" in public affairs. The Democratic Party in five years made an unparalleled record by the passage of constructive, progressive and humanitarian legislation, which the Republican Party refused to enact for fifty years.

The world must be made safe for democracy at home as well as abroad, and to that end we point with satisfaction to the record made by our party since it came into power in the nation and during its period of power in the State; we passed the Federal Reserve act, which rescued the country's banking system and put it out of the power of speculative money kings to produce panics at will. That great banking law has not only enabled our country to finance its share of the burdens of the world war, but to loan to our Allies billions of money with the aid of which their power of resistance has been greatly aided and increased. We have taken the tariff out of politics by providing that the tariff schedules shall be readjusted after the war by a tariff commission instead of by barter between privileged interests and the campaign committee. We enacted the National Child Labor law, and while it has been declared unconstitutional, this just and humane measure will be redrawn to meet the objections and strengthened by the Democratic Party. We enacted the Federal Farm Loan act, which enables the farmers of our country to borrow moneys necessary for their purposes at reasonable rates.

The financial burden of every other war was borne by those least able to bear it, but under Democratic measures the financial burden of this war will be borne by those best able to bear it.

In this State we enacted the workmen's compensation law, we abolished child labor and safeguarded women and children working in factories. We restored to the people the vast water power of the St. Lawrence River, which a Republican Legislature and Governor had presented to the Power Trust. We created the Conservation Commission, which Governor Whitman and his party drove from power because that commission strove to develop the State's natural resources for the people and not for private monopoly. We created the State Land Bank and the Department of Foods and Markets, two great measures for the stimulation of agriculture, which, under our Republican successors, have suffered suppression and arrested development, in spite of the protest of the farming communities of the State.

We ratified the Federal income tax, the most equitable of all tax measures and the one most violently opposed by reactionary wealth. We ratified the amendment for the direct election of United States Senators, and we enacted the direct primary and the Massachusetts ballot laws, in order to insure to the whole electorate the wisest and most discriminating participation in the choice of public officials.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Upon the State's questions of present moment we declare our position to be:

1. Vigorous support of the President by the State Government; no profiteering in power by the Governor.
2. State-wide referendum to determine by the vote of all the people whether the Legislature should ratify or reject the proposed Federal prohibition amendment, and we pledge the Democratic members of the Legislature to abide by the result thereof.
3. Reduction of the State budget; strict retrenchment of all expenditures not needful to win the war.
4. Rehabilitation of the State's agricultural establishment to the end that it may produce more crops and less politics.
5. Energetic co-operation with the Federal authorities to prevent profiteering in the necessities of life.
6. Full publicity of all campaign contributions before the election; a comprehensive revision of the Corrupt Practices act and penal law.
7. Increased financial support for the public schools; ample public school facilities so that equal opportunity may be afforded to all; teachers to be adequately paid and faculties pensioned; pupils to be trained in body and mind and developed in character; such education to be provided for maimed defenders of our country as well as to enable them to be self-supporting.
8. Party co-operation with the program for Americanization now being carried on by the National Democratic Administration.
9. Public development of the State's water powers; recovery of the State's water powers; recovery, so far as possible, of water powers already surrendered.
10. Home rule for municipalities, including full right and power to own and operate their public utilities.
11. Extension of the Compensation Law so as to include losses to workmen from occupational diseases; amendments to secure its simpler administration and more liberal interpretation; legislation to lift labor out of the category of commodities or articles of commerce.
12. The extension of the Labor Law to protect women in industries by reason of the exigencies of the war.
13. The establishment of a State Minimum Wage Commission, with power to investigate and fix a living wage for women and minors in our industries.
14. Strict enforcement and impartial interpretation of Civil Service laws.
15. Thorough revision of the tax laws so as to readjust the burdens of taxation, apportioning them in accordance with the benefits of Government.

We welcome the women voters to the electorate, and we confidently invite them to join the Democratic Party upon its record. We believe in equal suffrage, without regard to sex, and we recognize that the present juncture, when our nation is engaged in a great war for equal rights and individual freedom, is a time peculiarly appropriate for its adoption by the people of the United States.

We, therefore, urge the immediate adoption by the United States Senate of the concurrent resolution, amending the Constitution as to confer the right of suffrage upon women. We demand that the United States Senators from New York represent their constituents by voting for the proposed suffrage amendment.

Upon this declaration of principles, confident of the justice of our cause, we urge the people of the State of New York to sustain the Democratic Administration in the nation by electing a Democratic State Administration and a Democratic House of Representatives.

ATTACKS WILSON'S CRITICS.

Kellogg Charges That Republican Leaders Are Knifing Him.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—Every effort of Government, national, State, and local should be bent, without any diverting issues or distracting controversies, to the primary purpose of prosecuting the war to a successful and permanent termination, declared J. Augustus Kellogg, the temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, here today. "A suspension of hostilities or any other terms would mean," he said, "not a termination but merely a cessation, in order that the conflict might be resumed when favorable opportunity arose."

To achieve permanent peace and to destroy the German menace to liberty, the speaker urged every patriotic citizen to give his undivided support to President Wilson, who he declared had "practically achieved the impossible" despite carping, faultfinding, and embarrassment from busybodies.

"We do not question the patriotism of the members of the Republican Party, or the loyalty of most of their leaders," he said. "We are well aware that in the main they will do and have done as much and will sacrifice and have sacrificed as much as any of us here. But their support of the President, where support is given at all, is solely due to their respect for his office, and in no degree to any regard or loyalty to the incumbent.

"Republican leaders claim to be behind the President, but they are not safe men to be behind the President, because they have knives up their sleeves ready to plunge them in the President's party and to occupy his shoes as soon as vacated. They ought to be removed to a safe distance.

"The attitude of some of these leaders of the Republican Party in their attacks, unjustified as is now demonstrated by the facts, indicated almost that they did not fear, but hoped, that mistakes would be made by the Administration in order that they might be returned to the fleshpots at Washington.

"Support of the President on the part of this great subdivision of the nation should not be dependent on the favor of those who have belittled, defamed, and maligned him, but should spring from the eager spontaneity of those who willingly follow his leadership and trust in his ability and purity of purpose with all their heart and soul and mind"

In urging support of the Democratic Party at the polls at the next election, Judge Kellogg said:

"What would be the result in Berlin if, at the election in November, the House of Representatives and the great pivotal States went against the party of the President? They know full well that Wilson is the spirit of the war. Unable to understand the fine spun theories developed here last week or the fine excuses advanced why the President's party should be defeated, they would construe and interpret such a defeat as a repudiation of the efforts for the preservation of the world for democracy at Washington, and at this time, when the tide of battle seems to be turning, when there seems to be commenced the victory which will ultimately sweep all forms of autocracy and plutocracy from the world, at such a time as this let not this achievement be delayed by any comfort which may be given to our opponents by the defeat of the party of the President at this important election.

"Such an untoward result would bring hope to our enemies and dismay to our allies. The efficiency of our President for the remaining years of his term would be seriously impaired, when for the preservation of civilization it must be at its greatest height.

"The great importance in war times of undivided support of the Executive by all the subdivisions of the nations has always been recognized, as indicated by the failure or success of his political party. From such support or lack of support the other nations of the earth form their beliefs as to whether or not the people are supporting the President, and as to whether or not his utterances and measures reflect the mind of the nation, or whether they lack that sanction."

He devoted a considerable part of his address to criticism of the administration of the State Republican Party and of Governor Whitman.

"It is time for the Empire State, even as a matter of business, to return to efficient and economical Democratic rule," he said, "and to resume a continuance of its efforts along lines of social development so far advanced in the days that followed, when the most beneficial service rendered by any of their Legislatures was its final adjournment,

DEMOCRATS OPEN WITH SLAP AT HEARST

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ment of our party, there may go forth after the election in November to the White House at Washington this message: 'In the Empire State, after the 1st of January next, the control of the State governmental functions in this our country's crisis will not be in the hands of those who are with you only because public opinion forces them to be, but in the hands of those who from the very inmost recesses of their souls are with you and will eagerly and honestly support you, Woodrow Wilson.'"

Seabury Full of Fight.

Judge Seabury had almost reached the open space in front of the rostrum where the newspaper correspondents were seated before any one was aware that something unusual was about to happen. Judge Seabury is six feet tall and of solid build. His face is tanned a deep brown. As he squared his shoulders and began to speak, he was an impressive figure. He wore an air of determination which made every one feel instinctively that if there were to be a fight, Judge Seabury would stand his ground and never yield an inch. There was a hum of excitement, which rose into a crescendo of many voices, urging him to take his seat. Judge Seabury is the foe of Tammany as well as the foe of Hearst, and the braves from Manhattan did not know what he might have up his sleeve. Judge Seabury seemed utterly oblivious of the turmoil about him and indifferent to the excitement he had provoked.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted above the din, "at this crisis there is no room for discussion regarding the subject matter of a resolution that I wish to offer, and I shall not attempt to discuss it."

He got no further just then. Chairman Kellogg called his attention to the fact that temporary organization had not been completed; no Secretary or other conference functionaries, with the exception of the Temporary Chairman, had been selected, and that what he proposed to do was entirely irregular and out of order. Charles Weiss, the new Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, stole up behind the Judge and began to follow him silently as he strode up and down in the open space before the platform, angrily pressing his request upon the presiding officer. Finally Weiss ventured to place a hand softly on Judge Seabury's arm, gently urging him to take his seat. Judge Seabury shook it off with evident impatience.

"Take your hands off me!" he shouted at the Sergeant at Arms. "There is no need for you following me around. I won't have it."

Patrick E. McCabe, leader of the Democratic forces in Albany County, where William R. Hearst has been supposed to be the favorite for the Democratic nomination for Governor, arose and called attention to the fact that rules had not been adopted, and a Committee on Resolutions to which proposals could be referred had not been created.

Convention in an Uproar.

Mr. McCabe occupied a seat well up in front.

"This is a Democratic convention," he said, "and I have no doubt that at the proper time it will be glad to hear Judge Seabury."

"There is no doubt about that, Mr. McCabe," responded Judge Kellogg from the rostrum.

This, however, did not seem to satisfy the impatient Seabury, who was so eager that the flush of excitement showed plainly under the deep tan on his face.

"This conference is in the order of organization," he pleaded. "May I not offer this resolution?"

"No rules have been adopted," ventured Chairman Kellogg.

All the time the excitement and the tumult of voices in the hall were so great that the Judge spoke had to shout at the top of their voices in order to make themselves heard.

"Then, may I offer it with unanimous consent?" urged Judge Seabury.

At that moment George M. Palmer of Schoharie, for many years Democratic leader of the Assembly and for a time Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, arose and offered a resolution, which was sent to the rostrum and read. Throughout the reading Judge Seabury clamored for recognition and permission to go on with the business which in his estimation was most pressing.

Chairman Kellogg declared the Palmer resolution, which provided that the rules of the Assembly be made the rules of the conference, be adopted without the formality of putting it to a vote.

"Now, under the rules, may I not—" began Judge Seabury.

This was as far as he got before shouts of "Sit down!" drowned his voice.

Senator James A. Foley, who represents Charles F. Murphy's district in the upper house at Albany, and who occupied a seat near the Tammany leader, got to his feet and offered a second resolution. This, as it turned out, provided for the continuation of the Committee of Twenty-five which was appointed by the Democratic State Committee to prepare a tentative platform draft as the Committee on Resolutions of the conference. This was declared carried in the same expeditious manner as the Palmer resolution had been.

"Judge Seabury, you are in order now and may present your resolution," said Judge Kellogg.

By this time the Sergeant at Arms had again crept up on Judge Seabury, who had been growing visibly angrier and more excited as the errand on which he was intent had been put off.

He discovered this and turned angrily on the gentlest and most inoffensive Sergeant at Arms ever seen at a Democratic State Convention.

"Give me room, I tell you; there is no need of any Sergeant at Arms hanging around me," he exclaimed.

What would have happened if the late Charley White, predecessor of the present custodian of peace, who, when not preventing violence at Democratic conventions, refereed prize fights, had been present is not difficult to imagine. His successor discreetly took his distance; then Judge Seabury proceeded to read his resolution.

He got as far as the reference to President Wilson's effort to make the world safe for democracy before he was interrupted by cheering. Again there was a roar of approval when the denunciation of apologists for the ruthless submarine war of Germany occurred. When he finished his reading of the resolution there was a roar of acclaim that shook the rafters. Then Patrick E. McCabe again rose.

Seconded by McCabe.

The delegates have heard a lot regarding the leanings of Albany County Democrats. The conference looked for a fighting speech and more turmoil, and its fears seemed in some occult fashion to communicate themselves to Charley Weiss, for the Sergeant at Arms passed over and took his stand behind McCabe. McCabe said in the gentlest tone of voice at his command:

"I ask that the rules be suspended and that the conference indorse the resolution offered by Judge Seabury."

"As introducer of the resolution creating the Committee on Resolutions, to which under the rules the Seabury resolution should be sent, I take occasion to second that request," said Senator Foley.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, leader of the delegation from his home borough, also arose to second the McCabe motion. It was declared carried and the Seabury resolution was put to a vote and adopted unanimously.

Balloting on candidates will be taken up in the conference tomorrow. While it is as nearly settled as can be that President Alfred E. Smith, President of the New York Board of Aldermen, is to be designated as the choice of the conference for the Gubernatorial nomination, interest centres in tomorrow's proceedings because of the uncertainty tonight regarding the tactics to be adopted by the supporters of William R. Hearst.

Smith badges were being worn by half of the delegates and alternates that attended the night session of the conference where the platform was adopted.

"Al" Smith had an unpleasant surprise late last night and a pleasant one early this morning. Last night he received word from Mrs. Smith at Good Ground, where he has a Summer cottage, that Arthur Smith, his eleven-year-old son, had disappeared. This morning the youngster, an exceedingly handsome lad, entered his dad's room at the Grand Union Hotel and greeted him with: "Hello, Gov! Made up my mind that I had to come here and see you nominated."

The boy went to New York yesterday and hunted up Thomas J. Campbell, a delegate from the Second Assembly District, who brought him here.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who as a delegate from Albany was to have presented the name of Mr. Hearst to the convention, did not respond when the roll was called after the conference met this morning. Nor did Nathan Straus, who is a delegate and has been credited with the intention of making a speech for Hearst in the conference. Mr. McCabe, the Albany leader, said tonight that he had not seen ex-Governor Glynn for a month and was not aware of his whereabouts. It is thought that he is resting up at some resort in Massachusetts.

Should the name of Hearst be brought into the conference a riot is a scene may be expected tomorrow. All the political enemies of Hearst are preparing to flood the conference with angry oratory. Thomas Mott Osborne, in the smart uniform of a Lieutenant Commander of the navy, will sit in the convention tomorrow under a proxy and it may be safely predicted will not mince words if he should take the floor against Mr. Hearst, as is expected.

From 60 to 100 delegates in the conference are supposed to be committed to the Hearst candidacy. The bulk are from Brooklyn, the political habitat of Mayor Hylan and John McCooey, who for "local" reasons feels under obligation to swing all the strength that he can deliver to the support of the man who helped to make John F. Hylan Mayor of New York City and incidentally to elect the McCooey county ticket. Some delegates from Queens and six of the nine from Albany County complete the inventory of Hearst strength in the conference.

William Church Osborn, who had reserved rooms at the Grand Union Hotel for the convention, has not arrived, but has sent instead a letter to W. H. Kelley, the Democratic leader of Onondaga, who has been Chairman of the Steering Committee combing the State for candidates to put in the running for Governor. In his letter Mr. Osborn asks that even though he received the largest number of votes of any man whose name was considered Steering Committee, his name be not presented to the conference tomorrow. Mr. Osborn declared his intention of going into the Democratic primaries over the head of the Democratic State conference. Here is his letter:

"I learned that your committee proposes to recommend that the Democratic conference consider my name, among others, for the Governorship.

"I am truly sensible of the honor, and wish to thank you and your associates sincerely; as, however, I intend to run in the primary it would be unfair to allow my name to come before the conference, and I request that it be not submitted.

"Let me add that the conference has no legal right to choose party candidates, that a primary law was passed by the Democratic Party to nominate Governor Glynn; to take the nomination out of the field of intrigue and to place the power with the people and the cause which I represent will be more safe with the judgment of the people as provided by law than in the restricted field of the conference.

"It is possible that forces hostile to democracy and of sinister import to the war aims of our country may attempt to control the conference. If this should happen, I trust that the conference may be able to repel them and that the deliberations will be guided by a lofty desire for the interest of the nation."

The Committee of Fifteen, which, under a mandate from the Committee of Forty-two of the Syracuse conference, is to report to the State conference the result of the recent balloting on candidates, will perform that function when considering candidates becomes the regular order of business. The Committee of Fifteen had a meeting early today at which for an hour and a half the question of whether the list of seven candidates that stood up under the process of elimination applied by the Committee of Forty-two should be further narrowed down before its report was made. Such a proposal had been urged by friends of "Al" Smith, but the committee reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to transcend the instructions it had received when appointed. Consequently the full list of seven candidates and the vote they received will be transmitted to the conference. This is the list:

William Church Osborn, 9 votes; Harry A. Walker, 6; James W. Gerard, 7; Alfred E. Smith, 6; Charles B. Alexander, 3; William H. "Big Bill") Edwards, 3; George R. Lunn, 1.

A note will be appended informing the conference that Mr. Osborn had asked that his name be not presented.

Smith Heads the Slate.

The committee voted down a proposal that it should report a full ticket for the consideration of the conference. The tentative slate has undergone some changes overnight and at a late hour stands as follows:

Governor, Alfred E. Smith of New York; Lieutenant Governor, Harry C. Walker of Broome; Secretary of State, William H. Manning of Saratoga; Controller, Bird S. Coler or John J. Delaney of Kings; Attorney General, George B. Burd of Erie; State Treasurer, no selection; State Engineer, Dwight B. Ladu, Washington County.

Mayor Walker of Binghamton, who shortly before the convention appeared to be the most promising of all the candidates in the field for the Gubernatorial nomination, has demurred at being set down for second place. He would much prefer to be considered for the nomination for Attorney General, but it has been decided today that this place must go to Erie County, the most important political unit outside of New York City, from the Democratic point of view.

George D. Burd was a State Senator while Dix was Governor and was looked upon then as an independent who followed the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt against Tammany domination. As State Senator he was instrumental in bringing about the appeal of the Long Sault power grab act and was regarded as an able lawmaker.

Congressman George R. Lunn of Schenectady arrived here this evening to obtain a hearing before the conference in the interest of his own candidacy for the nomination for Governor. The Grand Union Hotel today has been the scene of an active Lunn boom. His friends reached Saratoga before the convention met this morning in thirty automobiles and accompanied by a band that has led parades of Lunn boosters through the leading streets and assisted in demonstrations in front of the hotel where the convention crowd holds forth.

Women delegates, of whom there are 108 in the convention, are still clamoring for a place on the ticket, but have received little encouragement. They want either the designation for the nomination for Secretary of State or State Treasurer, and possibly, but not very likely, may receive the latter place on the ticket. Mrs. Molly Keith, wife of Henry P. Keith, Internal Revenue Collector, who is a resident of Queens, and Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers are those most discussed by the women in connection with candidacies.

The convention held two sessions today, one beginning shortly after noon and another this evening. At the opening session temporary organization was effected and the keynote speech delivered. Until the Seabury resolution was sprung, the convention was markedly devoid of interest. The galleries were almost empty, even many delegates were absent from their seats, and the spaces set aside for visitors in the main body of the hall were far from filled. The decorations that were used at the Republican State Convention last week had been freshened up and retained, but the picture of Lincoln behind the rostrum naturally had been removed. In its place hung a painting of President Wilson over a badly executed map of the world, across which ran streamers bearing the legend, "to make the world safe for democracy."

Praise of President Wilson's pledges, for unswerving support to the war aims of the Democratic Administration at Washington and a determination to continue the war to a "successful and permanent termination and not make peace until the spirit of Prussian militarism in Germany is completely broken and subjugated," were the salient points in that part of Judge Kellogg's keynote speech which dealt with national questions.

The Republicans were taken to task for criticism of the President's policies and for ill-natured fault-finding with the conduct of the war. What niggardly praise the Republicans had bestowed, Chairman Kellogg said, was ill service altogether lacking in sincerity.

LUNN WINS APPLAUSE.

Spanish War Veteran Tells How the Machine Broke Down Then.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—At the night session of the Democratic conference Senator Robert F. Wagner, as Chairman of the Committe on Resolutions, presented the platform. Mention of President Wilson's name early in the report provoked an impressive demonstration, and every time the President's name was mentioned it seemed to electrify the delegates and visitors who almost filled the hall.

The platform in full is printed in another column.

The conference sat up and took notice as Congressman George R. Lunn of Schenectady was recognized after the platform had been read. He has been talked of as a candidate for Governor, and was warmly applauded as he made his way to the platform while the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Congressman Lunn praised the platform. He is a convert from socialism and a firm believer in the present war. He was a volunteer in the Spanish war. He denounced the attacks made on the Wilson Administration in the Republican convention last week.

"I was in the Spanish war," he said. "That was conducted by a Republican Administration. Their machine broke down under the transport of 25,000 troops. We have successfully and in a short time sent over 1,000,000 and more without a hitch.

"If I were of the faith of the party which conducted the Spanish war I would not have the nerve to criticise the conduct of this war."

The delegates and visitors roared their approval at this sally.

The people, Congressman Lunn said, were beginning to realize what the war meant.

"I do not think we fully understand as yet what a long and hard road we have to travel before victory shall perch on that glorious flag which has never touched the ground."

Mr. Lunn provoked tremendous applause by pleading for Belgium.

"I do not care if this war lasts twenty years," he shouted, "as long as it does not end until Belgium shall have been completely restored."

The platform was adopted by unanimous vote after Congressman Lunn had finished his speech. The conference then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Like the Republicans, the Democrats allotted one of the Chairmanships of standing committees to a woman. The place at the head of the Committee on Permanent Organization was given to Mrs. Louise Reed Welzmuller of the Bronx. Her sole function in that capacity was to get up in the session tonight, as it began, and move that the temporary organization be made permanent. Small as her task was, it won her applause as her motion was carried without dissent.

Another woman delegate, Miss May Patterson, a Brooklyn lawyer, won gratitude and applause by making a motion that the men be permitted to remove their coats in the sultry heat of the session. There was almost an ovation as the motion was put to a vote and carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENT HOLDS ALOOF.

New York Democrats Get No Advice from the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson's attitude toward the Democratic political situation in New York has not been defined by anybody privileged to speak by his authority, or with knowledge of the President's position. It is becoming apparent that the President intends to follow a hands-off policy, which may be attributable to the feeling that the New York Democratic leaders should adjust their own internal affairs without seeking guidance from the White House.

The very clear impression was gathered today that not only had the President not committed himself, but he had not even been approached with reference to expressing some view that would serve to guide the Democrats gathered at Saratoga. It is believed here that there would be no doubt of his cordial indorsement if Franklin D. Roosevelt was the choice of the Democratic leaders for the nomination for Governor, but it seems well understood that Mr. Roosevelt, who has arrived in France on an official mission as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has taken himself definitely out of consideration and would feel greatly concerned if he thought his name was being considered.

In the present circumstances, however, the President has made no movement and expressed no preference, and it appears to be certain that he will not do so.

Samuel Untermyer of New York, who is known as a friend of William R. Hearst, had a long talk at the executive offices with Joseph P. Tumulty this afternoon. It was said afterward that Mr. Untermyer's visit had no reference to Mr. Hearst's candidacy for Governor of New York. The explanation was made that Mr. Untermyer's presence in Washington was due to his representation in a legal capacity of the bondholders of The New York Evening Mail, which has been taken over by the Government.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS 84.

Says Wilson and Roosevelt Are the Two Majestic Figures of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons today celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary mass in the private chapel of the home of the family of the late General T. Herbert Shriver at Union Mills, Carroll County. For many years the Cardinal has always spent the anniversary with the Shriver family. He is now the oldest ranking member of the College of Cardinals.

To a friend the Cardinal talked of the war, praised the patriotism and loyalty of the American people, and said:

"There are two leading figures who at this moment are commanding the united attention of the whole nation. The first is our great Commander in Chief at the White House, who, though far removed from the scenes of actual conflict, is bearing nevertheless the brunt of the battles, whose eagle eye is surveying the whole expanse from Siberia to Tokio, and from Tokio to Soissons.

"The other is our former President, whose youngest son has already sacrificed his life in his country's cause, and the other three are covered with honorable wounds.

"Two more majestic figures it would be hard to contemplate at the present moment."

The venerable prelate, continuing, said the united prayers of a united people should daily be lifted up that President Wilson might continue under the Divine guidance, that wisdom from above may be given him, and that he may be preserved in vigor of body and of mind for the full accomplishment of the great work that has been impressed upon him, and that to Colonel Roosevelt should not only go forth the sympathy but for him should ascend the prayers of all the people that in his sorrow he may have the Divine comfort.

E. G. Niles to Direct Short Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—E. G. Niles, President of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission and President of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, was today appointed manager of the short line section of the Railroad Administration to see that short line roads not under Government control obtain fair divisions of joint rates, car supplies, and traffic.

ANTI-WHITMAN MEN SEEK NEW CANDIDATE

Governor's Friends Take Roosevelt's Refusal as an End of All Serious Opposition.

LEWIS STILL IN THE FIGHT

Whitman Holds Conference in This City with Arthur Brisbane—Not Significant, He Says.

The announcement of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that he was not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and that he would not accept the nomination, brought joy to the camp of Governor Whitman yesterday, and caused W. W. Cocks, manager of the Whitman campaign, to announce that all those who had espoused the cause of the Colonel or that of Merton E. Lewis would be welcomed back to the Whitman fold and forgiven. The Whitman managers felt sure that with Mr. Roosevelt definitely out of the race, it would be only a matter of days before the Lewis boom would collapse altogether.

The anti-Whitman men do not propose to give up so easily, however. While the Old Guard looked upon Colonel Roosevelt for a time as their last hope, it was learned yesterday that William Barnes and the other leaders of the anti-Whitman forces were looking around for another compromise candidate. Former Governor Charles E. Hughes and even Elihu Root were mentioned, but there was no indication that either would consider making the fight for the nomination against the Governor. As a last refuge it was said that all the Whitman opposition would be driven back into the Lewis camp and that the Attorney General would be urged to keep up his fight until primary day in the hope that something might turn up to defeat the Governor.

Asked regarding the rumor that the Governor, if elected, intended to discriminate against those who had signed the Roosevelt call, Mr. Cocks said: "That is all nonsense."

The Whitman managers expect that the Colonel will remain absolutely neutral in the Whitman-Lewis primary contest unless something unforeseen arises and that he will throw his full support to the Governor if he should win at the primaries. The question yesterday among Republicans was, what the Old Guard would do now that Colonel Roosevelt has turned them down? The Lewis supporters received a hard blow in the Colonel's decision not to run. They had looked upon his candidacy as an easy way out of their troubles and they did not disguise the fact that Mr. Lewis's offer to retire in favor of the Colonel was being construed by the Whitman followers as a frank admission that Lewis was not strong enough to defeat Whitman himself. Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, campaign manager for Mr. Lewis, declared that Colonel Roosevelt's telegram simply threw the situation back to where it was before the Saratoga convention.

"In sending his telegram to Colonel Roosevelt," he said, "Attorney General Lewis said that, if Colonel Roosevelt would not become a candidate, he, Attorney General, would continue his campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination. Colonel Roosevelt's decision not to enter the primaries leaves the situation just where it was before Attorney General Lewis sent his telegram, except that those men who signed the petition to Colonel Roosevelt asking him to become a candidate indicated by such action their dissatisfaction with the Whitman candidacy. They further indicated their belief that, if nominated, Governor Whitman could not be elected.

"The declination of Colonel Roosevelt leaves Attorney General Lewis as the only candidate who can defeat Governor Whitman in the primaries, and the only candidate who can defeat the Democratic nominee in November.

Governor Whitman had a conference during the day at the Hotel St. Regis with Arthur Brisbane. Mr. and Mrs. Brisbane registered at the hotel on Monday afternoon. While Mr. Cocks, Franklin B. Lord, the Governor's legal adviser, and George H. Glynn, Republican State Chairman, waited outside, the Governor and Mr. Brisbane conferred for half an hour. After Mr. Brisbane's departure the Governor said there was no political significance in his visit.

The visit of Arthur Brisbane to the Governor gave rise to the rumor that William R. Hearst is getting ready to support the Governor in the event that he cannot get the Democratic nomination or force through the candidate he wants. It was recalled that L. J. O'Reilly, Mr. Hearst's campaign manager, had had a long conference with the Governor two weeks ago.

U-BOAT SINKS SHIP OFF MAINE COAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

bomb. They sank it over the side with a lead and swung it under the keel after setting a time fuse.

"We were told to get back into our boats and the Germans were the last to leave my ship, taking a spare dory. We had pulled a mile away and the submarine was a safe distance away when the bomb went off and that was the last I saw of my ship. We had to row 100 miles. None of us had any opportunity to save any of our personal effects or to stock our boats with provisions and water. There was no water in my boat, but Number 1 dory had a gallon and a fair supply of biscuits and so long as we all stuck together we shared and shared alike. We were held up 125 miles off shore. I don't know whether the German sank more fishing vessels."

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 23.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, sunk by a submarine yesterday, was the "high liner" of the Gloucester fleet. She was in command of Captain "Bob" Wharton, who has long ranked as one of the most successful of the Gloucester fishermen. This season had been his best. Since Jan. 1 the Robert and Richard had earned between $60,000 and $70,000. She was built four years ago, and was owned by the John Chicholm Corporation of this city. She went out two weeks ago after halibut and carried a crew of twenty-seven men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Official confirmation of the sinking by a German submarine of the fishing schooner Robert and Richard off Cape Porpoise, Maine, had not reached the Navy Department up to 11 o'clock tonight, according to statements made by officials.

REPORT GERMAN RAIDER CRUISING OFF MEXICO

Warships and Aircraft from the California Coast Are Sent in Pursuit.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23.—Following a report from the British Consul at La Paz that a German raider was cruising off the Mexican coast, all vessels in the Twelfth Naval District have been advised to observe the precautions of the submarine zone.

Aircraft from stations in the vicinity of this city and warships within call have been sent in search of the prowler, according to naval authorities.

RELIEF SHIP NOT SHELLED.

The Imo, in Belgian Service, Being Towed from Halifax.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 23.—A large four-masted Belgian relief steamer passed here southbound in tow of the wrecking tug Resolute today. Her name could not be distinguished, but, painted in large letters on her side, were the words "Belgian relief ship." She apparently was not in distress, but her condition started the rumor that that she was a U-boat victim.

The four-masted Belgian Relief ship which was sighted by a steamship in tow of a tugboat, heading toward an American port, was the steamship Imo, which collided with the French ammunition ship Mont Blanc in Halifax Harbor on the morning of Dec. 6, 1917, causing an explosion and fire which resulted in the loss of more than 1,000 lives and the destruction of $50,000,000 worth of property.

The Imo has been temporarily repaired in order to tow her to New York, where she is to be rebuilt.

INVESTIGATE AERIAL BOMBS.

Navy May Make Change to Increase Certainty of Their Exploding.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—While waiting the result of the official inquiry into the failure of naval airplane bombs to explode when dropped in the attacks by naval aviators on the German submarine off the New England coast Sunday, the Navy Department is making a thorough inspection of its entire stock of these projectiles to determine the reliability of detonation. At the same time the Ordnance Bureau of the navy has taken under consideration the alteration of the bombs used in aerial operations so as to increase the certainty of their exploding.

Secretary Daniels said today that a very low percentage of bombs which fail to explode has been discovered thus far in the navy's tests. In fact, reports on file here show that the United States has met with a much lower percentage of failures than any of the allied nations.

ONLY 8 SAN DIEGO MEN MISSING

Fifty-one Others on the List Now Accounted For.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—All but eight of the fifty-nine men reported missing after the sinking of the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island, N. Y., last Friday, have been accounted for, said an announcement tonight by the Navy Department.

The eight men are:

BAINE, CLYDE, Lomiska, Cal.
COMPTON, JAMES E., San Jose, Cal.
FARIN, GEORGE W., Alron, Iowa.
GOODNOW, LEON, Fairport, N. Y.
LARSON, WILFRID, Mammoth, Utah.
LAW, HENRY H., 5 Woodcrest Av., White Plains, N. Y.
MUNSON, ANDREW, 446 Maria Av., St. Paul, Minn.
WATTERS, SILAS, Gainsville, Ga.

Officials hope that the only casualties will be the three men killed by the explosion.

departure the Governor said there was no political significance in his visit.

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Secretary of State
ROBERT LANSING
Congratulates
The Literary Digest

"It is a most excellent and, therefore, most valuable map for anyone who watches from day to day the progress of military events on the Western Front. Permit me to congratulate The Literary Digest upon its enterprise in issuing a map of this sort which will be of very real interest to the many thousands who have an opportunity to see it."

LOOK! Our Boys Are Fighting There!

A Clear and Thrilling Picture

The wonderful LITERARY DIGEST LIBERTY MAP shows at a glance how far the Huns have advanced; how much territory they occupy, the area of their latest "drives"; where our own American armies, shoulder to shoulder with our Allies, are fighting on the great BATTLE LINE OF LIBERTY, and makes plain the mighty task which confronts America,—the task of honor which our soldiers are fulfilling, gloriously, over there,—the task in which every one of us at home must bear a patriot's part.

Every Day That Great Battle Line in France Means More to Us

More keenly than ever ***we want to see it,*** and to watch every change in it. Our own boys are fighting there in the greatest battles of history. The Huns are hurling against that line their most tremendous assaults. The world is waiting, tensely. Frenchmen, Belgians, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, Welshmen, Italians, Canadians, AND AMERICANS are fighting, shoulder to shoulder along that great battle-line of Red, White, and Blue, and are saying to the German hordes, "Back! You shall not pass!"

If Someone You Love Is in France

this LIBERTY MAP will bring you into closer touch with him and help you to follow his career.

When a letter comes from ***your boy,*** or ***your friend,*** telling of the battle, you will study the Liberty Map, and picture it all out, as he tells you where he has been in action. And the family will gather around that map, eagerly, to pick out the places. Or, perhaps, the men in the office, or the shop, or your neighbors will crowd around you as you point to the spots made dear to you by the presence and the bravery of ***your boy.***

"It Was There My Boy Went Over the Top!"

"It was THERE, with a raiding party, he bombed the Hun trenches! It was THERE he brought in a wounded comrade! It was THERE he won the Croix de Guerre! It is THERE I'll pin an American flag for ***my boy,*** where he can see it when he comes home." How meaningless will be the letters from France without the LIBERTY MAP to interpret them. How useless to try to understand the newspaper dispatches without it.

And When the Boys Come Home

what an endless source of satisfaction it will be as the family gathers around it while the young veteran from France points out all the places which meant so much to him, and traces out the campaigns in which he fought. What exciting stories he will have to tell, and how this wonderful LIBERTY MAP will help him to tell them, and you to understand and enjoy them! The Liberty Map will be a treasured thing in your home to keep in a place of honor and to hand down to the next generation.

From the Highest Authority on Maps in the United States

"I have received the Literary Digest Liberty Map and have examined it carefully. It is a fine piece of work in every respect and is by all odds the best that I have seen. The shading scheme is graphic indeed, showing at a glance the track of the Hun in his effort to crush civilization under his cruel, inhuman control. Each home from which has gone a father, a son, a husband, or a brother would certainly appreciate a copy of your Liberty Map, as would those who can not go. By all means try to put one in each home."—(Signed), ***B. B. Marshall,*** Chief Geographer, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Every Foot of That Ground where our soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with our Allies, is precious to America at this minute. On every road, and hill, and river, in every city, and village, and bit of woodland, there in France, while you're reading this page, the most thrilling American history is being written by our heroic American boys, who have gone over there to fight again,—and God grant, for the last time in all the world!—the battles of liberty.

Those Plains of Picardy, those hills and woods around Reims, those valleys and river courses of the Marne, and the Somme, and all those places in Belgium and France where, for four long years, civilization has been crucified by the Hun, and where now we have sent our sons to help in a glorious resurrection!—it is all unfamiliar ground to many of us just now. But as Americans we must know that land as we know our own. We must know every town and hill and river along that great Battle Line of Liberty as we know the fields of Gettysburg, the road to Lexington, and the slopes of Bunker Hill! And we ***can*** know all this thoroughly by the aid of

The Literary Digest LIBERTY MAP

Shows All the War Zones

Heretofore the lack of any war map adequately designed to visualize so extraordinary a situation or to give the complete information necessary for a full understanding of the daily war dispatches, was a serious handicap. No such war map existed in America or Europe. So necessity drove us to make the kind of map we needed and that all America needed. It cost tremendously, as with the most minute care and exactness with the help of the best cartographers in America we mapped the war zones in Belgium, France, England, Italy, the Balkans, Turkey, Roumania, Germany, Austria, and Russia, but the result has been worth all the great labor and expense involved.

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Nothing like the LITERARY DIGEST LIBERTY MAP has ever before been made. It is enlarged to a scale of eight miles to an inch and presents a vivid and thrilling picture of the world-war for freedom, all shown on one big sheet, 4 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.—***double the size of any other single sheet war map,***—and produced in several colors—the finest war map for universal use anywhere accessible in this country or Europe.

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The highest officials of the United States Government and commanders of the Army and Navy have welcomed this LIBERTY MAP. It has been put into use in the Departments at Washington, in the Navy Yard and on shipboard, and is being studied by staff officers, commanders, and even by the expert geographers of the Government. Some of these officials are going so far as to say that ***it ought to be in all American homes.***

An Index of More Than 11,000 Places

is supplied with each map. It is bound in a separate booklet with handsome war covers, and is packed, with the folded map, in a strong square envelop pouch which can be used as a permanent container for both.

In Addition to the Western Area

is *a complete insert map of the whole field of operations,* showing Russia, the British Isles, Spain, the Balkans, the Italian Front, the whole Mediterranean, and the Mesopotamian campaign.

Railroads and Highways

and thousands of cities, towns, fortresses, hills, and other places of military importance are shown with special care to secure completeness, convenience, and legibility.

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are shown as well as the routes of the ***Air Raids*** which will be increasing rapidly in number and importance as the great new fleets of airplanes, now building, go into action.

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A special insert map is provided, showing the coal and iron areas in the countries included in the large map, and their relation to the abilities of the opposing nations to carry on the war.

The Coloring of the Liberty Map

is strikingly graphic and significant. The countries are clearly differentiated and all boundaries are made very plain. The great ***Battle Line of Liberty,*** marking the positions of the American and Allied armies, is shown in Red, White, and Blue.

What Lord Northcliffe Said

THE LIBERTY MAP is wholly unique and apart from the multitude of maps so familiar to us all. There is nothing like it, and no map which can give the information and the vivid war picture it gives. Just as THE LITERARY DIGEST, as a magazine, is so unique and preeminent among the magazines of the world that even the veteran publisher of the ***London Times,*** Lord Northcliffe, was compelled to declare that "The Literary Digest is the most indispensable weekly publication in the world," so even high officials of the United States War and Navy Departments, surrounded by all the best maps of Europe and America, are declaring that THE LITERARY DIGEST LIBERTY MAP is the very best war map for public use that has ever appeared.

It Will Be a Great Satisfaction to You

and an inspiration to your family, or to those who are working in your place of business, or to those who call at your office to see day by day, this unusual and eloquent LITERARY DIGEST LIBERTY MAP displayed conspicuously on your wall telling its wonderful story of the great fight for freedom.

What a Picture It Presents!

It is the ***only map*** which gives the American people a vivid visualization of the great war to which this Nation is committed, and thus is calculated to rouse their patriotism to a still higher pitch and intensify their determination to see the war through to a victorious conclusion. ***It shows how a black cloud of frightfulness and terror has been thrust across Europe by the savage Hun;*** how it has enveloped a large section of Sunny France, threatening Paris itself, and all but a small part of Belgium; how it has swept over other whole nations, scattering death and ruin in its wake. But now, from all the ends of the earth where men are still free, ***the Armies of Liberty have gathered at the "Frontier of Freedom"*** and are battling to drive back the savage hordes.

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PORTER KILLS TWO IN FIFTH AV. SHOP

Quarrels with Wealthy Armenian Merchant and Shoots Him and Nephew.

ESCAPES AFTER SHOOTING

Clerks Put Him Under Guard, but He Evades Them Before Policemen Arrive.

After a series of quarrels with his employers, Mugriditch Mihitarian, a porter employed by Gullabi Gulbenkian & Co., rug dealers at 225 Fifth Avenue, yesterday shot and killed Gullabi Gulbenkian, the senior partner, and in a struggle with his nephew, Serope Gulbenkian, wounded him so severely that he died in the New York Hospital last night.

After a scuffle with clerks who tried to hold him for the police, the porter evaded his guards and ran out the back door while a boy was out looking for a policeman. He locked the door after him, and although the police quickly searched alleys and warehouses in the rear of the building they were unable to find him. A general alarm was sent out last night for his arrest.

Clerks said that the porter had been indifferent to his work, taking advantage of the fact that he had been working for the Gulbenkians for more than twenty years. The members of the firm had been lenient with him, and offered to pay him a pension if he would stay away from the store. He went to California, but on his return asked to be taken back in his old place. Mr. Gulbenkian consented, but clerks said he had done practically no work. The attitude of the porter caused many quarrels, and yesterday he accepted the offer of a pension, made on condition that he stay from the store and cause no more trouble. He told Mr. Gulbenkian that he would leave upon condition that he received his week's wages and a letter of reference. Mr. Gulbenkian agreed and ordered his stenographer to write the letter.

Mihitarian took the letter and money and shook hands with the other employes. Finally he approached Mr. Gulbenkian, and as the latter was about to shake hands the porter shot him. Clerks and other members of the firm rushed upon the assailant to disarm him, and in the struggle the revolver was discharged. The bullet struck Serope Gulbenkian, a nephew of the senior partner, fatally wounding him. When the weapon had been taken from him, Mihitarian ceased his struggle and told them that he would give himself up to the police. He sat on the floor in a corner of the room, guarded by four men. In the excitement of attempts to aid the injured men, the attention of the guards was distracted, and the porter ran through the rear storeroom. He escaped through the rear door, locking it behind him.

When detectives arrived they searched the storerooms, thinking that he might have concealed himself among the rugs and packing cases. To escape to the alley, Mihitarian had to go down two flights of stairs in a crowded building, but other tenants did not see him.

Gullahi Gulbenkian was 54 years old and came to this country from Armenia eighteen years ago. It is said he had amassed a fortune in the Oriental rug business and during the war had given more than $5,000,000 to Armenian charities. He founded a hospital in Constantinople to take care of the Armenian sufferers. He was unmarried and lived with two brothers at 203 Corlies Avenue, Pelham Heights. His nephew was unmarried.

DILLON PUTS IRISH PLAN BEFORE COMMONS

Calls for Putting in Operation of "Principles Laid Down by President Wilson."

LONDON, July 23.—John Dillon, Irish Nationalist leader, gave notice in the House of Commons today that he would ask the Government tomorrow for a day for the discussion of the following motion:

"The policy pursued toward Ireland by the Government is inconsistent with the great principles for the vindication of which the allied powers are carrying on the war. This policy has greatly alienated and exasperated the Irish people, and if persevered in will further alienate and exasperate them and will steadily increase the difficulty of reaching a settlement of the Irish question on the basis of friendship between the British and Irish nations.

"That this house entirely indorses the principles laid down by President Wilson in his great speech at the grave of George Washington, when, speaking of the objects for which America and her allies are fighting, he said:

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"And that this house is of the opinion that the true solution of the Irish question is to put into operation without delay with regard to Ireland the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance."

BADEN AGAIN BOMBED.

Main Station There Hit and Railway Sidings Damaged.

LONDON, July 23.—The official statement on aerial operations issued by the Air Ministry tonight says:

"In a raid carried out on the afternoon of the 22d instant, the main station of Offenburg (Baden) was hit and bursts were seen on the sidings. One hostile machine was destroyed. All our machines returned.

"On the night of July 22-23 repeated attacks, attended with good results, were carried out against the enemy's airdromes. Fires and explosions were observed. Other targets were engaged with bombs and machine guns fire."

Further details of the British air raid on Tondern, Schleswig, prove that the results were better than was at first believed. The early reports justified the report that only two Zeppelin sheds with the airships inside were destroyed.

Later information obtained from the pilots of the attacking aircraft is to the effect that a bomb was dropped on a flat building, built partlily underground, one mile east of Tondern, and that, from the nature of the building and the violence of the explosion that followed, it presumably was a magazine.

Navy Women Join Red Cross Work.

Following an order by Secretary Daniels, transferring the work of the New York City committee of the Woman's Naval Service, 289 Madison Avenue, to the Fosdick Commission, the committee, headed by Miss Alice Carpenter, yesterday resigned in order to devote itself to Red Cross work. Miss Carpenter said that the committee had been providing sailors with musical instruments and recreation facilities, and that this Fall the committee would be reorganized for further work by Miss Powell, Secretary. Miss Carpenter will remain a member of the National Board of the Women's Naval Service.

PRESIDENT ORDERS WIRES TAKEN OVER

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

be until and unless the said Postmaster General shall, from time to time, otherwise by general or special orders determine; and, subject to the approval of said Postmaster General, the various telegraph and telephone systems may determine upon and arrange for the removal and extension of maturing obligations.

Plans Little Interference.

Soon after the proclamation was issued Mr. Burleson made public a statement in which he said that it was his intention to move slowly and consult freely with the present management of the various companies before making any radical changes. It was his intention, he said, to disturb conditions as little as possible, except where it was obvious that better or cheaper service could be given to the public.

There would be no change affecting press wire service, he said, except where it might be improved, and there was contained in his statement no hint at radical censorship measures.

It is understood that with the Government control Mr. Burleson feels that there are no pressing labor problems demanding immediate action, and that any question of working conditions or wages could be dealt with gradually. During the recent disturbance caused by the threat of a strike of the organized telegraphers employed by the Western Union the wage question was not the big point at issue. The employes took their stand on the ground that President Carlton of the Western Union had refused them the right to organize, a principle which had been accepted by the Taft-Walsh National Labor Board. It was accepted here today that under Government control the Taft-Walsh decision would be upheld by Mr. Burleson and that, in fact, the men had been assured of such an attitude when the strike was called off.

That Mr. Burleson expected to operate the telegraph and telephones at a considerable profit was the view taken here today. One estimate put such prospective profit at $80,000,000. It was the opinion here that the systems were in much better financial condition than were the railroads when they were put under the control of Secretary McAdoo. At least there was nothing to indicate that plans were in the making on any such large scale as was adopted in connection with the railroads to finance much needed improvements.

Wants High Standard of Efficiency.

Such problems, however, as well as the details of any agreement which may be entered into by the telegraph and telephone systems and the Government, will be taken up as rapidly as possible and it was predicted that the Government's grip on the systems eventually will be a firm one. Some felt that the selection of Mr. Burleson as the directing head of the systems, and the selection in turn by Mr. Burleson of the men he picked to form his advisory cabinet, was the best indication of the developments which may be expected. Here is what Mr. Burleson had to say in his statement:

"I realize the immensity of the task which has been entrusted to me by the President's order. The telegraph and telephone service, as conducted by those who have had the responsibility under conditions heretofore existing, has been remarkably successful considering the usual additions to their task and the unprecedented difficulties in the way of its full performance which have arisen out of the war—difficulties which could be overcome only by a unity of administration, particularly a unification of the use of the telephone and telegraph lines, which could not be realized without the aid of the Government.

"Under the President's order conditions are changed and greater opportunity is afforded to effect improvements and economies and a larger use by the people of these facilities which have become an imperative need in their every-day life. Whether advantage can be taken of these opportunities to improve this service to the public remains to be disclosed by experience. Every effort of the department will be directed to the accomplishment of this end. It will be the purpose of the Post Office Department to broaden the use of the service at the least cost to the people, keeping in mind that a high standard of efficiency must be maintained.

"I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to consult with those who have heretofore had the responsibility of directing the affairs of the various wire systems taken over, and I doubt not will be greatly benefited by suggestions they may be kind enough to offer me. The operation or control of what are commonly called farmers' telephone lines will be interfered with only for the purpose of facilitating their connections with the longer lines.

"There will be no change affecting the press wire service, except to improve it, wherever possible. Of course, no general policy has been decided upon and will not be until a most careful survey of the whole situation is had and a grasp of conditions as they now exist secured. I shall freely avail myself of all advice and suggestions which those in a position to make same valuable may be good enough to offer me.

"Whenever it is necessary to inaugurate any changes of policy, announcement of such will be made through the Postmaster General."

Committee to Divide Work.

Here is Mr. Burleson's first bulletin announcing his appointments and the duties each man would assume:

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE—BULLETIN NO. 1.

Postmaster General today issued the following order for the Governmental control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President, dated July 22, 1918:

John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General; David J. Lewis, Commissioner United States Tariff Commission, and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, are hereby appointed a committee for the Governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918, of which committee the Postmaster General shall be Chairman.

In announcing the appointment of this committee the Postmaster General stated that while the committee would have charge of the Governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems, yet it would be necessary to divide its work to a certain extent, and that Mr. Koons and the Postmaster General would have charge of the administration and organization of the service, Mr. Lewis and the Postmaster General of its operation, and Mr. Lamar and the Postmaster General of the finances.

It is considered probable that Mr. Burleson will soon summon to Washington the officers of the principal telegraph and telephone companies and place before them some of the steps which he believes would contribute to more efficient service. There are many practices which have been carried out under competitive conditions which, it is said, some of Mr. Burleson's advisers believe could be put aside without hampering the service, and would bring about a considerable saving.

The attitude of the Government toward the many small systems throughout the country which, operating as units, have called for heavy outlay of capital that might be avoided by unity of control, is another problem which must quickly be determined. It is predicted that the Government may relinquish control of a number of small concerns which are not considered vital to the success of Government operation.

The men whom Mr. Burleson has selected as his chief advisers have for some time been making a study of the situation, believing that Government control of all systems was inevitable, and are in a position, it is believed, to bring forward the problems with little delay.

READY TO HELP GOVERNMENT.

Officials of Wire Companies Will Co-operate with Burleson.

Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the New York Telephone Company had little or nothing to say concerning the President's proclamation ordering the telegraph and telephone systems under Federal control further than that the Government could rely upon their fullest co-operation. Most of the officials demanded time for a more careful study of Postmaster General Burleson's statement before making any comment.

"The management of the Western Union," said First Vice President G. W. E. Atkins, "will co-operate with the Government fully when it takes hold. We shall do all in our power to aid the Government in its administration of the telegraph lines. Our organization is a 100 per cent. loyal organization, and as such it can be relied upon to perform its full duty to the Government."

Edward Reynolds, First Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, had received no official announcement yesterday of the President's order.

"We shall be fully prepared," he said, "when the time comes. My instructions to the staff have been that we must go ahead and maintain our services to the highest point of efficiency, the telegraph lines being one of the essentials to the winning of the war. I have made it clear that no prospective change in management should be permitted to interfere with the proper conduct of the business."

A. F. L. MEN PLEASED.

Morrison Says Government Will Run Lines for the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—"The American Federation of Labor has been in favor of the Government taking over the telegraph lines for many years," said Secretary Frank Morrison today at the conference of the Executive Council.

"I am heartily in favor," he continued, "of the action of President Wilson and Congress in taking the lines over and feel satisfied that the Government will run them better for the public generally and in addition will be able to give the telegraphers the working conditions demanded by them from President Carlton of the Western Union."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor did not take part in the work of the Executive Council, but was in consultation with labor leaders. He was present at the opening for a few minutes and said: "The American Federation of Labor to a man is behind the Government and the great President of Peace and War."

TURBINE INDUSTRY IN FEDERAL HANDS

War Industries Board Will Supervise Filling of Orders for Engines Over 700-H. P.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Government has assumed control of the turbine engine industry. Twenty-one manufacturers of turbines are affcted by the order. Manufacturers of turbines under 700 horse-power do not come under the Government supervision. The War Industries Board will supervise filling of orders for turbines of more than that rating.

Manufacturers have agreed not to fill orders for turbines in excess of 700 horse-power for either civilian or Government purposes, except for ships for the navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, without a permit from the War Industries Board. Permits for filling of private or non-war orders will be granted only by the board when necessity is shown. The only exceptions to Government control of turbines rated above 700 horse-power are for propelling equipment for the navy and the emergency fleet, and do not include land types. Orders for the former may be placed direct and delivered.

This action was taken by the War Industries Board, it was said today, as a means of relieving the situation resulting from the war's demand for turbine power.

WOMEN WIN PRAISE IN METAL TRADES

National Industrial Board Finds Them Especially Valuable in "Repetitive" Work.

The employment of women in the metal trades has met with a high degree of success, according to a report issued yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board, which summarizes information obtained from 131 metal establishments employing 335,015 men and 49,823 women.

In most of the plants women were used on the lighter processes, while heavy work and highly skilled work was generally left to men. The board reports that the services of women have been found especially valuable in work of a "repetitive" character, in which one simple operation is performed over and over again. In the work on which they are generally used the board found that women usually turned out more and better work than the men, were more careful with their tools and more steady and dependable.

The most successful method of preparing women for metal work, it is reported, is that of teaching them in special classes for a short period at the factory at which they are to work. The manufacturers have not been generally eager, it is said, to take women from industrial schools, and the method of putting them immediately to work and relying on foremen to coach them has been found unsatisfactory because of the frequent prejudice of foremen against women laborers.

Buy War Savings Stamps

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 34th Street

ELECTRIC FANS

Below Regular Prices

1. "Menominee" Electric Fan,—full 8-inch blade diameter; will operate on direct or alternating current.

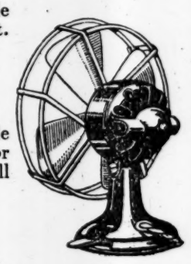
6.95

regularly 7.95

2. "Polar Cub" Electric Fan,—6-inch blade diameter, with safety guard; will operate on direct or alternating current; adjustable to any angle; for wall or table.

4.75

regularly 5.85



Westinghouse Electric Fans

10-inch b'ade diameter	17.00
Oscillating, 10-inch blade diameter	22.00
12-inch blade diameter	21.00
Oscillating, 12-inch blade diameter	27.00
16-inch blade diameter	25.00
Oscillating, 16-inch blade diameter	30.50

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

O. D. Worsted Serge Officers' Uniforms

AT ACTUAL COST

$27.00

TO the officer seeking a uniform—smart, shapely and sturdy—there is nothing to surpass the fine O. D. worsted serge. . . Made by a special corps of tailors in the Kirchbaum shops whose skill is wholly devoted to uniform work alone. . . And continuing the policy originated by us, we offer these uniforms at the same wholesale price we pay for them.

Uniforms

Of Whipcord, $27.00 & 30.00
Of Gabardine, $23.50 & 30.00
Of Cotton Gabardine, $12.00

Regulation Sam Browne Belts, (Made in Canada) $7.50

Regulation Army Footwear for Officers and Men

Attention is directed to our complete lines on the Main Floor, of

Dress Boots in Russia Calfskin,	$28.00	Army "Snag" Boots,	$14.00
Dress Boots in Cordovan,	$32.00	Field and Engineers' Boots,	$25.00 up
Trench Boots (British made),	$28.00	Cordovan Dress Shoes,	$10.00 and 12.00

Regulation Army Shoes (Munson last), $6.50 to 14.00

Officers' Leather Puttees—Ranging in price from Cowhide at $7.00 to Cordovan at $15

Rigid Inspection and Laboratory tests are reasons why Hyatts outwear the motor car

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

"Turner for Concrete"

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.

Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Skin Troubles Soothed With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 4 B, Boston."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Mrs. Britely Says:

"When Summer weather is especially trying I make a point of soothing myself with refreshing Shanley luncheons. The menus are delightful and the surroundings cool and attractive."

Daily, 12 to 2:30 P. M.—with music—90c

You will agree that the vaudeville de luxe program—evenings, 7 to 1—is a real treat.

SAVE OR SLAVE
Buy W. S. S. Regularly

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Rooms, single or en suite. With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $42 week and up.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th St.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 day.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway 85 to 86 St., N. Y. City.
LARGEST & MOST ATTRACTIVE MIDTOWN HOTEL
Subway Station at 86th St. Corner
Apartments to Lease, Furnished or Unfurnished
2 to 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Attractive Rates.
Within Ten Minutes of All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS.
Room with private bath, $3 to $4 day.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4.00 to $7.50 day.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Jansen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street. No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

The Anderson
102 WEST 80TH STREET, One Square to Central Park.
ADVANTAGES
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices. Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
ROOM WITH USE OF BATH & SHOWER
1 person, $1.50; for 2, $2.00 per day.
ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 1, $2.00 to $2.50 per day.
LARGE ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 2, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
2 ROOM SUITE { Private Bath, 2 Persons. } $3 to $4
'Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

$9 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Ave.
One Block from 5th Av. & Cen. Pk.
Phone—Plaza 8100.

Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island.
Superior Cuisine and Service.
DANCING—SPECIAL MUSIC.
Under direction of Harry & Joseph Suskind.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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AT CAMP JOHN PERSHING,
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ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK.
Instructions by West Point Cadet.
BOYS MAY ENTER NOW.
CAMP CLOSES AUGUST 31st
Junior Training Camp Association
258 BROADWAY.

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THE COUNTRY CALLS!
The U. S. Government is advertising offering positions to those who know French.
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, Inc.
is helping hundreds to qualify.
CLASSES 11:15 TO 7:15 DAILY.
Reasonable Rates.
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High School, Business or Grammar School,
OPPORTUNITY
Learn to Operate the ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES.
INVESTIGATE our short term Summer course. You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying positions. Best concerns in the country.
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A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils. Catalogs on Request.
Summer School now in session.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
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MEN & WOMEN.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
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AT McBURNEY SCHOOL
WALTER L. HERVEY, Chairman Educational Committee, and ERNEST H. KOCH, JR., Principal, will meet, by appointment, parents who wish advice on the education of boys. Phone Columbus 7920. 318 West 57th Street.

PRATT SCHOOL, 52 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Learn to SWIM and DIVE SCIENTIFICALLY
Three Tiled Daylight Pools
You are never safe on the water unless you can swim.
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ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

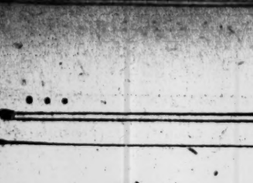
Everything Rising —Only the Rain Falls

It may be a long time before we return to pre-war prices.

It is not always easy to restore the "statu quo."

Even an efficient chemist cannot turn an omelette into eggs.

Key Case, Bottle Set

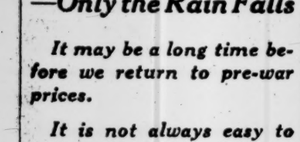


Leather key case, slate for indexing keys, 4, 6 or 12 keys. $1.75, $2, $2.75
Bottle set, 3 glass bottles; glazed calfskin case, all colors, gold-tooling, velvet lining; 3¾ inches high at back, 3⅝ inches at front, gilt catch....$9.00
Initials stamped, 25 cents extra.

Cross Writing Case

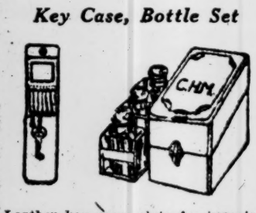
Shown open and closed, fitted with note paper, blotter-pad, leather penwiper, address and stamp books, perpetual calendar, stationery pockets, loop for fountain pen, glazed calfskin case, all colors, gold-tooling, silk lining, 9 x 7 inches closed.....$15.00
Initials stamped without charge.

Breakfast Tray and Set



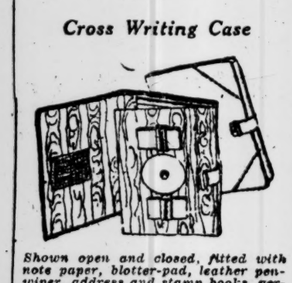
Of white or highly polished black enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, compartments at each end for water-glass, silver, newspaper and mail; unfitted.....$10.75
Individual breakfast set, as shown; white Allerton china, floral decorations, 5 pieces, extra.....$7.00
Water glasses, from.....25c

"Furlough" Kit Bag



Officers' Furlough Kit Bag, folding design, of hardy pliable hide, linen lining, when not in use folds flat and compact to one-half its size and 8-inch thickness; 18 and 20 inch.
$32.50, $34.50
Initials burned without charge.

Cross Wardrobe Trunk



For men and women 3-ply veneer, fibre covering and binding, hangers, drawers, laundry bag, spaces for shoes, hats, etc., from...$33 to $150
Initials painted without charge.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

ARREST INSPECTOR IN RAINCOAT GRAFT

Charles L. Fuller, Chief in New York, Said to Have Confessed to Frauds.

ALL PAYMENTS STOPPED

Thousands of Defective Coats, Some Marked Rejected, Found Ready to Ship to France.

Charles L. Fuller, who has been in the employ of the Government as a chief inspector of Government contracts in the New York District, and Harry E. Lazarus, the head of the Lazarus Raincoat Company of 307 Sixth Avenue and also an official of the Raincoat Makers' Association, were arrested yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice as principals in the alleged raincoat frauds which are said to have cost the War Department millions of dollars. The arrest of these two men brought the number of person taken into custody since Monday afternoon to nineteen, one of whom, Joseph Wood, an employe of the Sydenam Rubber Company, was released yesterday and all charges against him withdrawn at the request of the Department of Justice.

It was officially announced last night that as a result of the inspection of the Quartermaster's Depot in this city made yesterday by agents of the Government, thousands of raincoats intended for soldiers in France were found to be defective. The inspection was made as the result of the arrest on Monday of the seventeen raincoat manufacturers and agents, and the raincoats were to have gone forward in the next few days. As a result of the discovery of the unfit garments, Captain W. C. Weightman, U. S. A., who is in charge of raincoat inspection in the New York district, notified certain raincoat manufacturers in this city last night that until furher notice the Government would receive none of their output.

At the same time Major Thomas McGrath of the Quartermaster Department, who is in charge of the inspection of all war materials in this district, directed that payment of all pending bills due to concerns involved in the disclosures be withheld. The payments, as a rule, are made in from five to ten days after goods are inspected and accepted by the Government, and the action of Major McGrath means that thousands of defective coats now in the possession of the Government will not be paid for.

Rejections Accepted.

The defective coats found in the Quartermaster Depot yesterday included many which bore the rejection marks of the inspectors, while in hundreds of other instances it was found that the coats had never been inspected at all. The defective coats were mixed with good coats and had been packed, it was stated last night, by the manufacturers. Whether or not the holding up of deliveries, which was ordered yesterday, means that unfilled contracts will be canceled was not disclosed last night.

Fifteen of the seventeen raincoat men arrested on Monday were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday morning and with the exception of Joseph Wood all were held for examination next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The complaints charge violation of Section 39 of the United States Criminal Code, which has to do with the offering or giving of money or other consideration with a view to influencing the decision or action of a Government official or employe.

In the cases of Isidore M. Halpern of the National Cement Company, Ralph Rosenthal of Hanauer & Rosenthal, and Harry E. Lazarus of the Lazarus Raincoat Company, bail was fixed at $10,000 each. Polly Clamon, Arthur Zittel, Ralph Cohen, Louis Fried, Samuel Halpern, Simon Harris, Morris Lesser, Charles Plotzel, and Benjamin Plotzel were held in $5,000 bail, while William and Benjamin Sydenam were held in $2,500 bail each. In all instances bail was furnished by a surety company.

Felix Gouled, a clothing manufacturer of 1 Madison Avenue, was arraigned separately, the complaint in his case, which was signed by an agent of the Department of Justice, charging that he had entered into a conspiracy and that in his efforts to realize the conspiracy had offered commissions and bonuses to a certain army officer whose name does not appear in the complaint. Gouled was held in $20,000 bail for a hearing next Tuesday afternoon. In many respects his case is said to be different from those of the other men now in custody.

Shortly after the arraignment of the prisoners it was announced that Chief Inspector Fuller had been arrested and that he had made a "very complete" confession. Fuller is said to have admitted receiving money from raincoat manufacturers, among those who paid him being some arrested on Monday.

This official added that, as a result of Fuller's confession, new lines for investigation had developed and that important admissions showing the inner working of the fraud machine had been obtained, particularly the methods followed by commission men in obtaining contracts for concerns that had previously received no consideration in Washington.

$500 Bribe This Month.

Fuller admitted receiving weekly allowances from several manufacturing concerns, and in the case of one inspector, whose name is not disclosed, said that payments aggregating more than $500 had been made since July 1.

Ralph Rosenthal of Hanauer & Rosenthal has also made important admissions, according to Government officials. Rosenthal, among other things, said that he made payments—which he styled loans—to a man in his plant whom he (Rosenthal) knew at the time was an inspector in the employ of the Government. Under examination Rosenthal also admitted that he had not made any request to the inspector for repayment of any of the "loans."

The section of the Federal Criminal Code under which all the prisoners except Gouled are held provides a maximum prison sentence of three years, while Section 37, under which Gouled is held, provides a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine, two years in prison, or both.

Two of the men taken into custody on Monday were arraigned before the United States Commissioner in Brooklyn. They are H. Yollin of the Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Company and Joseph Fines of the Pines Rubber Company. They were held in $5,000 bail for examination next Monday.

Paid $835,306 in Mortgage Taxes.

ALBANY, July 23.—Mortgage tax receipts for the last fiscal year ended June 30 aggregated $835,306.94, a total of $217,847.94 being collected since April. State Controller Travis announced today. This money represents half the amount collected under a law which imposes a recording tax of 50 cents on every $100 worth of real estate mortgaged. The County Clerk collects and pays over the money monthly to the County Treasurer, who remits quarterly 50 per cent. to the State after deducting the expense of collection.

Paper Company Grants Wage Rise.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 23.—An increase in wages of 20 per cent. and time and one-half for overtime was announced today by the Eaton Crane and Pike Paper Company. The increase becomes effective July 29 and affects 1,200 employes.

HINDENBURG VERY ILL.

Has Taken No Part in Military Operations This Year, It Is Said.

LONDON, July 23.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, is seriously ill and has taken no part in military operations of the present year, according to information from Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Berne today.

At great personal effort, the message adds, the Field Marshal was present at a few of the imperial receptions, but went through the functions without speaking. He is quite incapable of writing, the advices declare.

WOUNDED SEND CHEER.

"Tell the Folks at Home We Are All Right," Message of Our Boys.

PARIS, July 23.—"Tell the folks at home we are all right," is the message of the American wounded as they are lifted from the hospital trains which bring them from field hospitals to Paris.

American Red Cross women workers, with fountain pens and postcards, follow the doctors on their rounds between the stretchers at the Paris station reserved for the hospital trains. Each man gets a chance to dictate a few lines.

Turkey Willing to Make Amends.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The State Department has been advised that the Turkish Government will do its full duty when the facts in connection with the seizure of the American consulate at Tabriz and the looting of the American Missionary Hospital there by Turkish forces are established. This word was received through the Swedish Government, which transmitted our demand for explanation from Turkey. The Ottoman Government said it was still investigating.

Artillery School at Camp Doniphan.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Camp Doniphan, Okla., where the Missouri and Kansas National Guard units were trained, will hereafter be used as a special training school for artillery, said an announcement today by the War Department.

TRIED AS BLACKMAILERS.

Parisians Accused of Detaining American and Getting Money

MOULINS, France, July 23.—The trial of Andrew Biscaye, Anna Biscaye and Raymond Barrau, on the charge of illegally detaining James Slater of Webster, Mass., began here this morning. The accused are charged by the police with having induced Slater, in the course of an automobile tour, to go to a chateau, where he was held for many days with little food and heat. Slater, the police charge, was compelled to sign checks while under detention.

Barrau was the first of the three accused to be examined. He denied having been engaged to guard Slater. Andre Biscaye, on being questioned, said that he entered Slater's service as chauffeur in 1913.

TYPHOID IN BERLIN.

Epidemic Caused by Poisoned or Unclean Milk.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of typhoid has occurred in Berlin, The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. The epidemic is believed to have been caused by poisoned or unclean milk.

The number of cases is not stated, but it is believed to be large, especially in the labor districts of the northeastern section of the city.

Invites Men to Drill in Stadium.

Military drills for men, 18 to 45 years old, are being held in the City College Stadium, Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street, under the auspices of Local Board 170 of 290 Lenox Avenue. The drills are conducted by Lieutenant John Lilienthal, of the 71st Infantry. Irwin Kurtz, Chairman of the board, said yesterday that the drills were open to all, and that the preliminary training thus received had qualified more than seventy-five men for non-commissioned officerships in the army. Applications to join the training corps should be addressed to Mr. Kurtz at 290 Lenox Avenue.

Will Stop German Communications.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Censorship Board today ruled that no outgoing communications written in German would be passed hereafter, with the exception of communications to prisoners of war.

MALVY'S RECORDS STOLEN.

Record of Morocco Incident of 1911 Taken from His Apartment.

PARIS, July 23.—Testimony taken today in the case of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, had to do with a burglary committed in the Malvy apartment, where important documents were stolen.

One file dealt with the Morocco incident of July, 1911, when the German gunboat Panther landed forces at Agadir in violation of the Treaty of Algeciras and was called the "Roses of Agadir."

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S DECLINATION.

Outside of the ranks of faithful Whitmanians there will be general regret at Mr. ROOSEVELT's refusal to be a candidate or take the nomination for Governor. This regret will not be confined, by any means, to his own party; and, at least for purposes of admonition and chastening, the time of his withdrawal might well have been postponed for a few days. The prospect or even the fear of his nomination would have compelled the Democrats to seek the strongest man they could find.

It is natural that Mr. ROOSEVELT should have no desire to return to a post which he has once filled, whose "very exacting and onerous" duties, as he says, "demand all of any man's time and energy." His mind, he tells us, has been so concentrated on the war, on "the tremendous problems, national and international," created by it, and the almost equally tremendous problems of social and industrial readjustment and renovation after the peace, that he cannot give his single-hearted attention to State questions.

It might be argued, and with considerable force, that, since Mr. ROOSEVELT's "work is for the men who are fighting in this war," as Governor of New York he would be able to do a great deal of exactly that work. The great "war Governors," EDWIN D. MORGAN of New York, JOHN A. ANDREW of Massachusetts, OLIVER P. MORTON of Indiana, will always be honorably remembered for their fruitful labors in their States for the men who were fighting on the Union side in the civil war. But the passionate ardor of Mr. ROOSEVELT's absorption in a war to which he has offered so noble a sacrifice, must be respected in this decision. The measure, if any measure it has, of his patriotism is known to all, as are his services to preparedness and Americanism. It is proper to say also that, whatever his mistakes in policy or asperities of language, the Republican Party has been permanently benefited, if temporarily injured, by his control of it for years and by his revolt against it. Whatever was unsound in his theories will not survive; and he prevented the Republican Party from being hidebound and hunker and going to decay. He filled it with a generous enthusiasm, with a tempered radicalism, that responded to the longings of the younger generation of Republicans. It has become both progressive and conservative; progressive in its response to new ideas, conservative as against the rash and perilous projects of the essential Bolshevism whose sinister activities, appealing to ignorance, shiftlessness, and disorder, are but too conspicuous.

Conditions are conceivable in which the Republican Party of New York might have to draft Mr. ROOSEVELT for its service. Meanwhile, as he waves away the Governorship, the Democrats of New York State should ponder gravely their not too honorable predicament. Any loyal Republican candidate will beat them if they barter timidly with disloyalty or swallow a mess of socialism and call it Democracy.

NEXT YEAR'S WHEAT.

While our farmers are still engaged in harvesting the crop of Winter wheat, they are asked by the Government to plan for an increase of acreage next year. The entire crop a year ago, both Winter and Spring, was a small one, and the exports needed by our war partners were obtained from the total of 651,000,000 bushels only by restricting consumption at home. On account of this shortage, farmers were urged by the Department of Agriculture to plow and plant for a crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels. They did increase their acreage, but the harvest total is to be only 891,000,000, owing mainly to losses in the Winter wheat States, where the plants in nearly 14 per cent. of the seeded area were killed by severe weather. Now the department asks farmers in those States to plant on at least 45,000,000 acres, which, with allowance for a weather loss of 10 per cent., would yield 636,000,000 bushels, (this year's quantity is 557,000,000,) or even 47,500,000 acres, from which 667,000,000 bushels could be harvested. The Spring yield added might make the billion crop which the department wants to see. In 1915 we had 1,025,000,000 bushels.

With a new crop at hand that will permit exportation of about 300,000,000 bushels even if the normal rate of consumption here be restored, why is greater acreage for next year sought? The last two crops were short, and war demand from Europe has almost exhausted our reserves. Quantities carried over in ten European importing countries are also exhausted. There are large surplus stocks in Australia and Argentina, but ships to carry them cannot be spared from other service. Reserves here should be built up to guard against disappointing harvests. This year's crop of Spring wheat here may fall below recent official estimates, and the latest reports from Canada are much less favorable than those of a month or two ago.

The desired greater acreage of Winter wheat should be planted. We expect that it will be, for the farmers are patriotic and the price of wheat gives them a fair profit, although cost of production is high. There were predictions last year that the Spring acreage would be reduced, but it was increased by 21½ per cent. There should be a billion bushels in next year's crop of wheat.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD VACANCY.

Chicago bankers lead in expressing unreadiness to have New York's representative retire from the Federal Reserve Board. The lead having been so well given, New York hastens to affirm its regret. The doctrine of rotation in political office may be one of the palladiums of liberty, but it is not a bulwark of financial security. Continuity comes next to soundness of banking administration, and presumption favors continuance of duties by those found competent to discharge them. Of Mr. PAUL WARBURG'S competency it is not necessary to speak. It is beyond all question. He has been active in the performance of his banking duties, while he has led banking opinion on such subjects as the wider commercial use of acceptances and their adaptation as a reserve for savings banks in order to spare them the need of realization upon permanent investments to obtain liquid resources.

He was a leader in the adoption of the wonderfully successful Federal Reserve system, and he has made masterful addresses before bankers upon the extension of its use in many directions not yet realized. American international politics also has engaged his active mind, and he has been a leader among those urging the unity of all the Americas. He is not the country's only banker. There are others competent in the land which once was reproached with having none, and which has so far outlived the reproach that its system, as conceived and administered by the present personnel, has been praised as a model by those who were our critics, and who now are ready to be our imitators.

No doubt the country would not lose Mr. WARBURG'S services if he should retire. He must continue to be a useful American, and he would profit in a material sense by considering his personal fortunes more than he has done. But the country which already owes him much, and profits by its debit to him, has no need or desire to close the open account. It should run so long as he can be drafted, as he was originally, and might be again this year if prevailed upon. But Chicago is right in thinking it is necessary to invite him pressingly.

HELP FOR SIBERIA.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Washington conveys information as to the size of the military expedition which is to be dispatched by America and Japan, in addition to the civil commission which is to rebuild Siberia and Russia. "There will be a comparatively small number of troops," says the dispatch, and the American and Japanese contingents will be of equal size. "The armed forces are "so small in the aggregate that no "apprehension is likely to be caused "among Russians as to their pur-"poses." It is to be hoped that the armed forces are not so small in the aggregate that no apprehension is likely to be caused among Germans.

Within reasonable limits, the question of Russian suspicion or confidence is not a question of the numbers of the allied armies. A very large proportion of the people of Russia, a still larger proportion of the people of Siberia, seem to have become convinced that the Germans mean them no good and the Allies no harm. An allied force which enters Siberia along with urgently needed supplies for the relief of suffering, and bearing the promise of support to the Russians in their efforts to restore order—such a force is not going to stir up apprehension, except among a few of the Bolsheviki, who know that their rule, in parts of the country at least, depends wholly on unrestricted terrorism.

As to German apprehensions, they are not likely to be roused by the announcement that the American and Japanese troops are to be used in the hazardous task of "occupying Vladivostok and holding it as a base for "Czechoslovak military operations." Properly armed, equipped, and supported, with their base protected by American and Japanese troops, the Czechoslovaks can no doubt dispose of the German and Magyar prisoners who have been armed, and any Bolsheviki who may co-operate with them. But it is a question whether the American public will relish the idea of letting the Czechoslovaks do all the fighting while our troops tarry by the supplies. If we have not enough men to do much fighting ourselves, Japan certainly has; and the Terauchi Government has manifested throughout this whole affair a spirit which deserves the entire confidence of Japan's allies. The pro-German Bolsheviki in Russia and in the United States are going to shout their loudest at any intervention, no matter with how few men. This is part of the price that must be paid, anyway, and that cannot be avoided by sending an army only large enough to relieve the Czechoslovaks of anxiety as to the safety of their base.

Intervention, co-operation, assistance, or whatever it may be called, involves many difficult military and diplomatic problems, but it is hard to see how they are going to be avoided by half measures. In considering the size of the American and Japanese forces, still more in considering the question of active support to the Czechoslovak troops strung all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok, it might be well to remember the counsel of the Mohawk sachem on the division of the British forces before the battle of Lake George in 1755: "If they are to be killed, they are "too many; if they are to fight, they "are too few."

FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS.

Congress spends no money, but it is from Congress that we learn what the country will spend. Logically, the spending power should requisition what it wants, and be responsible for the use it makes of its supplies. Our spending power has its money thrust upon it, like an allowance from a too rich parent, and audits its own expenditures, subject to occasional investigations. The wonder is not that some things go wrong, but that so much goes right. In these days nobody expects accounts to balance within a billion or two, and the aim is to appropriate too much rather than too little. Naturally enough, the objective is reached. Last year a little less than nineteen billions was appropriated, and the best we could do was to use and lend $13,581,702,000. Rather more than five billions was left unused, and there is expected about the same excess of appropriations over expenditures this year. The loans are financed also in round numbers. Twenty-two billions has been authorized, but twelve billions less has been issued. This year's expenditures are put at twenty-four billions, and the revenues are estimated at about six billions less. As the tax bill has not yet been drafted, the estimate may be taken for what it is worth, considering the fact that the estimators say both that there may be a deficiency and an excess of appropriations. Combining loans and taxes, the total cost of two years of war is put at fifty billions, an immense total even for this country.

It is idle to compare this country with any other, or with itself at any preceding period, to discover the true burden of the fifty billions. We have outgrown all comparisons with ourselves so rapidly in the last few years that the civil war comparisons are futile. Comparisons with any one other country are unfair, for the reason that the others have been spending blood and treasure for four years, while we have hardly yet got into our stride under either head. One of our leading banks has estimated that the total cost of the four years of war to the Entente would be $106,000,000,000 up to the first of next month. That would allow nearly one-half to the United States alone. England's expenses were put at $34,000,000,000, and France's at $24,000,000,000, or a trifle more for the two than for the United States alone for only two years. But England's largest year's cost was less than fourteen billions, and France's something over seven billions. Germany's total lies between England's and France's, and the total for the Teutonic alliance is put at forty-nine billions.

Such totals tell little about the burden of them. That is proportioned to population and wealth. In both respects we lead the world so much more than we lead it regarding expenses that the mouth-filling fifty billions gives us no ground for either boasting or complaining. Of course our cost of blood is not to be mentioned in comparison with that of other populations which had so much less to spare than ourselves. It is not credible that Germany can lose enough more men to bring our losses up to that of our allies. As regards money cost, our excess above the costs of England and France is reversed on a per capita comparison. Next year's taxes and costs are as yet so uncertain that it is necessary to speak of the past rather than the future. England's cost per capita has ranged up to $279, and France's to $180. Ours has been put at $103, and Germany's at $144. The average for the Entente Allies has been estimated at $100, and for the Teutonic allies at $114. The larger the population, the less the cost for each unit, and Russia's enormous population drags down the total and average for the Entente.

Although our fifty billions is so much larger in itself, the earnings of Americans are so much greater that our individual burden is less than for any other country. The population of Russia is greater, but the earnings of Russians are in reverse relation. It may almost be said that Russian earnings under present conditions are not worth calculating. Months ago it was calculated that even then the war costs nearly equaled the average Russian's earnings, against one-quarter of the American average income for American war costs. England is spending more than its income on the average, but is in good financial and physical condition. Germany is spending less than its income on paper, but its morale and physique are deteriorating toward insolvency even more surely and faster than the mark is losing its bullion value.

The conclusion is that fifty billions is not enough for this many-billion-dollar country to boast or worry about. There may be deficits or surpluses, but they are of little consequence so long as the partners in the national enterprise retain their confidence in each other, and have not lost the characteristics which have given us moral as well as industrial and financial standing among allies worthy of our emulation in the qualities which make for national greatness. This war has taught us that modern resources are as great for production as for destruction, and that there are in every land concealed reserves of energy and efficiency of almost incalculable potency. Even the terrible losses of military destruction can be overbalanced if the lessons of economy and effort taught by the war are learned and preserved for peace. There no longer is hope of immediate economies through the destruction of militarism. In money it will cost more for a century to have destroyed it than it might have cost to endure it. But the destruction is forever, and the benefits to be realized are as great and for as long as we choose to make the period of enjoyment. The fifty billions is nothing to stagger us, and would not stop us if we were staggered. To turn the fifty billions of cost into an investment is the case before the country, and the first task is the wise levying of taxes to cover the fifty billions, the levying of taxes in such a way as to leave the sources of revenue still productive for next year and for many years.

FOR THE DEFEAT OF SOCIALISM.

The agreement of Republican and Democratic leaders in six Congress districts of this city by which Democrats are to vote for the Republican candidate in three districts and Republicans for the Democratic candidate in three districts was not made too soon or for slight reason. The union, urged by the National Security League and accepted by these leaders, was made imperative by the extraordinary gains shown in 1917 in the vote for Socialist candidates for the Assembly. Thus in the Tenth Congress District the Socialist vote in 1916 was 4,567; in 1917, for Assemblyman, 9,228; in the Eleventh it rose from 460 to 1,399; in the Thirteenth from 1,664 to 3,980; in the Fourteenth from 2,536 to 5,492; in the Twentieth from 4,129 to 4,764. These figures speak for themselves, and they speak loud to Republicans and Democrats, to all the friends of American representative self-government, to all who prefer the Constitution to the gospel of MARX and his latest interpreters in action, TROTZKY and LENINE.

Taking together the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Districts, the Socialist gain in 1917 was 61 per cent., the Democratic loss 4 per cent., the Republican loss nearly 35 per cent.

In the Twelfth District in 1916 the united Republican and Democratic vote would have beaten the Socialist candidate. In 1917 it would have been more than 1,500 votes short of success. The Socialist vote was 6,549, against 6,103 the year before. The Republican vote was only thirty-four less than in 1916. The Democratic vote shrank from 5,763 to 3,997. In the Twentieth District the Republican vote went all to pieces, falling from 4,542 in 1916 to 2,382 in 1917. The Democratic vote increased from 3,907 to 4,581; the Socialist vote from 4,129 to 4,764. In 1916 the district was Republican. In 1917 a joint Republican-Democratic vote would have beaten the Socialist. May it do so next Fall!

The glorious exploits of the apostles of the proletariat and missionaries of Germany ought to make every Democrat, Republican, Prohibitionist do what he can in the Congress districts of this city infected with socialism to keep the pestilence from spreading.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Weather Averages Delusive.

After a cold Spring, and a Summer temperature which up to this week was considerably below the point that passes for normal, the present "hot wave" seems the hotter by contrast and excites an amount of attention and discussion that it hardly deserves. It is, as a matter of fact, and as yet, nothing more than "good, seasonable weather," and, as the humidity has been low and the breezes fairly brisk, excuses for complaint are as few as the suffering is slight.

Naturally enough, however, the experiences of the week have been taken by many as newly proving the soundness of a long-cherished and widely held belief—that the weather "averages up," as the saying is, and that a cold Winter is sure, or at least likely, to be followed by a hot Summer, or vice versa, in order that in the whole year there may be about the usual amount of heat and cold. No belief could be more illusive than this one, and none could have a smaller basis of truth, for it has none at all.

Temperature averages undoubtedly exist, but they can be computed only for the past, and the weather of previous months tells no more about what the weather of the immediate future will be than the numbers on which the roulette ball has stopped tell about those on which it is going to stop. Practically all gamblers think that is a good deal, and every "system" of play is based on an imagined relation between what has happened and what will happen, but the wiser persons who run roulette wheels and like devices make no such mistake. They let the inventors of "systems" play as they will, being perfectly sure that all "systems" are wrong, except that of the "bank," which is to have the mathematical chances for every single play in its favor. That, in the long run, never fails, because it can't.

The case is the same with the weather. Records of the past are of no value to prognosticators, even as regards possible extremes of heat and cold, and real meteorologists confine their studies to atmospheric phenomena already in existence and motion.

Just Once More the Servant.

With Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON as leader on one side of the revived controversy over domestic service, it was certain that her attack would inspire counterattack, and that she, in turn, would resume the offensive with as little thought of whether she should surrender or not as is shown by our soldiers in France when the Huns, as now and then happens, get them in a tight place. That the argument, however, is getting anywhere, even with Mrs. ATHERTON among the disputants, cannot be seen. The trouble is that neither she nor her opponents take all the facts into consideration, and the inevitable result of that is that none of the conclusions so confidently announced is final.

Mrs. ATHERTON, for instance, insists that domestic servants, or the majority of them, and especially her own, are well and kindly treated and generously paid. Ninety-nine out of every hundred housewives say the same things, quite sincerely, of course, and yet they all know in their hearts that for themselves the truly charming conditions they so truthfully describe have not one single attraction—that every one of them would grieve if her own daughters had to enter domestic service. The qualities in servants about which they complain so bitterly are just about those one would expect to find in women and men for one reason or other compelled to enter and remain in an occupation which, since the beginning of history and everywhere, has put on its followers the mark of social inferiority to honest workers of all other kinds.

It is useless to say that it shouldn't do that; it has, does, and will, so far as now can be seen, till the end of time. Certainly until domestic service is freed, if it can be freed, from this justly obnoxious peculiarity, it is hopeless to expect the generality of servants to show the qualities of contentment, gratitude, loyalty, tact, taste, ambition, and the like that are demanded of them by Mrs. ATHERTON and all her innumerable fellow-sufferers from the qualities opposite to those. There may have been a Golden Age of domestic service—from the standpoint of the served—but if it ever existed it was under slavery, or a patriarchal régime indistinguishable from slavery by any except the patriarchs.

He Did Not Do the Only Thing!

Is there one heart—even one pacifist heart—that does not beat more rapidly and more proudly when its owner reads of what was done by Commandant GEORGES MELLERAI and the few French soldiers with him in the village of Basileux? For every reader of that story can say at least, "I belong to the same species and so can claim a share in their glory."

The Commandant and what were left of his two companies after a long fight found themselves surrounded by overwhelming forces of Germans. Obviously their duty was done and the only thing for them to do next was to surrender. But, strangely enough, that only thing did not enter the minds of these Frenchmen, and they did something entirely different. Utilizing the only means of communication they had—a carrier pigeon—they sent back to their friends this message:

"The boches are on us. We are lost, but we have done a good job. Turn the guns on the town."

That was simple and explicit. Incidentally it meant immediate death to the Frenchmen, instead of capture and such life as is possible in a German prison camp, but it also meant that the Germans wouldn't take Basileux, or that if they did take the town it would be at greater cost than Commandant MELLERAI and his men could make them pay.

Between heroisms that involve the willing sacrifice of life real comparisons are impossible, for the merit is always the same. But there is a peculiar appeal to this particular sacrifice that gives it an eminence all its own. The temptation is strong to call it the best, the most inspiring, story the war has yet produced. In truth, however, it is only different from many another illustrating courage and devotion equally magnificent.

Germany's "Vital Necessities."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are we fair to the German "Fatherland Party?" In a published statement they declare their desire for a "free Flanders." Can we not believe that they desire not only this but a free Russia, a free Poland, a free Alsace-Lorraine; even a free France, a free England, and a free United States? That is, of course, upon the condition which they lay down, "as a guarantee for the vital necessities of the German people." For my part, I stand ready to believe that were the leaders of this party given satisfactory assurance that they would always remain the arbiters as to what constituted "the vital necessities of the German people" they would even be willing to see a free Germany. It is a magnanimous idea to which they have given expression, and conceived in the grand style. Why, indeed, should freedom hesitate to consecrate itself to Germany's vital necessities when law, honor, humanity, and decency have proved so tractable in German hands?

NORMAN T. BOGGS.
Woodstock, N. Y., July 20, 1918.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

In Favor of Celebrating Anniversary of Great Britain's War Declaration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the newspapers of today we read that the fourth anniversary of the entrance of Great Britain into the war, on the coming Aug. 4, will be appropriately celebrated in France, Italy, China, Japan, and other allied countries. No mention is made of America, and yet there is no country where this anniversary should be more enthusiastically and more gratefully celebrated. We have just commemorated in appropriate fashion the great day of our friend and ally, France. Entirely too little has been said recently of the immeasurable and unrepayable debt that we owe to Great Britain. No country ever went to war for more unselfish and idealistic reasons than England. It was for France and Belgium, not for herself, that she entered the war. And as for ourselves, what was there interposed, from Aug. 4, 1914, to April 6, 1917, between the United States and Germany but the British Navy? We cannot dwell too often or too gratefully on the fact.

I hope steps will immediately be taken in the few intervening days to see that the American people suitably and adequately celebrate this historic and fateful day—one of the most memorable and inspiring in the history of the world.

The present writer is an American, not an Englishman or even an Anglo-Saxon, but proud to call himself an Anglophile.

HERMAN T. RADIN.
New York, July 22, 1918.

"German Facts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette is angry with the supreme command for allowing the enemy reports of the German offensive to reach the public before the German communiques, and says that the former should be kept back until the ground is prepared for them by the publication of "German facts."—From the New York Times.

"South of the Marne there was moderate firing activity during the day. Southeast of Mareuil enemy partial attacks were repulsed.

"During the night our troops south of the Marne were withdrawn to the north bank of the river without being noticed by the enemy."—Official War Report, July 20.

This seems worth noting, even as a cleancut case of German stupidity among the many. It is possibly no more stupid than the entire boche-Bernstorff-Albert effort to influence opinion in this country.

Isn't the whole world at war for refusing to swallow "German facts"? Russia on the verge of ruin by swallowing a few "German facts," and no peace possible by negotiations because of "German facts."

CHILDE HASSAM.
Gloucester, Mass., July 22, 1918.

Washington's Tactics Cited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of this date appears the following in General Maurice's dispatch:

No soldier before the war would have thought it possible to retire unobserved and without molestation from the enemy in an intrenched position a couple of hundred yards away, but the fact is that at night the only indication of the enemy's presence is an occasional rifle shot, a burst of machine gun fire.

I think that if General Maurice, and others besides, were acquainted with the history of General Washington, and, especially in this case, the story of the retreat from Brooklyn and the slipping away from Cornwallis at Trenton, they would learn something that might be useful. We Americans have every right to believe that George Washington was one among the very greatest soldiers, and that his military career could be studied with advantage at this present time.

EDWIN M. COX.
New York, July 23, 1918.

The Work of Farmerettes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter in your columns some doubt was expressed as to the efficiency of the work of women on farms. On this question experience is the best answer. During the last four months, the State Public Employment Bureau has sent out from the Working Women's Protective Union, 9 East Eighth Street, over 1,000 women who have engaged in general farmwork—not usually of the hardest kind, however. Gardening, weeding, hoeing, berry picking, and milking may be mentioned in this connection, and have all been successfully performed.

The State Food Commission is backing this movement all over the State, having six offices in different districts, and the effort should be encouraged from the standpoint of food and labor conservation as well as affording healthy employment for women.

HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M. D.
New York, July 22, 1918.

For a Stronger Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Taft's advocacy of a greater army was solemnly and convincingly put to the Republican convention last week, and New York Democrats must not lag behind the Republicans in urging Congress to a stronger preparation for the tremendous struggle ahead.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
Morristown, N. J., July 22, 1918.

THE BELLS OF BELGIUM.

Ten thousand bells of Belgium rang their
message o'er and o'er;
Five hundred years they called to
prayer, now silent evermore.
No more will Antwerp, Bruges, and
Ghent awaken by their chimes,
For the bells, like men, have suffered
from the Hun's unheard-of crimes.

Ten thousand bells of Belgium have been
melted up for guns;
Not even altar vessels have been sacred
to the Huns.
Their metal, mixed with base alloy, is
shot at Belgian men,
With the Hun's cold sneer, "The Belgians shall have their bells again!"

O captive bells of Belgium, it's not your
fault, we know,
That you pierce the hearts and take the
lives of those who love you so.
At least you're buried with the slain, in
the soil you love so well;
Those saved, put back when war is done,
will ring the Hun's death knell.

Our silver, gold, and copper from America's far mines
We gladly offer for new bells to voice
your pillaged shrines.
When Belgium blocked the Hun advance
and said, "Halt! Here you stop!"
You won our hearts' devotion to the last
pulsating drop.

The plots of lying Huns shall not Walloon from Fleming cleave;
Your hearts are knit so firm by love the
Hun cannot deceive.
As metal of ten thousand bells together
now has run,
So the fires of German baseness have
fused all hearts as one.

God bless the Huguenot and Catholic,
and loyal Hebrew, too;
King Albert, Cardinal Mercier, we bow
our hearts to you!
We join with Caesar—"Belgians are the
bravest of the brave";
You gave your all for Freedom, the
whole wide world to save.

The children in all schools have learned,
and e'en the youngest knows,
How every Belgian faced the Huns and
stopped five million foes;
Henceforth all lands and farthest isles,
wherever mankind dwells,
Will recall the bells of Belgium, when
they hear their own church bells.

JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON,
Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.

FOOD CRISIS PAST, HOOVER DECLARES

Reserves Built Up and Call for Ships for Supplies Will Be Less Next Year.

ALLIED CONTROLLERS MEET

Wilson's Message Read at London Session—Lord Mayor Gives Luncheon for Hoover.

LONDON, July 23.—Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House today, Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, gave a most reassuring review of the food situation.

"We can say emphatically that all anxiety as to the great essentials of food is now past," Mr. Hoover declared.

This was one of the few social affairs which Mr. Hoover will attend during his stay in London. There were present many distinguished public men, including Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador; the Spanish Ambassador, and other allied and neutral diplomats; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Crawford, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Harcourt, Viscount Northcliffe, Baron Burnham, Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Viscount Devonport, former British Food Controller; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary; Walter Hume Long, the Colonial Secretary; George Nicoll Barnes, Labor Member of the War Cabinet; R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture; J. Austen Chamberlain, member of the War Cabinet; John Robert Clynes, British Food Controller; various of the Colonial Premiers and Cabinet members who are here attending the Imperial Conference; Oscar T. Crosby, Financial Commissioner for the United States, and Major Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom.

British Gratitude to America.

At the Mansion House luncheon the first speaker was J. Austen Chamberlain, who, on behalf of the Government, expressed in warm terms appreciation to Mr. Hoover and the people of the United States for the help rendered the common cause, particularly through the self-sacrifice of a people in a land of plenty.

"We have been able to tide over times of great difficulty and moments of grave anxiety as to the sustenance of our population," said Mr. Chamberlain, "for which we are under a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the people of the United States. This has been America's portion of the war burden in a common fight for right, though now they have pomp to help us, not in foodstuffs alone, but with brave and gallant troops."

Referring to Emperor William's famous reference to the "contemptible British Army," which Mr. Chamberlain said would never be forgotten nor forgiven by the present or future generations, the speaker continued:

"The German higher command in his campaign has experienced one deception as to the military value of the British Army. It seems as if they are beginning to have another deception as to the extent of the value of the United States forces. Great Britain is proud to call such men brothers in arms, and to renew and cement on the field of battle the old ties which have bound together them and us."

Food Controller Clynes followed Mr. Chamberlain. He said that in conferences since his arrival Mr. Hoover had made numerous practical proposals which would greatly strengthen the four position of the Allies. He added that Germany's ambitious hope with regard to her submarine policy had been completely frustrated. He quoted Emperor William's prediction of his submarine commanders a year ago that they would deliver the knockout blow in the final stages of the war.

Mr. Clynes referred to the large amount of supplies the United States was able to furnish the Allies, and said there was reason to hope that there would be deliberations between the allied Food Controllers in which all obstacles with regard to the matter of supplies would be overcome.

Food Controllers in Session.

The conference of food controllers of the allied governments was formally opened this morning by Food Controller Clynes. Mr. Hoover attended the meeting, as did the Food Controllers of Italy, France, Belgium and other countries. Mr. Clynes was accompanied to the session by Waldorf Astor, the new Parliamentary Secretary to the British Food Department.

Both Mr. Clynes and Mr. Hoover referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Baron Rhondda, the late Food Controller for Great Britain.

Mr. Hoover in his remarks outlined certain suggestions for closer co-operation among the Allies in the matter of food supplies.

In a statement today on food problems, the American Food Administrator spoke of the great problem of agricultural substitution, which he said was dominated by two critical and related factors, the first of which was time and the second expenditure in fodder and land productivity.

"To increase our beef production," continued Mr. Hoover, "would require from three to five years. On the other hand, we could bring about an enormous increase in our meat and fat production, through swine, within nine to twelve months."

Mr. Hoover said the American agricultural population had been urged along this line and had received assurances which had led to a wonderful increase in swine production.

"I have in my possession the needs of the European Allies for meat," the Food Administrator went on. "We can furnish this whole volume in pork alone. We can summarize our present position by stating that within the next twelve months we can, with less pressure of saving upon our people, export 18,000,000 tons, if necessary, and to this Canada will add 3,000,000 tons."

More Ships for Soldiers.

After announcing that all anxiety had passed, Mr. Hoover continued:

"We are all building ships as a part of our submarine defense. We have now built up our food reserves in the nearest market as a further defense. The call for ships for food next year will be less than last, and consequently we will have more ships for American soldiers."

Reviewing what already had been done in the way of increased production and saving in consumption by voluntary efforts and rationing, Mr. Hoover said the exertion of the American agricultural authorities and farmers had borne such fruit that "there will be no need during the next twelve months for any restriction on the volume of breadstuffs to be shipped to the European Allies." Continuing, Mr. Hoover said:

"It will be the joint conclusion of my colleagues in the European countries that we can get along with a more moderate mixture of other cereals in the loaf and thus provide better bread for the 220,000,000 people who are opposed to Germany."

Mr. Hoover pointed out, however, that with restricted shipping the Entente Allies must face a reduction in fodder imports, and thus a decrease in animal products, until the submarine had been overcome and shipping restored. This degeneration in production, he added, would be continuous throughout the war. He contended that it would be good strategy to devote European land to breadstuff production and to send animal products instead of fodder from the United States.

"In practical results we have turned the corner," he continued. "Our loaf will improve in quality, and we can deliver it without restriction, except an injunction to economy. Our meat and fat supplies are ample. Beyond this we can build up reserves in North America against the possibility of a short harvest next year.

"The period of our anxieties in the matter of food is in all essentials now past."

Mr. Hoover paid a tribute to the late Baron Rhondda's work in the successful rationing of the British public.

"In that work," he said, "he laid down his life, but not until the national peril had been met and passed."

Mr. Hoover said that the Allies' Food Administration for the next harvest took on a new phase, and that the submarine menace no longer threatened the day-to-day supply. Plans could be proceeded with for bringing food to the Allies in such ways and from such sources that shipping would be conserved and the matter of prime importance was wisdom in formulating plans for that purpose.

Hunger in the Enemy Lines.

"The allied Food Administrators are gathered to take counsel how best to utilize their resources," he said. "While 220,000,000 of people in Europe and North America pitted against the Germans are able to congratulate themselves on having successfully passed through a bad Winter and entered a year or more abundant food supplies, I consider there is further cause for congratulation when comparison is made with the situation of the enemy.

"Taking a broad view, one outstanding and dominating fact is perceived within the enemy lines, namely, hunger. And, although a body of some 100,000 persons, comprising the dominating spirits in Germany, have been able to put against the rest of the world the forces of some 160,000,000 people, they have not been able to produce their needed food.

"The conquered people, already hungry, are being slowly but surely starved and their loss of life through malnutrition and starvation during the period before the next harvest will be far larger than all the casualties on the western front.

"In seeking President Wilson's counsel as to the conference of food officials which is now in progress, I received from him this statement of our point of view in all our food negotiations:

"'That the American people will gladly and willingly make any sacrifice in consumption and in the production of foodstuffs that will maintain the health, comfort and the courage of the people of the allied countries. We are, in fact, eating at the common table with them.'"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—One of the outstanding features of the luncheon given today by the Lord Mayor of London in honor of Herbert Hoover was the British appreciation, to which expression was given by Austen Chamberlain, member of the War Cabinet, and J. R. Clynes, who succeeded Lord Rhondda as Food Controller, of America's self-denial regulations during the period when the food situation of the European Allies threatened to become critical. References to these "voluntary restrictions in a land of plenty" and "benefactions of a country which would be remembered for generations" were heartily cheered by the large, distinguished audience gathered together to pay honor to America's Food Controller. Mr. Hoover's special mission in Europe to establish a common front among all the Allies and America in regard to the food situation, just as a common front has been established in military direction, was warmly eulogized by the British Food Controller.

NEW FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

Vice President Cooke of the Erie Succeeds Wiggins in This District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The long dispute over the selection of a Fuel Administrator for New York State, and the system to be followed there concerning the centralization or the distribution of authority, was settled today by United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield in the appointment of D. W. Cooke, who will be in full charge.

Mr. Cooke is Vice President of the Erie Railroad and is acting as Chairman of the Traffic Executives of the Allied Nations. He will give up the Chairmanship but will remain a member of the committee as well as of the Exports Control Committee.

Dr. Garfield announced also the selection of Charles E. Robertson and Reeves Schley as Assistant Fuel Administrators for New York. The former was a deputy under A. H. Wiggin, who resigned some months ago, and Mr. Schley was Federal Fuel Administrator for New York County.

The decision not to divide the State into sections and to name one man who should have full authority was made by Dr. Garfield after a visit to New York yesterday, when he was in conference with Mr. Cooke and went with him on an inspection tour of the harbor facilities of New York.

Delos W. Cooke, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, who received his appointment yesterday as Fuel Administrator for the State of New York, at the Hotel Gotham last night, said that he would take charge of his new office at once, and would, as soon as he had familiarized himself with the work of his predecessors, be ready to make known his plans for obtaining an adequate supply of coal for his territory.

Mr. Cooke has been with the Erie Railroad for twenty-three years. As head of the traffic department, he had abundant opportunity to study the problems of coal transportation, as the Erie Railroad is one of the most important carriers of tidewater coal.

It was said at the office of the Fuel Administration at 61 Broadway that Charles E. Robertson, who has been acting as Fuel Administrator since the

WANTS FREER HAND FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Waiting for a Chance to Appeal to the Country, Says London Times.

HAMPERED BY COALITION

Demand for Strengthening "Higher Ranks of the Army" and Home Administration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times in an editorial on "The Prime Minister's Position" takes for granted that there will be a general election in the late Autumn. The unrepresentative and apathetic character of the present House of Commons, it declares, is admitted, and the Government needs strengthening and consolidating. It says:

"Lloyd George has certainly had abundant evidence lately that no Prime Minister in these momentous days can exert his proper authority without complete independence of party bargains or of any other hampering personal tie. We assume, at any rate, that he has, in fact, decided to make his appeal to the country whenever the circumstances of the hour permit the fullest possible representation of the new electorate."

Pointing out that the next Parliament may have in its hands the completion of victory or, at any rate, may have control of the war at the moment of supreme and critical importance, and that all efforts and sacrifices of the four long years will depend upon its character, the article proceeds:

"Already there are signs of feverish activity on the part of that little section—most unrepresentative of the real temper of the country—which suggests that peace can be won without fighting for it or that the noble ideal of the League of Nations can be made to do duty for victory.

"Frankly, 'pacifist' journals are appealing week by week for candidates and funds. A great proportion of the prospective candidates of the newly constituted Labor Party are themselves drawn from that type of Liberal doctrinaire which has the least in common with the British workingman and has never faced as he has the hard realities of the war.

Sees Weakness in the Cabinet.

"In other parties there are sympathizers more or less disguised. Even in the Government itself, to judge by the incredible difficulties of securing a free hand from enemy influence, there are men whosezeal for the national cause, with all that it involves of further sacrifice, is half hearted and irresolute.

"'Mr. Lloyd George, as we have never doubted, is 'out to win the war.' That is his first and greatest claim to his proud position. The trouble is that, partly through the inherited handicaps of coalition and partly through his own temperament, he has never yet made the fullest use of it. He has often seemed more anxious to cajole dangerous tendencies than to defeat them. The choice, even of his minor colleagues, has been a matter of conciliating the opposition of men who should never have been his colleques at all.

"His old program of social reform, which was made infinitely more urgent by the circumstances of the time, has been thwarted and whittled down by reaction. He himself would like, we believe, to move further and faster in a matter where reaction comes from a different quarter, namely, the final eradication of enemy influence from our social and economic life.

Our System "More Effective."

"In both ases far too much of his time has been spent in looking over his shoulder for political difficulties inside or outside of his Government. He has never been the master in his own house in the sense, for instance, in which President Wilson is undisputed master; and though the circumstances and traditions are wholly different, though the American system is plainly more effective than ours as a solution of the problem of a democracy at war, he has scarcely realized how much power the British Prime Minister may constitutionally wield.

"Lloyd George's reorganization of the Cabinet was a formal step in the right direction. The next step must be to eliminate the handicap of compromise, of party bargain, and to secure for a Government of unimpeachable determination the backing of an equally resolute Parliament.

"If Lloyd George is to lead such a Government, as we believe that he can if he will, he has two immediate tasks before him: The first is to set out in unmistakable language the objects for which he claims a mandate. He must tell us precisely the policy for which he stands in the war and reconstruction.

"It need be no extensive program, but it must be definite and thorough. There must be no loophole in it for compromise with any half-hearted element in the community, no room for a backstairs bargain with defeatism and reaction.

"He cannot, in any case, escape all opposition. The essential point, both for himself and for the country, is that he should range himself finally and beyond all question with that robust national spirit which placed him where he is.

"The second task before him is to make an end once and for all of obstruction and incompetence wherever the last two years have revealed them. No one knows better than he where these obstacles are to be found. The civil service, including especially the Foreign Office, is full of them; and a drastic process of retirement and promotion in it is long overdue.

"The higher ranks of the army need strengthening in cases which are notorious to every soldier. The political heads of the Administration—a vast array of miscellaneous talent—include by this time a large contingent of men who are palpably worn out or were never equal to the work. The small War Cabinet itself, where individual values are less easily judged, contains too many 'passengers.'

"We believe ourselves that the Prime Minister, if he had ever appreciated his true position, might have done far more already to see that his policy was never hampered by indifferent execution. It is quite certain that a sweeping overhauling of his whole administrative machine is the first condition of any successful appeal to the country."

KNIGHTHOOD FOR ADMIRALS.

King Honors Rodman and Strauss of American Navy.

LONDON, July 23, (By The Associated Press.)—Amid the hearty cheers of the officers and men of the British and American squadrons, King George today decorted two American naval officers, Rear Admirals Hugh Rodman and Joseph Strauss. Rear Admiral Rodman becomes a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and Rear Admiral Strauss a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The investure took place on board the flagship of the grand fleet. The honors were conferred in acknowledgment of the special appreciation of the King for the part which the American Navy is playing in the war.

The King boarded a destroyer and passed in review the various ships at the depot, including the American war vessels. Afterward he boarded the American flagship, where he got a rousing reception.

Admiral Rodman and his staff welcomed the King, who was attended by Admiral Beatty and other officers. A guard of honor composed of American marines saluted the royal visitor while the band played the British national anthem. The entire ship's company was drawn up on deck, and after the Admiral had presented separately all his officers the King inspected the guard of honor and the crew, showing keen appreciation of their smartness.

Chief Petty Officer Schirm was mentioned as having been in the United States Navy twenty-six years. At the King's desire the veteran and all the men of his division were separately paraded and complimented by the royal visitor, who cordially shook hands with Schirm.

Piloted by Admiral Rodman the King made a complete tour of the flagship, observing the formidable armament and spacious 'tweendeck spaces, the fittings and general equipment with the keen eye of a practical sailor. He commented on the vessel's special features. As the American officers subsequently stated, "he evidently knew his job," and was genuinely pleased.

The King looked into the stores, the kitchens, bakery, bunks, ward room, engine room, and stokeholes. No part of the great vessel was neglected. He was as attentive to the personnel as to the ship itself.

Since the amalgamation of the British and American squadrons, the King was told, there had never been a serious hitch.

With regard to gunnery, drill, and kindred subjects, the Americans had retained their own methods, but in signaling and other operations requiring uniformity they had industriously qualified in new and strange systems.

Before departing the King said that his visit had been extremely pleasant and interesting. He added that he thoroughly appreciated the good work which was being done by the American squadron.

Visited Also by King Albert.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 23, (Associated Press.)—The visit of King George to the American flagship is only one of many pleasant incidents which the American Navy has to report in its log for the last few weeks. The flagship of the American battleship squadron was visited July 9 by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who received a similar ovation as that of the royal visitor this week.

A few days ago the naval authorities received a pleasant tribute from the local authorities of a small city near the battleship base.

"You may be interested," says the letter, "to know how much we think of your men. They are fine, gentlemanly fellows and always welcome here. On the Fourth of July American sailors had shore leave to visit this city, which has only 4,000 inhabitants. It might perhaps have been anticipated that the visit of such a great number of holiday-making sailors to such a small town would have resulted in considerable trouble to the local authorities, but there was not a single complaint from any quarter, and every citizen of our town was glad they came."

New Record in Troop Convoying.

On the business side of the naval operations it may be said that July will show all records broken in the number of American soldiers escorted to Europe, despite the efforts of the submarines in many European waters. In a single day recently more than 100,000 American soldiers were on the sea at one time, all of whom arrived safely.

On a recent occasion ships carrying more than 33,000 Americans were escorted at one time through a narrow passage where U-boats were known to be operating, but the destroyers and chasers were so active that not a single attack occurred, nor was an attack even attempted.

The new American submarine chasers, which for a long time were regarded by experts on this side as more or less of an experiment, have won many laurels recently and have proved themselves an excellent type of craft for convoy and patrol work Large numbes of these are now operating from several important bases, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy, is expected to inspect some of this work before he leaves England.

Spending money today is an art, especially in men's clothes—for you can't afford to be uncomfortable or anything but well dressed.

That bit of friendly advice because some stores advertise suits of Palm Beach cloth and of Mohair at give-away-prices—prices that "give them away."

It can be done if a man is satisfied with uncertain tailor-work and doubtful wear.

Whether a man can afford to take such a risk is for him to decide. The man who can't, will buy a Suit with this label.

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Palm Beach Silk Mohair

If your favorite clothing dealer cannot supply you with Arctic Breeze Clothes, write us for the name and address of a retailer who can, and we will also send you a thermometer free.

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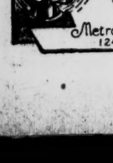

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JAPANESE PRAISES OUR WAR ATTITUDE

Prince Y. Tokugawa Predicts New Age in History of Liberty and Freedom.

FASCINATED BY NATION

Proud of Fact That Grandfather Was Responsible for First Treaty with America.

The United States entered this war in the spirit of a crusader, and its participation marks a new age in the history of liberty and freedom, Prince Y. Tokugawa of the Japanese Red Cross Mission to this country said yesterday at the luncheon of the Japan Society at the Hotel Astor.

"From my childhood," he said, "America has held out a singular fascination for me. It was my grandfather who was responsible for that memorable treaty which was concluded with America in the wake of Commodore Perry's visit to our shores.

"Both my grandfather and father stood for the opening of the country when the tide of public opinion was decidedly against such a course. Now that I am come to your country, with which my sires were the first to negotiate a treaty of amity, I feel that my dreams of long years have come true.

"We have come to America representing the Red Cross of Japan, which has 2,000,000 members. In the name of the institution which we are privileged to represent we pay our respects to your magnificent Red Cross, whose humanitarian work in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Serbia is destined to form one of the brightest pages in the history of mankind. After we have carried out our mission in America we shall proceed to England, France, and Italy, with a view to finding out what the Red Cross of Japan, with its small means, may contribute toward the alleviation of the hardship, agony, and suffering inflicted upon the war-torn countries of Europe by the ruthless campaign of our common enemy, who has no respect even for the sacred symbol of the Red Cross

"When I think of all the horrible crimes which our common enemy are perpetrating, I cannot but admire the splendid conduct of the gallant fighters of the allied nations, who have stanchly adhered to all the humane principles of warfare. I cannot but admire the generosity and magnanimity of the Red Cross Societies of the allied nations, which have been administering mercy even to the subjects of the enemy Governments which have violated all principles symbolized in the cross.

"I am proud to tell you that the spirit of the allied soldier is likewise the spirit of the Japanese soldier."

More than 250 persons attended the luncheon and at the speakers' table were Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Y. Naito, Mrs. W. K. Draper, H. Yoshida, Mrs. August Belmont, A. Barton Hepburn, Lindsay Russell, Dr. A. Ninagawa, Count Katsu, William Lawrence Keane, Dr. S. Sawamura, Dr. S. Kageyama, Stephane Lauzanne, George W. Wickersham, Ethan Allen, and Richard Washburn Child.

The members of the Japanese Red Cross Mission visited the Stock Exchange and watched its session this morning. There was a pause in business on their arrival and they were cheered for some time. The members of the mission spent the evening at the Nippon Club.

THRIFT STAMP SALES GROW.

$447,820,970 Worth Now Total Value of These Securities.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Sales of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps have increased rapidly during the month of July, with the result that the total value of these securities placed to date has reached $447,820,970, the Treasurp Department announced today.

Detailed figures showing the sales by States on June 29, made public today, showed total sales of $368,151,175 for the entire country, including Hawaii. Nebraska, according to the detailed figures, is leading in per capita sales, with an average of $16.64. The District of Columbia on that date was second, with per capita sales of $7.52. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana ranked next in the order named.

LUNCHEON TO DR. YRIZAR.

Trademark Experts Entertain Head of International Bureau.

S. Christy Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, presided yesterday at a luncheon to Dr. Mirio Diaz Yrizar of Cuba, at the Bankers' Club, given by the association's Committee for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Dr. Yrizar is Director of the International American Bureau for the Protection of Trademarks, which will have its headquarters in Havana.

The members present, all of whom are recognized trademark experts, were Archibald Cox, Arthur Barber, Hubert Howison, C. H. Ingersoll, Albert E. Parker, Henri Van Oldenneel, Frederick T. Warfield, Frank D. Waterhouse, William Wallace White, William B. Whitney, and Edmund E. Wise.

Following the luncheon a discussion was had covering the plan of operation of Dr. Yrizar's office, and details of registration of trademarks in North and South America under the international agreement.

PARTNERS OF HENRY MILLER

Klaw & Erlanger Join Him in His Theatre and Productions.

Klaw & Erlanger, it was announced yesterday, have become partners of Henry Miller in the ownership and management of the Henry Miller Theatre, in Forty-third Street, and will also be interested in all productions to be made by Mr. Miller during the five years beginning on Sept. 1.

The Fall attraction at the Miller Theatre will be a new play, with Ruth Chatterton as its star, and this piece will probably be followed by a play in which Mr. Miller will act. The productions of Klaw & Erlanger and their allies will also be booked at the theatre from time to time.

N. LE ROY MARRIES COUSIN.

Retired Banker, 52, Weds Miss Abbie Day Parkhurst, 44.

The marriage is announced of Newbold Le Roy of New Rochelle and Miss Abbie Day Parkhurst, daughter of Mrs. George S. Parkhurst of Manchester, Conn., which took place on Monday.

Mr. Le Roy is a retired banker, and has two young sons, Newbold Le Roy, Jr., and John L. Le Roy. The death of his wife, Mrs. Jane Eno Le Roy, occurred in April a year ago.

Miss Parkhurst, who is a cousin of Mr. Le Roy, has been in charge of his household for some time. She is about 44 years old, and Mr. Le Roy is 52.

Miss Edstrom Weds A. R. Howe.

Miss Edna Edstrom, daughter of Edward Edstrom, and A. Richard Howe were married at 10 o'clock yesterday in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Valley Stream, L. I., the Rev. Father McGovern officiating. Mr. Howe belongs to the United States Signal Corps, and is in training at Syracuse, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE HERE NOW SIXTY BILLIONS

Largest Payment for Death of an Individual in America in 1917 $843,000.

The aggregate protection through life insurance in America is probably far in excess of $60,000,000,000, according to an article in the current issue of The Insurance Press published today.

"At the end of 1917 policies aggregating $27,500,000,000 were carried by the people in level premium companies, called old line companies," the article stated. "About $10,000,000,000 were carried in fraternal orders whose reports are available. During the last year the soldiers and sailors' insurance plan offered by the Government added (to June 28) about $22,000,000,000 to the total insurance."

Computation made by the publication, omitting full consideration of payments made in foreign countries, shows the following total of life insurance distributions in 1917 by insurance organizations of the United States and Canada:

Claims paid in the United States and Canada	$490,400,000
Payments for premium savings and surrender values and to annuitants	$278,900,000
Grand total	$778,300,000

The reports of companies, representing 90 per cent. of the life insurance business, show a largely reduced aggregate paid by the companies for lapsed, surrendered, and purchased policies. The same companies distributed in premium savings (dividends) nearly $11,000,000 more than in 1916, an increase close to 10 per cent.

According to the publication, the largest payment on a single life in 1917 was in the case of Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y., the amount being $843,500. The second was in the case of Edward de V. Morrell of Philadelphia, the amount being $810,000. The third was that of Edward C. Blanchard of Newport, Vt., $659,941.

Mr. Hazard was President of the Solvay Process Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Central New York. Mr. Morrell was a lawyer and capitalist and married into the Drexel family.

The largest insurance payments in 1917 were as follows: Two exceeding $800,000 each. One exceeding $600,000 each. Three exceeding $300,000 each.

TOLISHUS IS INDICTED ON SEDITION CHARGES

Former Law Clerk for Schoeneck Pleads Not Guilty and Is Released on $2,000 Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—John A. Tolishus, attorney and former chief clerk for the law firm with which Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck is connected, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on six counts, charging the firm with making disloyal utterances. The counts cover conversations which Tolishus is accused as having with various persons, many of them attorneys, while he was employed in the law offices of Bond & Shoeneck, a position which he was forced to resign.

A previous Grand Jury had voted to indict Tolishus, but reconsidered its action. This jury was discharged and a new one drawn.

It was an eventful day for Tolishus. Indicted at noon, but not aware of it, he went to St. Joseph's Hospital after dinner to arrange for an operation, was taken into the Federal Court and arraigned on the indictment at 5 P. M., pleaded not guilty, had counsel assigned him, was held for trial on Sept. 10, and released on a $2,000 bond provided by Gabriel Burshele, a friend.

As soon as the jury handed up the indictment, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Tolishus and a Deputy Marshal was sent out to bring him in. He finally located the accused man in the hospital, and over the telephone Tolishus agreed to appear in court. When arraigned he was without counsel or bondsman.

"I plead not guilty," he said. "I have been unable to get any attorney, although I have appealed to several. None of them wanted to take up my case. I have no money with which to pay an attorney to defend me, and I think I have some friends who would be willing to go on my bond."

The Court said he would assign C. N. Wilson, a local attorney, to the defense, and the latter agreed to act if the case was put over until September. Assistant United States Attorney Davern told Tolishus he would receive ample time to recover from the hospital operation he is to undergo.

DR. THOMAS N. GRAY DEAD.

President of New Jersey Academy of Medicine Was 65.

Dr. Thomas N. Gray, President of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, Secretary of the New Jersey State Medical Association, and a specialist in children's diseases, died suddenly on Monday night at his home, 94 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J. He was in his sixty-sixth year. Death was due to acute indigestion.

Dr. Gray was chief of staff of the Newark Bureau of Tuberculosis, a Trustee of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, and a member of other medical organizations Years ago he served as City Physician in East Orange.

DR. E. W. SANFORD DIES.

Johns Hopkins Faculty Member Poisoned by Accidental Inoculation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—Dr. E. W. Sanford of the Johns Hopkins University Medical Faculty died today in Centreville from blood poisoning, produced by accidental inoculation while engaged in research work for the Government. He was 25 years old. When he found that symptoms of poisoning were developing in himself as he had observed them in experiments with guinea pigs and pigeons, he informed his parents and prepared for death.

Charles Allis Dies at 65.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Charles Allis, 65 years old, prominent in business and civic life of Milwaukee, brother of Mrs. Eustice Conway of New York, son of Edward P. Allis, who founded the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, died here following an operation late Monday night. He refused to heed the warning of physicians, who urged him to drop all work and attend to the care of his health.

Dr. Joseph Henry Gilmore, Author.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. Joseph Henry Gilmore, author of the world-famous hymn, "He Leadeth Me," died here today in his eighty-fourth year. He was Professor of English in Rochester University from 1867 until 1908, when he retired. Professor Gilmore was the author of the "Chautauquan Text Book of English Literature," "Familiar Chats About Books and Reading," "Outlines of American Literature," and other works.

Three Naval Men Drowned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The navy announced today three deaths by drowning. Quartermaster Clarence S. Moore of 3,824 Alki Avenue, Seattle, was drowned at sea on July 17; Seaman John C. Adams of Memphis, at New Orleans on July 19, and Fireman William N. Stenerson of Lowell, Ind., at New London, Conn., July 19.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Benson (nee Catherine Maher) of 229 West 109th St. announce the birth of a son, July 22, 12:30, at the Woman's Hospital.

BRANDT.—A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brandt, (nee Shirley Mantel,) on July 23, 1918, at Knerr's Sanitarium, 233 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

GREENBAUM.—July 21, 1918, at 1,038 Forest Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Greenbaum, a boy.

Engaged.

GOTTSCHALL—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. David Levy of 1,239 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadye, to Mr. Louis Gottschall.

Married.

NEILSON—COOLIDGE.—On Monday, July 22, at Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Templeman-Coolidge, to Ensign Alexander Slidell Neilson, U. S. N.

RUTSTEIN—KAPLAN.—July 23, Gertrude Periowitz Kaplan to Max Rutstein.

LE ROY—PARKHURST.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Abbie Day, daughter of Mrs. George Shepard Parkhurst of Manchester, Conn., to Mr. Newbold Le Roy.

Died.

BACH.—On July 22, 1918, at his residence, 386 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Robert B. Bach, husband of Isadora Cooper and father of Mrs. James B. Greason and Mrs. James Watt. Funeral services private.

BENDIT.—On July 23, 1918, Max Bendit, husband of Rosalie Alexander and father of Bertram, Edward, Natalie, and Mabel. Funeral from his home, 971 Teller Av., Bronx, Thursday, July 25, at 10 A. M.

BENKERT.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, Mary I. Benkert, beloved wife of Arthur L. Benkert, at her residence, 62 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. Services private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, at her residence, 305 3d Av. East, Roselle, N. J., Jane C. Brennan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brennan, (formerly of Haverstraw, N. Y.) Requiem mass St. Joseph's Church, Roselle, Thursday, July 25, 8 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

BURBANK.—At her residence, 19 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 22, 1918, Margaret A., oldest daughter of the late Richard C. Burbank. Funeral private. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

CARLISLE.—On July 22, Priscilla H., widow of Dr. Stuart B. Carlisle. Funeral services at her late residence, 240 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHARTRESS.—Suddenly, July 21, Robert P., son of the late Charles J. and Mary Chartress, aged 23 years. Mass at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, Wednesday, July 24 at 9 A. M. Body at chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St.

FISKE.—Funeral services for the late Frederic B. Fiske of Brooklyn were held at his late home in Westbrook, Conn., on July 14. The Interment at Greenwood Cemetery will be at the convenience of the family.

FRIEDLANDER.—Corporal Albert G. Friedlander, youngest beloved son of Clara and the late W. E. Friedlander, at Camp Upton, July 22, in his 29th year. Funeral services will be held at 344 West 72d St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

GARNSEY.—Suddenly, Owen Austin, beloved husband of Florence Hall Garnsey, in his 36th year. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 325 West 83d St.

GILLESPIE.—Edward C., on July 23, suddenly, after a long illness. Funeral services at FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) 1,200 Broadway, between 30th and 67th Sts., New York, on Thursday, July 25, at 12:30 A. M.

GODFREY.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, Almira Tompkins, widow of James W. Godfrey. Funeral services will be held at her home, 1,288 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, at 2:30 P. M.

GOLDBERG.—Rachel, widow of the late Morris Goldberg, devoted mother of Bennett, John L., and Isaac Goldberg, Mrs. H. Cohn, Mrs. L. Kaufmann, Mrs. S. A. Jacobson. Funeral services from the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Jacobson, 498 West End Av., Wednesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

GOLDBERG.—Members and seatholders of Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Rachel Goldberg, at 498 West End Av., Wednesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M. By order of
DANIEL P. HAYS, President.
JACOB GOODFRIEND, Honorary Sec'y.

GOODE.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, Mary Lillian Goode, beloved wife of Joseph J. Goode and daughter of Henry and Lena Lehman, late of Jersey City, N. J., aged 57 years, after a lingering illness. Funeral from her late residence, 207 West 10th St., on Thursday, July 25, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Waverley Place. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GRAY.—At East Orange, N. J., July 22, 1918 Thomas N. Gray, M. D., husband of Sarah S. Steward, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 94 Halsted St., on Thursday, July 25, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GRAY.—After a lingering illness, Henry Taylor, in his 73d year, on July 23. Private funeral service at his late residence, 342 Park St., Upper Montclair.

HALL.—On July 21, 1918, Sarah J., widow of Richard D. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

HARTMAN.—Suddenly, July 22, William A., beloved son of Jennie and the late Bernhard Hartman, beloved husband of Margaret Donovan and father of John, William Clifford, Irene, Josephine and Frances, and brother of Bernhard J., Fannie C., Louis C., and Dr. Henry T. Funeral from residence of his mother, 2,394 Creston Av., Thursday, July 25, thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham Road and Marion Av., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HECK.—On July 22, 1918, Vera V., daughter of Mary and late Augustus C. Heck, formerly of 6 West 98th St. Funeral from residence, Gardens Apartment, Forest Hills, L. I., Thursday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, Teresa Henry of 531 West 124th St. Funeral private.

HITCHCOCK.—On July 22, 1918, Miss Betty Hitchcock, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hitchcock of 453 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Funeral strictly private.

JOVA.—Suddenly in the town of Newburg, N. Y., Monday, June 22, 1918, Hortense, beloved daughter of Maria Vatable and the late John J. Jova of Roseton, N. Y. Solemn mass of requiem for the happy repose of her soul will be offered in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Roseton, N. Y., Thursday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in the Dover plot at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

KUCK.—On July 23, Dedrick, at the residence of Mrs. Ludwig Stern of 305 West 103d St., beloved father of Mrs. Clara M. Stern, Lillian Altshuler and Alfred Kuck. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., Thursday, July 25, at 10 A. M. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle papers please copy.

LANCASTER.—On July 23, 1918, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, in her 80th year, Elizabeth Belsey Lancaster, widow of the late Joseph R. Lancaster, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Richards, 17 East 26th St., Whitestone, L. I. Funeral private.

MUIR.—On July 21, 1918, Douglas Glencourse, aged 10 years, only son of Douglas and Mary Muir of Lester Place, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral services at his home on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Interment private. Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

MURPHY.—On Monday, July 22 Margaret Murphy, beloved wife of Joseph J. Murphy, native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 3,067 Hull Av., at 9:45 A. M. on Thursday, July 25. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Brendon, at 207th St. and Perry Av.

NUGENT.—On Monday, July 22, at her residence, 98 Morningside Av., Ethel May, in her 25th year, beloved daughter of Major Charles F. and Ida M. Nugent, (nee Ryer.) Funeral services on Wednesday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, on Thursday morning at convenience of family. Yonkers papers please copy.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday, July 21, Magdalen, widow of Thomas J. O'Connor. Funeral from her late residence, 4 West 87th St., on Wednesday, July 24, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., at 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege.

OSTRANDER.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, Ann Augusta, widow of Stephen M. Ostrander. Funeral services at the Chapel of Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, at 2:30 P. M.

Died.

RAGLAND.—Samuel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

RAND.—In Milford, Conn., on July 23, 1918, William Cecil, son of the late Calvin Rand of New York. Funeral services held at his late residence in Milford, at 2:30 P. M., on Friday. Interment in Milford Cemetery.

ROSENAU.—Carrie, beloved wife of the late Julius L., mother of Morris, Jennie Morris, Bertha, Julia Diehl, Lillie Widman, Alyce Schreier, and Edith Mazale. Funeral Wednesday, July 24, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 843 Hunts Point Av., Bronx.

SAMMIS.—At Huntington, L. I., on July 22, Henrietta S., beloved wife of Henry F. Sammis. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, West Neck, on Thursday, July 25, at 3 P. M. Interment Huntington Rural.

SANDERS.—On July 22, 1918, Dr. Charles Walton Sanders, son of the late Charles W. and Elizabeth Barker Sanders, in his 72d year. Services at his late residence, 54 East 53d St., Wednesday afternoon, July 24, at 5 o'clock. Interment Cortland, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

SELLING.—Bernard B., Detroit, Mich., aged 44, suddenly, July 22, 1918.

SHERMAN.—Suddenly, at Allenhurst, N. J., on Monday, July 22, 1918, Arthur Griffin, husband of Mary Woodruff Sherman. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. F. S. Doughs, 1,019 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

SIMON.—Suddenly, Harris, beloved husband of Ada and father of Mrs. Dora Pentin, Sarah Manashaw, G. E. Mayper, Jennette Nitke, Arthur, Stella, and Esther, 208 West 113th St. Funeral services announced later.

STEVENS.—On Sunday, July 21, Robere E., in the 81st year of his age. Funeral Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Interment private.

SWIFT.—Edward Lyman, son of the late Edward H. Swift of New York City, passed away suddenly at St. Luke's Hospital on July 22. Funeral at the convenience of the family at Bennington, Vt. Interment Old Bennington Cemetery on Thursday, July 25. Vermont papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Leah Demarest, wife of Graham Taylor, at Chicago, July 22. Family service Friday, 3 o'clock, at the house of her brother, Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick, N. J.

THAIN.—Alexander Thain, at his residence, 16 East 83d St., on the 22d day of July. Funeral and interment private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

THOMSON.—On Monday, July 22, after a continued illness, Joseph Thomson, age 72 years. Funeral services at his late home, 98 Liberty Road, Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M. Edinburgh, (Scotland,) papers copy.

TOUSEY.—Monday, July 22, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Graham Lee Sterling, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mary Copeland, widow of Charles Godland Tousey. Funeral at her former home, new residence of James C. Allen, Clinton Corners, N. Y., at 9 o'clock Wednesday, July 24.

URIE.—At Spring Lake, N. J., on July 23, Susan E. Urie. Funeral service on Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 8 Sussex Av. Interment private.

VAIL.—On July 22, 1918, John Davis Vail, son of Dr. William Penn Vail, husband of Melissa Gregory Vail, at the home of his son-in-law, Jesse M. Gray, 71 Rockland Av., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Services at the above address, 3 P. M., Wednesday, 24th inst. Interment private at Flemtown, N. J. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

WELCHER.—On July 22, 1918, at her home, 61 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn., Fanny Avery Welcher, wife of Rev. Manfred P. Welcher and daughter of the late Samuel Putnam and Mary Ogden Avery. Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday, July 24, at 3:30, on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock.

WESTIN.—On July 22, suddenly, at Sayville, L. I., in the ninth year of his age, Gordon Folin, son of Clarence F. and Maude Jones Westin. Funeral service at Beechwold, Sayville, L. I., at 5:30 P. M. Thursday. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, Charles F. White, in his 86th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,815 Monroe Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, July 24, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

WHITNEY.—July 23, 1918, Margaret Whitney. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, residence, 302 West 180th St. Please omit flowers.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY G. LYTLE, cashier, of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Monday from injuries suffered in an automobile accident on June 2. Mr. Lytle was widely known in the shipbuilding business, and had been with the Robins company for thirty years. He was also Treasurer of the William H. Todd Corporation. His home was at 377 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA WOOD SAMMIS, 76 years old, wife of Henry F. Sammis and an old member of the Central Presbyterian Church of West Neck, L. I., died at her home there on Monday.

HENRY D. WEIDMANN, for twenty-five years with the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, died at his home, 257 Sixteenth Street, South Brooklyn, on Monday.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a retired smelter, died on Monday at his home, 131 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of the Federation of Hebrew Charities and of the Temple Beth Elohim.

JOHN BYERS, editor of The Clothier and Furnisher and widely known in the haberdashery trade, died on Sunday at his residence, 335 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 76 years. Mr. Byers was an expert in linens and was formerly in business under his own name in this city and in Troy, N. Y.

JOHN HORTON READ, a retired contractor and builder, died on Sunday at his home, 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 90 years. He was born in Portland, Me., of Quaker parentage.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TUERS, for forty years employed as a clerk in Post Office Station D, in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 654 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Tuers was born in this city.

Mrs. CATHERINE ANNIE POTTER, an active member of the Ladies Aid Society of the Forest Park Church in Woodhaven, L. I., died on Sunday, aged 42 years. She was the wife of Charles Potter, a public accountant.

Mrs. ALMIRA TOMPKINS GODFREY, widow of James W. Godfrey, a business man of this city, died on Monday at her home, 1,288 Dean Street, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COLLINS, 64 years old, active in Republican politics in the First Assembly District and long employed as a clerk in the New York Custom House, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday from Bright's disease. He lived at 203 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN H. MURTAGH, 54 years old, formerly a clerk in the Registrar's office for many years, died on Sunday at his residence, 494 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Murtagh was the Democratic Capt

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO COMPLETE SEASON DESPITE LOSS OF HOST OF PLAYERS

GIANTS HOME TODAY TO PLAY CARDINALS

All Games to be Decided Until Washington Officials Give Definite Order.

THREE YANKEES DEPART

Mogridge, Gilhooley, and Miller Join Ship League—Teammates Go West.

The Giants will commence another home stay at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, entertaining the St. Louis Cardinals. Brooklyn will play Pittsburgh at Ebbets Field. The National League intends to go through with the baseball season, if possible, even if the decision expected today from Washington should be contrary to the baseball people's expectations. President Harry Hempstead of the Giants sent a telegram to this city from Pittsburgh yesterday which was as follows:

"I am authorized to say that ball players may continue to play until ordered by their local draft boards to seek other employment."

The baseball players are pretty well upset and it is certain that many of them will jump immediately to positions in shipyards. The Yankees left last night to open their next Western invasion with Cleveland tomorrow. It is known, however, that Gilhooley, Mogridge, and Elmer Miller have made arrangements to go to the National Shipbuilding plant on Staten Island. A crowd of 25,000 saw this team play last Sunday on Staten Island. It is also stated that George Sisler, the star first baseman of the Browns, is considering taking up shipbuilding as an occupation at this same plant.

It was stated last night that the Giants will soon lose George Burns, who is said to be considering an offer to go to the Bethlehem Steel Works, where Jeff Tesreau is working and playing ball. Other members of the Giants may also go with Burns.

Manager McGraw had made a big offer for Larry Lajoie, who managed the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, which has just closed up shop, and it is very likely that the big French-Canadian will join the Giants soon.

Fred Toney, who has been purchased from the Cincinnati Reds by the Giants, says that he will not join the New York Club. Toney says that he is no prize poodle to be peddled around to anybody who wants to buy him. Toney thinks that he should have been consulted if the Reds wanted to sell him.

The baseball officials are figuring on at least an extension of time for their players which will give them an opportunity to fill in the ranks gradually, after each player has been called by his local draft board. It is a question, however, whether the players will stay in the game until they are called. In the event of the Provost Marshal granting the major leagues until the end of the season, the clubowners believe that all their players would return and play out the season.

POSTPONE BASEBALL DECISION.

War Department Considering More Drastic Ruling.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Final decision as to the time when the work or fight regulations shall become applicable to baseball players has been postponed until tomorrow. Representatives of the clubowners were in conference today with Provost Marshal General Crowder, who is expected to make a recommendation to Secretary Baker.

The owners contend that the number of men who would be affected would be sufficient to disorganize the business.

War Department officials have begun a study of the regulations with a view to amending them to include all engaged in sport or amusements. If that were done the order exempting the motion picture industry might be revoked.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Clubowners and Presidents of the National League will meet in Washington tomorrow for a conference with Provost Marshal General Crowder and War Department officials on Secretary Baker's ruling that the "work or fight" order applies to professional baseball, according to an announcement made here this afternoon by Garry Herrmann, President of the National Commission.

The decision to go to Washington was reached at a meeting of the clubowners and Presidents here this noon.

At tomorrow's conference, Mr. Herrmann said, an effort would be made to obtain the Government's consent to continue baseball until the close of the season.

BOSTON, July 23.—Manager Edward G. Barrow of the Boston American League Baseball Club left here today with a full staff of players to open a series in Chicago Thursday. He and President Harry H. Frazee of the Red Sox are anxious to have the season proceed and will object to canceling any games until a definite and final ruling is made in Washington on the "work or fight" regulations.

FULTON FIT FOR BATTLE.

New Jersey Boxing Commissioner Sees Heavyweight Workout.

Chairman John S. Smith of the New Jersey Boxing Commission has approved the condition of Fred Fulton, who is to meet Jack Dempsey at Harrison next Saturday afternoon at 6:30 P. M. Chairman Smith journeyed to Rye Beach yesterday, where Fulton is finishing up his work for the match, the big plasterer boxing four rounds each with the Jamaica Kid and Jack Epson. Fulton weighed 208 pounds, the lightest he has been in a year.

The warm weather has brought the weight of both men down six or eight pounds. It is the intention of both men to lay off work after Thursday, confining their training the remaining days to road work and light gymnasium stunts, eliminating boxing.

Chairman Smith will visit Dempsey at his camp at Long Branch today. Clay Turner was forced to quit as sparring partner yesterday, the going being too rough for him. Battling Jim Johnson and Joe Jeanette joined the camp and will box today. Dempsey is down to 192 pounds.

NEW BOXING CLUB TO OPEN.

Weehawken Promoters Offer First Bouts Tonight.

The New Jersey Sportsmen's Club at Weehawken, N. J., will open its doors to the boxing public this evening. The program consists of a series of four-round contests, one six-round bout, and one of eight rounds. In the principal exhibition Patsy Cline of Harlem will oppose Mickey Donley, the Newark lightweight, who recently held off Johnny Dundee for eight rounds. This will be Cline's first appearance in a bout in New Jersey.

The clubhouse is the biggest indoor boxing club in New Jersey. Originally the promoters had scheduled their initial entertainment for several weeks ago, but unexpected circumstances twice caused postponements. Before boxing was legalized in New Jersey the clubhouse was known as Hexamer's Riding Academy. It is situated on Hudson Boulevard and is within twenty-five minutes' travel of Times Square.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Other teams not playing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games played.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	34	.618
Cleveland	50	42	.543
New York	46	40	.535
Washington	47	41	.534
St. Louis	40	46	.465
Chicago	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Detroit	36	50	.419

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	29	.659
New York	53	32	.624
Pittsburgh	44	39	.530
Philadelphia	39	43	.476
Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Boston	37	46	.430
Brooklyn	34	47	.420
St. Louis	35	51	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

DODGERS TAKE EXHIBITION.

Four Hits in Eighth Off Miller Beats Pirates, 5 to 2.

TORONTO, July 23.—The Pittsburgh and Brooklyn teams of the National League played an exhibition game here today, the Superbas winning by a score of 5 to 2. Brooklyn met Miller with four solid hits in the eighth for four runs and the game. Jake Daubert did not play owing to the death of his father.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0

Batteries—Cheney, Robertson, and M. Wheat; Miller, Blackwell, and Smith.

MURRAY OUT OF NATIONALS.

Coast Tennis Star Will Not Play for Championship at Forest Hills.

It is certain now that Robert Lindley Murray, the highest ranking tennis player in the country at the present time, will not play in the national tennis championship at Forest Hills, the latter part of next month. Edwin Fuller Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was talking the matter over with Murray a few days ago and the former Pacific Coast star, who is now a chemical engineer, connected with a plant at Niagara Falls, which manufactures war products, said that it would be useless to argue the subject of competing in the nationals as his views of what it was right for him to do were firmly fixed and that there was no chance of his playing for the title.

The loss of Murray will be a serious one to the tournament, for in addition to being the fourth ranking player of the country, he was the winner of the patriotic singles title in the tournament of a year ago. In a measure, therefore, he would be defending his honors did he compete, although the actual singles championship still rests with Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Boston, who won it in 1916 by defeating William M. Johnston.

Murray's position is peculiar. He feels that it would be poor taste for him to compete in a tournament for the national title especially since his great skill would foreshadow his victory from the very outset. There would be no one who could play up to Murray's ability, not even the famous Kumagae, who has always fallen a victim to the Californian because of the severe smashing game which the coast star employs.

Murray, however, is anxious to do all that he can to keep tennis alive and to provide interest in the game. To this end he is willing to take part in any exhibition matches which may be arranged, and will play at Forest Hills during the national tournament in such contests if the committee in charge of the event so desires.

NEW NET STAR ON COAST.

Play of Miss Mira Brarens Likened to That of May Sutton.

Recent reports from the Pacific Coast are to the effect that another tennis star among the California women has been discovered, who may eventually attain the place left vacant by the practical retirement of the former May Sutton. She is Miss Myra Brarens, whose skill with the racquet was acquired on the public park courts of San Francisco. This high praise for Miss Brarens may have something of the quality of exaggeration, but, at any rate, she had proved her ability to a marked degree, and, if she attains anything like the pinnacle which has been set for her, she will be a valuable addition to the women tennis players of the country in the international matches which are sure to come after the war.

Miss Brarens's most notable victory was one scored recently at the expense of Miss Helen Baker in the Pacific Coast championship tournament. She gained the honors in a three-set contest at 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, and, when it is remembered that Miss Baker held the title in 1916, some idea of the skill of the newcomer can be appreciated. The youthful star, who is still in her teens, has met defeat at the hands of Miss Anita Meyers, but the latter is one of the best racquet wielders in the country.

Miss Brarens is a left-handed player and is said to be surprisingly accurate and powerful with either forehand or backhand. Her strokes and service are made with remarkable force for so youthful a player and carry an unusual amount of cut and twist. In addition to these valuable tennis attributes, she is said to be a court general of real calibre, her strategy and endurance being equal to any shown by a woman player on the far coast since the days of May Sutton.

MANY HORSES FOR SHOW.

Annual Long Branch Exhibit Expected to Bring Out Big Fields.

Long Branch, N. J., which is the haven during the Summer months of a large number of prominent residents of Greater New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, is to hold its twenty-fifth annual horse show at Hollywood Park tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, for the benefit of the Monmouth County Memorial Hospital.

Nearly all the prominent exhibitors have promised to enter their former prize winners, and many novice horses will also compete for trophies offered by the association, in addition to those donated by Harry Content, R. C. Vanderbilt, John McE. Bowman, William H. Moore, J. C. Brady, J. Horace Harding, Frank V. Storrs, William Ziegler, Jr., Rufus C. Finch, Jefferson Seligman, S. R. Guggenheim, Charles A. Boudouine, H. Stuart Hollis, Felix M. Warburg, L. A. D. Percival, A. W. Atkinson, Adolph Lewisohn, Martin Bock, Jacob Wertheim and George G. Rohlig.

The judges of harness horses are R. C. Vanderbilt and E. von der Horst Koch; saddle horses, Alfred B. Maclay and Lewis E. Waring; polo mounts, H. L. Herbert and Charles Pfizer; hunters and jumpers, Charles Pfizer and John Schuyler Casey.

HYATT GETS FRISKY AT YANKS' VICTORY

Veteran Player Feels So Good He Tries to Steal Home, but Is Tagged Out.

Old Ham Hyatt, pastiming at first base for the Yanks, since Wallie Pipp hied away to the war, felt so frisky up at the Polo Grounds yesterday that in the fourth inning of the wrangle with St. Louis, he tried to steal home. The play would have worked out all right perhaps on a dark night, but yesterday all the St. Louis players happened to be looking at the time. As Ham came romping in he saw Nunamaker with the ball waiting for him, and promptly changed his mind about stealing and started a strategic retreat. Nunamaker started after him and planted the ball on his back.

Hyatt's mad scamper for the plate which came to grief didn't prevent the Yanks from beating the Browns, 4 to 1, by grouping hits on Dave Davenport. While Dave fell down on his pitching, he rose to marvelous heights as a batsman, and in the third inning he slammed a home run into the right field grand stand and gave the Browns their only run.

Umpires Bill Evans and George Hildebrand are still among the missing, and when it was time yesterday for Announcer Harry Caffir to tell the folks who the officials were, he announced, "The umpires today are Messrs. Nallin." As a matter of fact, there was only one Nallin, and Dick isn't so good an umpire that he is twice as good as any one else.

The game finds itself in such an unsettled condition because of the fight or work order, that the fans are evidently staying away from the park until some definite announcement is made about the game's future. The smallest crowd of the season was there yesterday, about 1,500 people.

Bill Lamar, who is playing in right field these days, is making hay while the sun shines. He got three hits.

Mogridge, who pitched for the Yanks, got himself into a few ticklish positions, but he squirmed out of them in good shape by exercising some keen pitching. The Browns had the bases jammed in the fourth. Mogridge walking Joe Gedeon purposely to complete the full house on the corners. There were two out, and as all the St. Louis runners were started on their flight homeward, Smith popped to Peckinpaugh.

Maisel and Austin were caught flat-footed in the first inning in an unusual double play. After Maisel had singled, Austin tried to sacrifice, but popped up to Mogridge. The pitched muffed the ball and threw Austin out at first. Pratt covering the bag. Maisel, who had hugged close to first, was then doubled up before he could get to second, Pratt to Peck.

There were two out in the third, when Davenport put the Browns in the running by sending a screaming homer into the stand. The ball hit the concrete railing in front of the stand and bound inside.

The Yanks took the lead away in the fourth. Baker got an infield hit, beating the ball to first. Pratt cracked a double to left, sending Baker to third. Hyatt smashed a single to centre and scored Baker. Pratt also scored and Hyatt took second when Smith let the ball get away from him in centrefield. Bodie sacrificed Hyatt to third, and it was then that Hann attempted to steal home. After Nunamaker caught him in retreat, Peckinpaugh fanned.

With two gone in the fifth, Lamar singled to left and stole second, scoring on Caldwell's single to centre. Caldwell died trying to steal. The other Yankee run was coined in the seventh. After Peck fanned, Hannah singled to centre and went to second on a wild pitch. Mogridge whiffed, and Lamar got his third hit, an infield tap, and sent Hannah to third. Caldwell boosted a hit to left and scored Hannah. In the last of the eighth, Smith made a spectacular running grab of Hyatt's long drive to centre. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.	A.		ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.	A.
Lamar, rf	4	1	4	1	0		Maisel, 3b	4	0	2	0	0
Caldwell, cf	4	0	2	3	0		Austin, ss	3	0	2	4	3
Baker, 3b	2	1	1	3	3		Sisler, 1b	4	0	2	7	2
Pratt, 2b	3	1	1	8	4		Demmitt, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	1	13	2		Tobin, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Bodie, lf	3	0	0	1	0		Gedeon, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Peck'gh, ss	4	0	0	3	3		Smith, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Hannah, c	3	1	1	5	0		Nu'maker, c	4	0	1	7	1
Mogridge, p	3	0	0	1	2		Davenport, p	3	1	1	1	1
							a Hendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	9	27	14		b Johns	1	0	0	0	0
							Total	34	1	9	24	11

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
b Batted for Davenport in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Pratt. Home run—Davenport. Stolen base—Lamar. Sacrifice hits—Bodie, Pratt. Double play—Mogridge, Pratt and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; Davenport, 2. Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; Davenport, 6. Wild pitch—Davenport.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; about six furlongs. Sea Pirate, 119 pounds; Yurucari, 114; Youneed, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Square Set, 111 pounds; Ellison, 111; Home, Sweet Home, 110; N. K. Beal, 107; Kewpie O'Neil, 106; *Tokay, 106; *Captain Marchmont, 105; Jack of Spades, 104; Magnette, 103; Sea Gull, 103; Starry Banner, 100; Miss Bryn, 94.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Minto II., (imp.,) 114 pounds; Dan, 108; Conduit, 107; Mistress Polly, 103; Gums Cook, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Knickerbocker Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Pape, 128 pounds; Flags, 125; Recount, 110; Enfilade, 110; Matinee Idol, 105; Jusqu'au Bout, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; about six furlongs. Mr. Sykes, 120 pounds; Langden, 120; Peasant, 120; Ed Cudihee, 120; Leonelda, 115; Irish Maid, 115; *Cane Run, 115; Mellora, 115; *El Mahdi, 115; Masque, 115; Boy Blue, 113; Star Ben, 113; Paganini, 113; Bella Roberts, 108; *Approval, 108; Teresa J., 108; *Dawn Star, 103; *Oneco, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies, conditions; five furlongs. Nanette Flack, 112 pounds; Joan of Arc, 112; Lillian Shaw, 112; Dahinda, 112; Stiletto, 112; Scoots, 112; War Tax, 112; Vigilance, 112; Lamentation, 112; Julia Bean, 112; Subterfuge, 112; Marie Connell, 112; Comfort, 112; Antique, 112; Miss Herrmann, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GOLF MEDAL TO ARMSTRONG

Home Golfer Has Low Score in Shenecossett Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 23.—The annual July tournament for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. fund began on the Shenecossett links here today with a qualifying round of 18 holes. More than thirty golfers started and low medal honors went to J. D. Armstrong, who had an 86.

The first sixteen will be composed of J. D. Armstrong, Shenecossett, 86; N. H. Avery, Shenecossett, 86; G. W. Carroll, Jr., New London, 88; Dr. F. A. Lundardsley, 90; H. B. Miller, New York, 90; H. B. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 91; J. P. and Taylor Armstrong, Shenecossett, 91; R. S. Porter Harper, Philadelphia Cricket, 93; John C. McCall, New York, 100; D. C. Furray, Utica, 101; C. W. Hunt, St. Andrews, 102; D. S. Brassil, Lake Mopeem, 103; Frank L. Smith, Dwight, Ill.; G. T. Malmestead, Providence; Dr. Florian Krug, Wykagyl, 105.

SOUTH BEND GOLFERS AID.

Pay Fancy Prices at Exhibition Won by Hutchinson and Croke.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 23.—Jock Hutchinson and Jack Croke defeated Charles ("Chick") Evans and Stewart Gardner in a Red Cross golf match here today. The scores were: Hutchinson, 71; Croke, 75; Evans, 76, and Gardner, 78. Several thousand dollars were added to the Red Cross fund as a result of the match.

Before the match started A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Corporation, paid $210 to act as Evans's caddy. A fifty-piece band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station aided the golfers in entertaining the spectators.

MANY ATHLETES PROTESTED

Mohawk A. C. Challenges Eligibility of Junior Contestants.

Many of the athletes who competed in the Metropolitan Association A. A. U.'s junior championship track and field meet at Celtic Park last Sunday have been protested by the officials of the Mohawk A. C. The protest applies to some of the members of the Paulist A. C. and the Glencoe A. C. teams, who competed in the meet and won point places.

An investigation is reported to have been undertaken by the local A. A. U. officials, and if the protest, which involves the membership rules, is upheld the performances of the athletes in question will be thrown out. This means that some of those who were successful in the title tests will be shorn of their championships, while in the cases of others who did not win titles their point placements will be disallowed with a resultant rearrangement in the team championship standing.

Fred A. Niles, Jr., Chairman of the Registration Committee of the local association, declared last night that the matter had been unofficially brought to his attention, but that no action had been requested of his committee by the Metropolitan Association authorities. He added that the protest was probably being investigated by the Championship Committee, which would at the conclusion of its investigation place the case before the Registration Committee for a ruling.

Some of the athletes whose performances are said to have been protested are A. G. Desch, T. H. Cooke, Jr., E. Farrell, and J. Touhey of the Paulist A. C., and E. Hosmer, J. Tackash, and H. Knoesel of the Glencoe A. C. It is alleged that these athletes violated the Amateur Athletic Union rule which stipulates that an athlete, to participate as a club entrant in a championship meet, must be a member of the organization he represents for at least three months prior to the day of the championship meet. All the above-named athletes won places in the recent track and field tests, while Desch of the Paulist A. C. and Hosmer of the Glencoe A. C. were title winners in the 220-yard hurdles race and 220-yard dash, respectively.

An official announcement on the protest is expected within a short time, when it is probable that a date will be set for a meeting of the Registration Committee to pass on the case.

JAFFE IS CHESS LEADER.

Has Won Three Matches in N. Y. State Championship at Rye.

RYE BEACH, N. Y., July 23.—Charles Jaffe of New York, by winning two games during the second day's play in the chess masters' tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King at Rye Beach Hotel today, assumed the lead with a total of three victories and no defeats. Jaffe first disposed of Harry Borochow, C. C. N. Y. champion, and then defeated Henry Ring of Hartford, who filled the vacancy made by the retirement of Harry Zirn.

The most important game of the second round was between A. Kupchik and R. T. Black of Brooklyn, both former State champions. Kupchik, with the white pieces in a queen's pawn opening, won the game after a hard-fought struggle lasting sixty-eight moves. J. Bernstein tied Kupchik for second place by winning against L. McCudden, and Black played his game with H. B. Daly of Roslindale, Mass., in advance, being successful against the New Englander.

Oscar Chajes, State champion, played his first game against Ring and won. Jaffe also won from Ring, as did Daly.

The summaries:

McCudden lost to Bernstein in a Ponziani, after 33 moves; Borochow lost to Jaffe in a Sicilian Defense, after 21 moves; Kupchik defeated Black in a queen's pawn opening, after 68 moves; Chajes defeated Ring in a four knights' opening, after 19 moves; Black defeated Daly in a Petroff Defense, after 22 moves; Ring lost to Daly in a Ruy Lopez, after 35 moves; Borochow defeated Daly in a French Defense, after 30 moves; Jaffe defeated Ring in a king's bishop opening, after 36 moves.

BONDAGE IN FRONT AFTER GREAT RACE

Son of Ogden Comes from Behind to Win White Plains Handicap by Two Lengths.

Mrs. James Arthur's Bondage had to run one of the most remarkable races seen on a local track this season to capture the White Plains Handicap at the Empire City course yesterday. The son of Ogden, which had not obtained winning brackets since a successful campaign in Maryland, was considered well in the handicap, and was almost an equal favorite with the top weight, St. Isidore.

The start, which has had much to do with the results of many races decided recently, was one of the usual straggling ones, and Bondage, on the outside, got away so poorly that he was fifteen lengths behind the leader when he had settled down for the journey of a mile. St. Isidore was one of the first to leave the barrier, and Walls quickly sent the free-running son of Isidore to the front, where he had a lead of two lengths on the back stretch.

Bondage was still last in the field of eight, but Ensor did not lose his head and try to make up the ground all at once. He rated his mount along and gradually gained on the compact bunch following St. Isidore. The backers of St. Isidore felt little uneasiness until well into the home stretch, when it was seen that Ensor had called on Bondage for an effort and that he was running over the trailers. Through the last sixteenth Bondage was travelling at great speed and he caught St. Isidore fifty yards from the finish to win by two lengths. The time for the mile was 1:39 3-5.

There was the usual record performance, this time in the last race, an event for maiden two-year-olds at five furlongs. The Calumet Stable's Be Frank, a son of Sir John Johnson, had the distinction of winning on his first start and equaling the time of 1:00 made by James Butler's Gnat and Jefferson Livingston's American. Be Frank was one of the outsiders at 15 to 1, while The Trump, a strong favorite, again disappointed his admirers by finishing fourth.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 1-5.

African Arrow, Calumet Stable's b. c., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Javelin-African Slave, 3 to 1, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, (L. Ensor).[1]
Marion Goosby, T. Perkins's br. g., 3, 109, by Marathon-Phenie Fickle, 1 to 2, 1 to 4, (H. Simpson) ..... 2[1½]
Paddy, Dear, W. C. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 113, by Celt-Wyoid, 1 to 2, third (E. Sande) ..... 3[3]
Kohl-I-Noor, Cerrejon, Elderkin, Iron Cross II., and Spark also ran. Home, Sweet Home, N. K. Beal, G. M. Miller, Riverside, Clark M., Dundreary, Starter, Jack of Spades, Dragon, Hesse, Sunny Hill, Greetings, Austral, Little Cottage, Rockport, and Jessie C. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $675, by subscription of $5, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

Gath, John Sanford's b. g., 112 pounds, by Tracery-Philista, 2 to 5 and out, (G. Walls) ..... 1[1½]
Bright Light, R. L. Gerry's ch. c., 110, by Peter Quince-Blaze o' Gold, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, (J. Collins) ..... 2[3]
Earlocker, Brighton Stable's b. c., 112, by Fair Play-Lady Aristocracy, out for third, (L. Ensor) ..... 3[1]
Belario and Milky Way also ran. Balustrade scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three races, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Gueland, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Land League-Mill Bay, 4 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (E. Sande) ..... 1[1]
Bantry, James Butler's ch. c., 105, by Celt-Network, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, (J. Callahan) ..... 2[2]
Daedalus, D. Gideon's ch. c., 3, 105, by Aeronaut-Princess Chic, 1 to 4, third, (L. Ensor) ..... 3[1]
Trophy, White Tuft, and First Troop also ran. Jack of Spades scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Bondage, Mrs. James Arthur's ch. c., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Ogden-Fair Atalanta, 11 to 5, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, (L. Ensor) ..... 1[1]
St. Isidore, Edward Arlington's ch. g., 5, 126, by Isidor-Onaga, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (G. Walls) ..... 2[2]
Orestes, A. H. Diaz's ch. c., 3, 105, by Tracery-Kildonan, 7 to 5, third, (A. Collins) ..... 3[4]
Jusqu' au Bout, Slippery Elm, Flittergold, Stargazer, and Dick Williams also ran. Hanona, Nicked, and Salvestra scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

Hamilton A., Colonel W. E. Applegate's br. g., 3 years, 121 pounds, by Toddington-Hollybush, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (G. Molesworth) ..... 1[1]
Midnight Sun, Sunset Stable's ch. g., 3, 115, by Peep o' Day-Summer Night, 2 to 5 and out, (L. Ensor) ..... 2[2]
Currency, E. F. Whitney's b. g., 3, 111, by Sain-Gold, 2 to 1, third, (F. Smith) ..... 3[1]
Sir Hello, Kustle's Cub, Assign, and Cobalt also ran. Artist scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Be Frank, Calumet Stable's b. g., 114 pounds, by Sir John Johnson-Frankness, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 8 to 1, (A. Collins) ..... 1[1]
Daydue, G. W. Loft's br. c., 114, by Peep o' Day-Subdue, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (G. Walls) ..... 2[1]
Peter, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 114, by Peter Quince-Amy J., even money, third, (J. McTaggart) ..... 3[4]
The Trump, Balustrade, Tarascon, Pluviada, El Coronel, Glider, and Proverb also ran. Hohokus and Bright Lights scratched.

Weather clear, track fast.

Cubs to Play in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 23.—The Chicago National League team will play the Boston Braves, leaders of the second division, a regular scheduled game here next Sunday. This is the game scheduled to be played in Boston on Monday, but the schedule has been advanced and permission granted to play in Montreal Sunday.

International League.

Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Baltimore, 5; Rochester, 2.

Giants, Today, with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

SETS NEW PACING MARK.

Miss Harris M. Covers Mile at Toledo Meeting in 1:58 1-4.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—World's records were shattered on the new one-mile track here today in the inaugural of Grand Circuit racing in Toledo. Miss Harris M., in the free-for-all pace, went the first mile in 1:58¼, the fastest mile ever covered by a pacing mare. In the second heat of that event Edward F. (Pop) Geers drove Single G. a mile in 1:59½, giving that horse a new record and establishing a record for the fastest two paced heats. Geers also drove Single G., the winner of the third heat and the race, in 1:59¾.

In Miss Harris M.'s heat she traveled the first quarter in 30 seconds, the half in 59 seconds, and last quarter in 24¼ seconds.

Miss Harris M.'s accomplishment in covering the last quarter in 24¼ seconds is probably the fastest quarter ever paced by a harness horse.

William, the world's champion pacer, took the lead in the first heat and held it to the stretch, but he was unequal to the dash and finished fourth.

In two of the other races the favorites won, while the third went to an outsider. Ima J., picked as winner in the 2:08 trot, took the first and second heats, her time in the second being 2:04¾.

In the Sherwood Cup for three-year-old trotters, Chestnut Peter, the colt Tommy Murphy sold last week for $25,000, won in straight heats with her former owner in the sulky. Dagastan, the favorite in the 2:18 trot, finished third in the first heat and was distanced in the second. The race went to Tacita after Bonnie had won the first race in 2:08¾.

The summaries:

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE. (PURSE $1,000.)

Single G., (Geers)	2	1	1
Miss Harris M., (Murphy)	1	2	2
William V., (Marvin)	4	3	3
Russell Boy, (Edman)	3	4	4

Time—1:58¾; 1:59½; 1:59¾.

2:06 TROT. PURSE $1,000.

Ima J., (Ernest)	1	1	5
Brescia, (Rodney)	4	3	1
Buzy's Lassie, (Cox)	2	2	2
Miss Perfection, (McMahon)	3	4	3
Axtien, (Harris)	5	6	4

Also started: Zomrect and Royal Mac.

Time—2:05¾; 2:04¾; 2:05¾.

THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT, (PURSE $1,200.)

Chestnut Peter, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Hollyrood Naomi, (Dodge)	2	2	2
Truxton, (Cox)	3	3	3
Sunny Smiles, (Squires)	4	4	4

Also started: Mamie Lock.

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼.

2:18 TROT. (PURSE $1,000.)

Tacita, (Fleming)	6	1	1
Bonnie, (Geers)	1	2	2
Frisco Worthy, (Cox)	2	3	3
Little Grove, (Dunn)	5	5	4

Also started: Little Rena, Dagastan, and Silico Axworthy.

Time—2:08¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¾.

COSTLY RACING PLANT IDLE.

Juarez Track Now Used Only for Mexican Celebrations.

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 23.—The half-million-dollar racing plant which was built here nine years ago by Matt J. Winn of Louisville, Ky., and several other influential American turfmen, is now simply a monument to an at-one-time successful sporting enterprise. Although the big plant is kept in repair for Mexican fiestas and holiday celebrations, the entire infield is planted to wheat.

LIZZIE MARCH NEAR RECORD AT PARKWAY

Hoboken Mare Paces in Fast Time at Opening of Metropolitan Circuit.

The opening of the metropolitan harness circuit was held at the Parkway Track yesterday afternoon, where straight heats made a short day's work for the steppers.

The feature of the day was the 2:13 pace, with eight starters. Lizzie March, the chestnut mare owned by John Lawrence of Hoboken, won the event, and came within one second of equaling the track mark of 2:07¼, made by Prince Alert about sixteen years ago. The chestnut mare made the best time in the third mile, after winning in 2:10½ and 2:09¾. Lizzie March is one of the Harlem Speedway matinée steppers, and the victory was a popular one.

Patsy P., a black mare, which hails from Tuxedo, N. Y., the property of W. M. V. Hoffman, was an easy winner in the 2:16 trot, defeating the favorite, Sarah Douglass, by half a length in each mile.

The summaries:

2:23 TROT—PURSE $1,000.

Skyline, b. h., by Manrico, (Monroe)	1	1	1
Mary Foram, b. m., (Hodson)	3	2	3
Francis York, b. m., (Maberry)	4	3	2
Bismilla, b. m., (Berry)	2	8	6
Anna Moloney, blk. m., (Deverson)	7	7	4
Calameta Hall, b. m., (Clarke)	5	4	8
Miss Colorado, b. m., (Lasselle)	6	6	5
Dewey Volo, b. h., (Teasters)	8	5	7

Time—2:12½; 2:14¾; 2:13¾.

2:13 PACE—PURSE $500.

Lizzie March, ch. m., by Lord March, (Lawrence)	1	1	1
June Bug, b. m., (Berry)	6	2	2
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Dinan)	2	4	4
Ida May W., blk. m., (Hudson)	3	3	5
Lillian W., ch. m., (McBride)	5	6	3
McKinney Maid, b. m., (Nuhn)	7	5	6
Commodore Dallas, b. g., (Tyson)	4	7	7
Potero Boy, b. g., (Maberry)			dis.

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:16 TROT—PURSE $1,000.

Patsy P., blk. m., by J. Malcom Forbes, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Sarah Douglass, b. m., (Garrison)	2	2	2
Benzol, b. h., (McGrath)	4	3	3
Pearl Onyx, b. m., (Smith)	3	6	6
Silvermine, g. g., (Crossman)	6	4	4
Native Judge, b. g., (Howell)	5	5	5
Linden Hall, b. h., (Stelle)	8	7	7
Petra Cara, ch. m., (Leese)	7	8	8
Great Ilse, b. m., (Manning)			dis.

Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:12¾.

TO RUN POSTPONED RACES.

Fastime A. C. Chance to Tie Paulist A. C. for Point Prize.

The three events which were cancelled because of rain at the recent triangular track and field meet of the Fastime A. C., Paulist A. C., and Morningside A. C. at C. C. N. Y. Stadium, will be decided Sunday afternoon at the members' handic

OUR PLANS RUSHED BY FOCH OFFENSIVE

Baker Prepares to Call for an Army of 5,000,000 and for Changed Draft Ages.

OUR AID NOW VITAL FACTOR

America Will Have 2,000,000 Men In France This Year for a Great Allied Drive.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With probably not much more than a quarter of a million American troops engaged in the present battle, but with virtually a million others either in France or hastening across the ocean to join in the fight, General Foch has been able to turn the tables on the enemy and strike a blow that has changed the whole trend of the war.

Officials here, while fully recognizing the factor that the Americans are today only a comparatively small part of the vast forces the Supreme Commander is using in working out his strategic designs, realize that the American army, going forward in a constantly increasing stream, is the governig factor in restoring the initiative to the allied forces. Plans are, therefore, taking shape rapidly at the War Department to accelerate and enlarge the American military program.

It is now virtually certain that General Foch will have at fewest 2,000,000 American troops to supplement his allied armies before the present fighting season closes. Secretary Baker announced today the War Department's new program, embracing enlarged army appropriations, modifications of the draft ages to increase the reservoir of fighting men, and plans for a larger mobilization of the army than any yet undertaken, would soon be ready for Congress. He would give no details, but the plans probably aim at getting under arms without delay a total force not far short of the 5,000,000 figure widely discussed in Congress when the subject was last under consideration there.

The fighting in the Aisne salient, where the whole German offensive scheme has been upset if not acutely defeated by the bold strategy of General Foch, has opened new possibilities. There is increased need for haste, in the opinion of officials, in getting full American man power ready to supplement the efforts that appear now to be taking shape toward hurling the enemy back all along the front and beginning the advance that will end only when victory has been achieved.

German Arch Weakened.

The German offensive arch in France has rested upon two great pillars, one in the Picardy front and the other on the Marne. It has been repeatedly stated that the pressing home of this mighty pincer movement, threatening both Paris and the Channel ports as it progressed, has been the German object from the first day the battle of 1918 was opened last March.

The southern pillar of that arch has now been gravely weakened. Its offensive value is gone. By desperate efforts the Germans are seeking to prevent it from collapsing altogether, crushing whole divisions of their best troops in its fall. Even if the allied advance is checked now, there appears little likelihood that the enemy could recreate his tactical position on a basis that would permit him to continue his old plan of campaign before the coming of Winter.

So far as future American participation goes, General March has already disclosed to members of Congress the fact that offensive operations against the enemy on a large scale had been expected to be undertaken later in the year. That general scheme, it is thought, accounts for the new plans of the War Department, since what is being devised now is in preparation for the Spring campaign of next year in all probability.

There are already available more troops than can be shipped to the front before Winter brings the fighting to a halt, although the last five weeks have seen 500,000 American troops sent to France.

In making his statement today Mr. Baker would not say what changes in draft ages were now contemplated. The matter was still under consideration, but, incidentally, he discussed the fact that a definite figure for American forces to be employed in France within some fixed period of time was being held in mind. The study of the draft age question, he said, was based on finding the "necessary number of men with the least possible disturbance of economic conditions in the country."

It was recalled that the original National Army plan as presented by the War Department recommended age limits of 19 to 26 inclusive. Congress changed these limits to the present 21 to 31 law. There has been nothing to indicate, however, that either Mr. Baker or his advisers have changed their opinion that men of 19 should be taken, furnishing two large additional classes of recruits immediately without material disturbance of economic balance.

OPEN CAR THEFT CRUSADE.

Meeting Here Selects Committee to Plan Campaign.

The first meeting in a nation-wide crusade by the United States Railroad Administration against freight-car thieves was held yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal with about 150 men present. The conference was called by Philip J. Doherty, manager of the Property Protection Section of the Railroad Administration.

Following a long discussion, Mr. Doherty named this committee to represent this district: Joshua B. Gray of the Jersey Central, William A. Humphreys of the New York Central, J. R. MacMahon of the New Haven, H. L. Denton of the Baltimore & Ohio, J. H. Lambertson of the Erie, Edward Beattie of the Lackawanna, and George Spencer of the Pennsylvania. After the conference the committee met with Mr. Doherty to formulate plans which will be reported at an early meeting of the organization.

The following measures were recommended by Mr. Doherty:

"Strengthening of railroad police agencies where offenses are recurrent. Packing shipments so that any tampering will be apparent at once. Printed warnings on every package that a ten-year penalty my follow its theft. More adequate fastenings and seal records by carriers. A close and accurate checking of conditions of shipments at receiving, transfer, and terminal points. Publicity to show that the Government, now controlling the roads, will stand for no tampering. General vigilance and co-operation with municipal police. Crusades against offences in large centres, and elimination of the patriotic purpose of the people to support the Government in the present crisis."

Munitions Anchorage Moved.

After two years' agitation, following the Black Tom explosion, citizens' organizations in Brooklyn have succeeded in having the anchorage for ships loading dynamite and high explosives moved from the Upper and Gravesend Bays to a new anchorage between Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands, about fifteen miles from the Battery. The depth of water there is from forty-eight to fifty-five feet, so that large steamships can anchor safely at all stages of the tide.

Estate Appraised.

BANGS, MARY A., (Dec. 4, 1917;) total assets, $177,756; personal, $24,851; stocks and bonds, thirty holdings aggregating $151,921. The estate is equally divided among her sons, George E. Batcheller of 50 West Ninth Street, Henry Batcheller of 20 Fifth Avenue, Adams Batcheller of 128 East Sixty-fifth Street, and Frank A. Batcheller of Yonkers, each receiving $36,510.

NATION TO OPERATE THE CAPE COD CANAL

President Orders Waterway Taken Over on July 25—U-Boat Attack Hastens Action.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson by proclamation today assumed control of the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod and Buzzards Bays, Massachusetts, and directed the Railroad Administration to operate it after July 25.

The Railroad Administration announced that dredging of the waterway to a depth of twenty-five feet will begin immediately, that towage facilities will be restored, and that within two months water-borne coal destined for New England can be moved through the canal at the rate, of 10,000,000 tons a year. Announcement also was made that vessels of the Ocean Steamship Company, Clyde Line, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, and Eastern Steamship Company, plying in and out of Boston, will be routed through the canal. The waterway also can be used by smaller naval craft and other shipping.

Plans for taking control of the canal, which have long been under consideration by the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments and the Railroad Administration, were hastened by the appearance of a German submarine off the Massachusetts coast last Sunday, when a tug and three coal barges were sunk. Not only will the canal route protect ships from attack in that section, but it will shorten the voyage from Southern ports to New England by about 100 miles and protect shipping from storms which made the lower Massachusetts coast dangerous in the Winter season.

STETTINIUS IN FRANCE.

To Co-ordinate Army Business—T. N. Perkins Acts in His Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Baker today announced the safe arrival in Europe for an indefinite stay of Edward R. Stettinius, the Second Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied by a numerous staff of assistants. That the stay of Mr. Stettinius will be rather extended was further emphasized by the announcement that Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston was today appointed as an assistant to the Secretary of War in matters of purchase and supply for all bureaus of the War Depaprtment, to act during the absence of Mr. Stettinius.

In announcing the safe arrival of Mr. Stettinius in Europe, Secretary Baker said:

"Mr. Stettinius's visit to France is for a variety of purposes, and covers a large field. As the size of our army in France has increased its business and industrial operations have expanded; it has become necessary to install similar statistical and accounting methods on both sides in order that complete co-operation may be possible.

"He will make a general survey of the services of supply, including all matters of accounting, requisition, and finance. He will also represent the interests of the War Department in the conferences of the Munitions Council, the general industrial interests of the United States being represented by the War Industries Board.

"The length of Mr. Stettinius's stay in Europe is indefinite."

FRANK S. O'NEIL ACQUITTED.

Ex-Boxing Commissioner and Others Not Guilty of Conspiracy.

Frank S. O'Neil, the former State Boxing Commissioner; Lieut. Oswald Simpson of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., and Samuel Reichbach, who was alleged to have been an associate of Mr. O'Neil, were acquitted yesterday in the Federal Court of the charge of having entered into a conspiracy to procure the discharge from active service or the exemption from call of men of draft age. The jury in the case filed a sealed verdict at 7 o'clock Monday night, which was opened yesterday morning.

PRESIDENT INDORSES MOVE.

Wilson Approves of Community Centre Work at Columbia.

Henry E. Jackson, who is lecturing on community centre work in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, at 4:30 o'clock every afternoon of this week, has received the following letter from President Wilson:

My dear Mr. Jackson: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, and to say how sincerely glad I am to learn from you that in your judgment the movement for the organization of community centres is rapidly taking hold of the judgment and entering into the action of the country. I hope the movement will spread with energy and effectiveness. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Jackson is a special agent of the United States Department of Education.

503,792 MEN IN NAVY.

This Includes 58,463 Who Are in the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Navy personnel now numbers 503,792 officers and men in all branches, Secretary Daniels announced today.

There are 219,158 officers and men in the regular navy, 58,463 officers and men in the Marine Corps, 219,566 officers and men in the Naval Reserve force, and 6,005 officers and men in the Coast Guard.

NO "LIFTS" FOR FIREMEN.

One Rode with a Drunken Chauffeur, So All Must Suffer Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years it has been a pleasant custom for persons having a vacant seat in their automobiles to give a lift to firemen and policemen met along the highways of Long Island. In the case of the firemen, whose leaves of absence are only too short, these lifts have been a godsend. Today when I invited a fireman, who has often ridden with me, to get into my car, he shook his head sadly.

"Against orders now," he said. "One of our men had the misfortune to get into a car with an intoxicated chauffeur; there was an accident, and now we are all forbidden to ride in private motors."

Is it not natural that firemen should be dissatisfied, when in addition to inadequate pay and long hours they are subjected to such petty tyranny as this?

New York, July 23, 1918. J. H. P.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar—Discharges.

Joseph Tobias,
H S Letherman.
Gustave Muller,
John Hettinger,
Jacob G Neumann,
Samuel Feinberg,
Morris Nicodowmick,
Mort Kollender,
Lester N Grellner.
H P & I Marks.

Under objections:
Moses Blum,
Isidor G B cher,
Frutin & Margolies,
Samuel Hyman,
William Freuder,
Isidor B Derman,
Frederick Wilson,
Abraham Goldstein,
Leibowitz & Kaufman
Nathan Doniger,
George Zauderer.

Adjourned cases:
Leo Gans,
Sarah Gans,
Korn & Sacher.

Motions:
Chas noff, Lowenthal, &c.
Morgan, Levett & Co, (4.)
Plaza Garment Co.
O'Brien, Credazzi & Co.
C C Perpull & Co.
Wells Engineer Co,
Otto D Weisswange,
C C Perpull & Co (3)
Kelly Const Co,
Barnett Lifshitz,
Lieberman & Breselor
Samuel Cohen,
Josiph Fried,
A & N Silverman,
Carmelo Pampinellis,
Jacob Friedman,
Carl Heusser,
Solomon Sobel,
Mitchell & Co,
Otto Lorence,
Standard Toy Mfg Co
Jewett Bros,
Bankers Rty, &c, Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Equity: Pierce Brothers<New York Dock Co. (on trial.)

Criminal at 10 A. M.:

US<Romolo,
Same<Engel.
Same<Weingel.
Same<Hopfner.

Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Nathan Goldstein.
A. B. & J. Fleig.
Charles H. Muller,
George Knochel,
Sigmund Horovitz,
Henry Kapper,
Minnie Gold,

Motion calendar at 2 P. M.:
Re Morris Stein.
US ex rel Greenberg< Commander of Camp Upton.
Philips<Bushman et al.
Same<Reminsceski.
Same<Malvina Gray.
Same<Riesz.

Motions:
Springdale Rty Co.,
Nathan Goldstein,
Sussman Bros. Co., Inc.,
William Farmer.

Nathan Fleitz.
Warren L. Samson.

Motions:
Re Morris Posner.
Nauyalis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.
Ramberg Iron Works< SS Mary Anne.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Campbell<Tunnicliff, (2.)

SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.

PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

CNY<Am Optical Co.
Loeb<US Sanitary Afluent Separating Apparatus, inc.
Kravenko<Grand Tool & Mach Co.
Polstein<Ripa.
Drewitz<Drewitz.
Como<Erie RR.
N E Equitable Ins Co<Immergluck.
Salkowsky<Brigard.
N E Equit Ins Co<Star Fibre Truck.
Same<Hotel Cecil.
Re McGowan<Washington Av.
Smith<Hoffman St.
NY<CNY<158th and 165th S s.
Same<155th and 156th Sts.
Re Riverside Drive< 165th St.
Re CNY<Riverside Drive and 155th St.
Re Boulevard<155th St
Urban<Shakespeare Celebration.
Kalenson<Cent Madison Co.
Hess, Jr<Jesup.
Hettler<De Sola.
Cavasenno<Jones.
Pluemaches<Armanino.
O'Hanlon<James McCreery & Co.
Fennell<Fenneli.
Raff<Day.
Kenny-M y<May.
Taggart<Theo.
Rivetsky<Press.
Dunn<Friedenberg.
Munn<Carnegie.
Grube<Frazier & Burdenal.
Kelly<Morrison.
Scully<Singer Mfg.
Illium<Eastern Parkway Co. (2.)
Shephard<CNY.
Breitman<Breitman.
Re Scanlon.
Falk<Falk.
Schiff<Vim Cortland.
Frose<Fuller.
Atlantic Sales Co<East Shore Shpldg.
Re Kelly<Story Av.
Moyse<Ehrenberg.
Same<Manesse.
Lakas & Dewas<Albert Schwill & Co.
Baur<Brennan.

Motions:
Chas Reminsceski.
Same<Malvina Gray.
Same<Riesz.

Nathan Fleitz.
Warren L. Samson.

Motions:
Springdale Rty Co.,
Nathan Goldstein,
Sussman Bros. Co., Inc.,
William Farmer.

Re Morris Posner.
Nauyalis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.
Ramberg Iron Works< SS Mary Anne.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Sarah Johnston or Roxborough.
Hugh Turner.

Wills for probate:
Ernest Emde.
Kate Hanlon.

Catherine Jones.
Cynthia L Right,
Anna Ruhmann,
M J Mallahan,
Babetta Lenning,
Rosalie D Moses.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Larosa<Kips B Co.
Maslik<Corn.
Levine<Epstein.
Walpole<Kilduff.
Schlacht<Michael.
Choma<Waterman.
Friedman<Hendnow.
Gimbel Bros, NY< Abram.
Same<O'Neill.
Rose & Hiperin< Goodman.
Levine<Eckhouse.

Stockey & Clausen< Lisner.
Kesler<Fischel, (2.)
Stabile<Appleton.
Gordon<World Film.
Feldman<Schermerhorn.
Hedgskin<Barnes.
Meyer<Dalberg.
Souder<Goldstone.
Schw. rtzmann< Youngblood.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts, I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Park<Heyer—Robert C Morrell.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Boss<Bauschat—Abraham Ellenbogen: Manhattan Saving Inst<Rinaldi—Irwin Kurtz.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Greenwich Saving Bank<Frank Madison Realty Co—Charles L Hoffman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Holder< Meeks—Thomas L Hurley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Fri day, July 26.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Estates of—
William Simpson,
Frank Boyle,
Ella F. Power.

Wills for probate:
John Badoux,
May De Vos,
Catherine Casey,
Dennis Farrell,
C. J. Farrell,

Annie McMichael,
Herman Wegner,
Frank W. Pirner,
Emil Guthell,
Michael O'Leary,
Anna M. Ritterbusch
Stadler.

Accounting:
Estate of Edward Houlihan.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Lehman et al<Ward et al—Charles M O'Keeffe. Duncan<Rigsby et al—Orson A Raynor. People's Universal Extension Society of N Y< Charig et al—Edward D Dowling.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ridgway<Dempsey.
Sussking<Susskind.
Kohn<Kohn.
Karelsen<Hesse.
Heavy<Waterbury.
Cappadona<Belallo.
Jewell, Koenig & Co< Harnett et al.
Amer Sec & Trust Co, &c<Arbogast et al.
The Wall ex rel Amer Candy Mfg Co.
Van Dusen<NY & Queens Co Ry.
Wild<Same.
Traynor, Infant<same.
Woodward<same.
Herman<Shulman.
Re Weil.
Re Bolowitz.
Re Levine.
Rueger<Schehl et al.
Franco<Franco.
Re Block, Jr.
Re Krzyzanowski.

Garfinkel<Stand Silk Ribbon Mills et al.
Johnson, Infant<Jost.
Garfinkel<Stand Silk Ribbon Mills et al.
Anderson<Weild.
Steinberg<Deasher.
Czaki<Salomon et al.
Kaplan<Kanzer.
Purtell<Allasandro.
Newsboy ex rel<Reilly Electrotype Co.
Kraujalis, admx<Nat Biscuit Co.
Liverant, admx<John T Clark & Son et al.
Simititsky<Dauber.
Stich, infant<Bakst.
Louis J T Clark & Son.
Re Bolowitz.
Hynes<Landi.
Samoto<Samotej.
Re Ely et al, exrs, &c, (60th St.)

PART II.—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business

Undefended divorces:
Ferella,
Lanno,
Levine,
Lange,
Van Patten.
Merrill,
Dureyea,
Kromba.

Campbell,
Bagshaw,
Diacoumakes,
Carlson,
Rittner,
Nuhm,
Bernard,
Stark.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Catherine O'Neill,
Fred C Johnson.

Accounting of:
Katherine Bloxham,
John C Bullwinkle,
Madge De Berrie,
Joseph Eppig.
Joseph Wilson,
Rose Kletchka,
Pauline Lenhard.

Estates of:
William Tuttle,
Hannah Walker.

Edward Trow.
Charles Conklin,
Charles Martin,
Kathryn Martin.
Ann W Douglass.

Transfer tax of:
Frank Phillips,
Peter Julier, Jr.
Jesse L Law.
Ann W Douglass,
Isidore Welasman.
Charles Southworth,
Emelie Reuss,
William Malloch.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

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Catskill Mts. finest hotel, now open. Rooms en suite, with and without private bath. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Pool, Billiards, Dancing. Daily concerts. Accommodates 250. Write for Terms and Booklet.
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Mount Pocono, Penn. Private baths; free garage. W. E. & H. M. Leech.

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European Plan, $2 per day upward.
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431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against BANCO DI ROMA, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, June 6, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York.

To Banco di Roma, Rome, Italy, defendant.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Nathan Ottinger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 2nd, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, July 2, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PLANT.

On Friday, July 26, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., the Trustee in Bankruptcy of WELLS WHIP COMPANY will expose to public sale in the Boro. of Wellsville, York County, Pennsylvania, ALL that certain factory property, containing five (5) acres, on which is erected a two-story slag roof stone factory building, mill construction. Main building two hundred and sixty (260) feet by forty (40) feet with two wings sixty (60) feet by forty (40) feet; with boiler and engine room in centre extension thirty (30) feet by sixty (60) feet.

Power equipment consists of 60-Horse Power Horizontal Tubular Boiler and 50 to 60 Horse Power Putnam Automatic Engine.

Two power elevators; 10,000-gallon water tank on roof; 28,000-gallon concrete cistern. Labor conditions favorable; taxes low.

Inquiries can be addressed to Charles A. May, Trustee in Bankruptcy Wells Whip Company, care of Niles & Neff, Attorneys at Law, York, Pennsylvania.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between THEODORE S. BLUM and ISADORE J. SHOBSER, Complainants, and TRIO EMBROIDERY WORKS, a Corporation, Defendant, on Bill, &c.—Notice of Sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, subject to the approval of the court, on Monday, July 29th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., at 662 Angelique St., North Bergen, N. J., complete plant, equipment, and embroidery machines, good-will, trade name, and the lease.

Receiver will present report of sale and recommendation thereon to the Chancellor, Chancery Chambers, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, July 30th, at 10 A. M.

Premises open for inspection.

SAMUEL HEYMAN, Receiver,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Solicitors of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY, issued in the name of R. H. SHINDEL, as follows: No. 46, dated May 5, 1891, for five shares of the preferred stock, and No. 40, dated May 10, 1891, for five shares of the common stock, having been lost, notice is hereby given that application has been made for issue of new certificates.

July 9, 1918.

ELIZABETH M. SHINDEL,
Administratrix of R. H. Shindel, Deceased.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO. legally dissolved on voluntary application, and now in liquidation, request all who have an unsettled account against it, regular or consignment, to send statements for adjustment before Sept. 1, 1918, after which time we will consider ourselves absolved from all obligation.

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A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland,
FEATURING A SECTION COMBINING WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND SEA COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY.
ITS ACCESSIBILITY MAKES NEW ENGLAND ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR TOURING THIS YEAR WHEN NEEDED RECREATION MUST BE SECURED AND CLOSE TOUCH KEPT WITH WAR OR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
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Hotel Preston caters to a discriminating patronage who appreciate the comforts of a well appointed home combined with the equipment of a modern hotel.
This combination and its superb location makes Hotel Preston the "Ideal Resorts Hotel."
Management of
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WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
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(One cottage for rent for season, non-housekeeping. Hotel Service.) Accommodations for 450 Guests. Opened June 29th. Closes Sept. 25th. Altitude 2000 ft. All Summer sports. Fine garage. On "IDEAL TOUR." Management of
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An Ideal Summer Home for 400 Guests.
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The Leading Hotel of Block Island, Rhode Island.
Rates—$4, $5; with bath, $6, $7. Weekly, $25 to $45.

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TO AND THRU THE BERKSHIRES.
HOTEL WENTWORTH Newcastle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for information.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In

SEE TEUTON CONTROL IN CHEMICAL FIRMS

Assistant Attorney General Shows Close Relation to German Interests.

HAVE NO PROOFS OF SALE

Franz Roessler Says Owners Were Willing to Sell Stock Cheap After America Entered War.

How closely the three chemical concerns known as the Roessler & Hasslacher Company of New York, the Niagara Electro Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, and the Perth Amboy Chemical Works were related to a group of industrialists in Frankfort, Germany, was disclosed to Assistant Attorney General Becker yesterday when he continued his inquiry to determine whether the three American concerns in question were not really German owned even at present in spite of the contention of the local Directors that they had purchased and taken over all the German-owned interests.

Most important of the witnesses who testified yesterday was Franz Roessler, Vice President of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, who is really the controlling spirit in this country of the three concerns now under investigation. He is the son of Friedrich Roessler, who founded the powerful Gold und Silber Scheide-Anstalt at Frankfort, which, until the alleged transfer took place, owned the majority of stock in the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, the Niagara Electro Chemical Company, and the Perth Amboy Chemical Works. He testified that two of the present Directors of the Frankfort enterprise were Dr. Hector Roessler, his brother, and Dr. Fritz Roessler, his nephew.

In examining Roessler, Joseph H. Choate, attorney for the Custodian of Alien Property, placed considerable emphasis upon this blood relationship between Roessler and the Directors of the Frankfort company in order to establish clearly the fact that while Franz Roessler was a naturalized American citizen the transfer of stock formerly owned by the German interests at Frankfort into his hands was actually a transfer made between kinsmen whose relations were so close that not a "scratch of a pen" or the exchange of a cent was required, as shown by the testimony, to complete the transfer of nearly a million dollars' worth of German-owned stock into the hands of the American Directors.

Counsel Makes Statement.

Before Mr. Roessler began his testimony, James M. Gifford, his counsel, asked that he be permitted to make a preliminary statement, which was as follows:

"In view of the undesirable publicity which has been given my clients in this case it seems fair for me to say a word about them. Franz Roessler has long been a citizen of the United States. He has a son in the army and another would be there, but he was rejected because of heart trouble. Jacob Hasslacher, the other member of this firm, is also a naturalized citizen of the United States and he has two sons in the service of this country. Mr. Hasslacher himself is a victim of paralysis, but his mind is clear and he has asked that if you can by any possible means allow him to testify at this hearing he is anxious to do so.

"We can bring him here if you will permit him to testify, or if you prefer, he would be glad to have you take depositions. He is at his country home in the Catskills. William A. Hamann, the Treasurer of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, was born in this country and he, too, has a son who is now a Lieutenant encamped with the United States Army near Louisville, Ky."

Mr. Roessler began his testimony by saying that he was born in Germany in 1854 and came to this country in 1892 as an agent for the Deutsche Silber und Gold Scheide-Anstalt, which his father had founded. In 1885 he and Jacob Hasslacher, who had also been "educated" in the Frankfort concern, founded the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, the company being incorporated under the New York laws in 1880, when Mr. Roessler became a naturalized citizen. At that time the Frankfort interests owned 80 per cent. of the stock in the American concern. Roessler testified that the Frankfort people continued to hold the majority control in the American concern and its subsidiaries until the breaking of relations between the United States and Germany caused them hastily to sell their control in the American enterprise at an abnormally low figure to Franz Roessler and his associates, Jacob Hasslacher and Gene Du Bois.

"We were very eager," Roessler said, "that the control of these companies should remain in our hands."

Eager to Dispose of Stock.

Questioned closely to explain why the German owners should have been willing to sell their stock in the American concerns at a price far below its actual value—$200 a share for Roessler & Hasslacher Company, $400 for the Niagara Electro Chemical, and $200 for the Perth Amboy works, when the Niagara company had paid dividends as high as 1,100 per cent. and the other two companies as high as 100 per cent., Roessler replied that the exigencies were such in view of the pending break between Germany and America as to compel the German owners to dispose of their American interests as quickly as possible, and upon the best terms they could get.

Mr. Choate called Mr. Roessler's attention to a letter written by Dr. Fritz Roessler in Frankfort to Hasslacher, in which it was intimated that if the American Directors actually contemplated a "real sale," the German owners would ask a price that "could hardly pay," and that rather than make a "real sale," the German owners would "take their chances with political conditions." Mr. Roessler displayed no definite recollection of this letter.

Roessler testified that the capital stock of the Deutsche Silber und Gold Scheide-Anstalt in Frankfort amounted to 12,000,000 marks, that he himself held 124 shares in the concern valued at 1,000 marks each. He said the last dividend received was on a 35 per cent. basis. He admitted that the relations between the Frankfort people and the Roessler-Hasslacher interests in America were so close and so interwoven, the Frankfort people being the majority stockholders, that the dividends on the American enterprises were paid directly to the Deutsche Silber und Gold Scheide-Anstalt in Frankfort.

"When it looked as if this country and Germany would get into war," he said, "we sought to purchase enough stock back from the Frankfort corporation to make our company and its subsidiary companies in this country purely American."

FOREIGN TRADE FALLS OFF.

Balance on June 30 Was Down to $2,946,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—American foreign trade decreased slightly in the fiscal year ended June 30, official figures announced today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showing a total of $8,874,000,000 compared with $8,940,000,000 the year before.

Imports for 1918 show an increase of $287,000,000, with a total of $2,946,000,000. Exports decreased by $362,000,000, the total being $5,928,000,000. The trade balance for the year was $2,982,000,000, compared with $3,631,000,000 in 1917.

Imports of gold amounted to only $124,000,000 as compared with $977,000,000 in 1917, while exports were $101,000,000, as against $292,000,000 the year before.

Silver imports totaled $70,000,000, or twice the amount in 1917, and silver exports increased from $78,000,000 to $139,000,000.

McADOO WARNS SHOPMEN.

Will Give Wage Decision Soon and They Must Obey It.

HILLYARD, Wash., July 22.—Director General McAdoo, in a speech to railway shop workers here yesterday, announced that he would give his decision on Thursday on wages and working conditions for railway shopmen throughout the country. At the same time he told the shopmen that their duty was to give a square deal to the American people in return for the square deal the Railway Administration had promised to them.

"I want to give you all just as fair treatment as I know how, but we are all servants of the American people, you and I alike, and it depends upon the way in which we discharge our responsibilities, whether or not the American people are going to treat us right," said Mr. McAdoo.

"The strength of our position must always rest upon public opinion. What I do for you from time to time must be done with reference to what is just not alone to you but to the public, which has got to pay the bill. I want to give you a square deal and the public wants you to give it a square deal as well. When your wages are raised, how do we get the money to pay it? We have to put up the rates on all American people, and if we do not treat them fairly they will refuse to sustain me in trying to help you. I want you to help me do the square thing for the American people while I am trying to do the square thing for you. That is fair all around, isn't it?

He then told the men he was working on the report of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, and would render a decision on the 25th of this month.

"When that decision is made," he said, "I want you to know that I have conscientiously done the best I could for you, having just regard to your interest and the interests of the public. I want you all to accept that decision like true patriots, putting country above self or selfish interest, like our brave soldiers are doing in France. We owe that much to our splendid sons who are shedding their blood to make our jobs and our homes safe."

CENTRAL LEATHER EARNINGS

Net Income for Six Months $4,183,034, a Drop of $7,591,497.

The Central Leather Company earned a gross income of $6,202,524 in the six months ended June 30, a decline of $7,749,721 from the total reported for the corresponding period last year. These figures were calculated yesterday from the quarterly statements. It is understood that the revenue reported for the half year was after a liberal allowance had been made for expected war taxes, whereas the report for the corresponding period of 1917 was made before the full amount of the Federal imposts was reserved.

The net income before paying bond interest was $4,183,034, compared with $11,774,531, and the balance available for common stock dividends amounted to $2,908,495, a decline of $7,591,503. This was equal to $5.28 a share, against $24.40 a year before.

In the June quarter earnings after operating expenses and taxes aggregated $3,672,921, compared with $6,179,410 in the same period of 1917. The balance for the common stock was $1,539,744, a decline of $2,397,329. The surplus for the quarter amounted to $1,043,488, against $2,647,794.

The American Hide and Leather Company earned a net income of $995,913 after providing for Federal taxes in the June quarter, an increase of $567,666 over the corresponding quarter last year. The management set aside $111,685 for the sinking fund, and after paying bond interest a surplus of $830,538 was left, compared with $262,882 a year before.

READY TO EXCHANGE BONDS

Third Liberty Loans Can Be Transferred Into Coupons After Aug. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that the issue of registered bonds of the Third Liberty Loan has progressed so far that the department will be prepared to make transfers thereof and exchanges of registered bonds for coupons on and after Aug. 1 and until Aug. 15, inclusive. As the first interest payment arises on Sept. 15, it will be necessary to close the registry books of the Third Liberty Loan at the close of business on Aug. 15 in order to prepare checks for such interest payment.

During the period from the close of business Aug. 15 until the opening of business Sept. 16 no transfers of registered bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will be made, nor will exchanges of registered bonds for coupon bonds be made. Registered bonds, however, may be presented during such period for transfer or exchange, such transactions to be effected after Sept. 15, and in such cases the interest due on Sept. 15 will be paid to the holder of record at the close of business Aug. 15.

If coupon bonds are presented for exchange for registered bonds after Aug. 15 the interest coupon due Sept. 15 should be detached therefrom, as the registered bonds issued upon such exchange will bear interest from Sept. 15.

STAND ON LUMBER RULING.

War Board Rejects Pleas for Modification by Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Price Fixing Commission of the War Industries Board, after consideration of arguments submitted by representatives of wholesale lumber dealers, has determined not to modify its ruling of July 2, by which it was provided that no manufacturer, dealer, or other person should accept orders for mill shipment at a greater price per item than established in the schedule of maximum prices fixed by agreement on June 14. The wholesale dealers submitted arguments for a change in this ruling and also a supplementary memorandum on the same subject.

Reaching this conclusion, the commission announced that it wishes it "clearly understood that the wholesalers are recognized to render a service." The commission believes that, under the ruling of July 2 they will be able to continue rendering service to the community.

FIX NO STREET CAR WAGE.

Taft and Walsh to Consider Each Case Separately.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—No general order fixing minimum wages and hours for street car employes will be made by the War Labor Board. Each case will be decided separately.

Because of reports that a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour was to be fixed, members of the War Board of the American Electric Railway Association appeared before Messrs. Taft and Walsh asking that a hearing be granted if such an order were contemplated.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.11
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.32	Union Con	.45
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.80	Florence	.11
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Con	.24
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.60	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.32	Jumbo Extension	.11
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.19
Montana Tonopah	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.10	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.72½	Union Amal	.01
Tonopah Ext	1.72½	White Caps	.11
West End	1.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.25	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.05	Rochester	.35
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.18
		United Eastern	3.15

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	4¾	5
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	5	McKinney	5	6¾
Elkton	4¾	5	Portland	82	96
El Paso	14	15	Vindicator	35	45
Golden Cycle	164½	166	U. Gold M.	13	14¼
Granite	18	25	Rose Nicol.	6	7½

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BELTING Wanted.—Open to buy for cash large quantity of black belting. Hyman Sales, 109 West 26th St.

BOMBAZINE and Raincoat Remnants Wanted.—Ton lots. King R. M. Co., 32 North 9th St., Indiana, Penn.

BURELLA Wanted.—Amer 09057 in all shades. Davis Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Good quality black charmeuse or satin, 40 inches; will pay cash up to $1.60 per yard. Farragut 4060.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—All colors, will buy quantity at right price. Chel. 9734.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on smart coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

CORDUROY AND COTTON PLUSH wanted, all colors. Spring 4819.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Gabardines, piques, beach cloth, repps; cash. Room 411, 1,161 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Will buy for cash quantity Stewart's 2599 or similar quality black, navy, Copen, plum, or taupe. Phone Farragut 4660.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity white, flesh, and black. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted. — Quantity 3 and 4 thread; must be cheap. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of silk for cash. Stein, 220 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes and wash satins wanted; send samples. B 23 Times.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Opened for quantity of Holden Leonards, 611 and 612, also F. & H. Evora 8252. Mad Square 920.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—One thousand (1,000) beaded georgette dresses in jobs for spot cash; must be offered at a cut price; also taffeta dresses, around $3.50; unlimited quantity. See Mr. Corsin, 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on jersey, satin, georgette and meteor dresses; samples daily 8:30 to 12:30. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, cotton and jerseys, from the cheapest to the best. 15 West 45th St., 4th floor, from 3 to 6 P. M.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 wash dresses, silk, cotton, serges, jerseys, jobs only; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash lots, any quantity, satin, serge or jersey dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin and georgette dresses. 18 West 31st St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. 4543 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy popular priced dresses; two weeks. 30 West 32d 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on crepe and satin dresses. Call all week, 17 West 28th, Room 3.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 330 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cheap silk and serge dresses. First floor, 6-8 East 27th.

DRESSES,—Wanted gingham jobs. Franklin 1774.

DUVET DE LAINE and Velours Wanted.—All colors, F. & H. or any other make. J. Helt & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Mailhouse 1599, in all shades, spot cash. Phone Madison Square 4183.

HUDSON BAY Wanted. Blumenthal's. Mad. Square 3564.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—All colors, F. & H. only. Greeley 5956.

JEANS Wanted. — 100,000 yards Lonsdale, Converse Stanton Pepperel, and Hill jeans for the manufacture of middies and smocks; spot cash. Abe Millman, successor to Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—For dresses; will pay cash for navy, mouse, khaki and beetroot. J. Cohen & Sons, 6 West 32d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Navy, dress weight; will pay highest price; spot cash on delivery. Morgan Dress Co., 1 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—The David Strauss Co., 685 Broad St., Newark, N. J., will buy for cash wash dresses of the better sort.

JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

JERSEYS, Wool, Wanted.—All colors, for cash. J. D. Booth, 134 West 26th.

JERSEYS (wool) wanted for dresses, all colors. Mad. Sq. 4878.

KERAMI Wanted.—Also crystal cord and crystal cloth, 0816 pom pom, 0609 serge. Gram. 1074.

KHAKI COTTON and Beach cloth suitings wanted. Phone, 9 to 10:30, Stuyvesant 7088.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

OXFORDS wanted, also navy and black gabardine. Farr. 8808.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Cotton weave, 25 pieces, cash. Farragut 4062.

PALM BEACH, Panama Mohair, Kool Klothes Wanted.—Gray or khaki. Army Khaki Co., 379 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 5383.

PERCALES, Cambrics, Nainsooks Wanted. Gramercy 1397.

PIECE GOODS wanted; all kinds of piece goods, printed or redyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 100 West 36th St. Gregley 1093.

POLONIA Wanted.—Duckling fleece and Eiderdown in large quantities; submit samples, 11th floor, 113 West 22d St. Chelsea 3050.

POMPOMS Wanted. — Reviera, American Woolen Co. 12075, all colors, at $3 net. Madison Square 1826.

POPLINS Wanted.—Single and three ply, 35 inches wide; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—High colors, American or similar. Madison Square 1472.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Sedden poplins 1057, black. Chelsea 5098.

SEAM BINDING Wanted.—Open for 500,000 yards white and 800,000 yards black, 15-16 of an inch straight cut cambric or lawn. Write Box 68, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash 11433, 09070, 0936, 528, 104 or similar cloth; also poplins 00610, 8, 09077; goods must have original tickets; quote rock-bottom prices; all communications confidential. D 42 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 4039, burgundy, plum, Copen, green. Telephone Madison Square 1452.

SERGES Wanted.—Tricotines, gabardines, Poiret twills, skirtings, and jersey cloth. Gramercy 806.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Pacific or Whitman's cotton warp serge at a price. Mad. Sq. 376.

SERGES Wanted—6614 Amoskeag; can use 200 pieces; cheap. Merit Co., Greeley 1121.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 2004-733 Whitman, 3192. A. W. Co. Spring 2039.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity Amoskeag 6614. Samuels, Chelsea 9808.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.— All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILK Wanted.—Can use from dress manufacturers small lots of silks or odd pieces of silks; will pay cash in 10 days; must be good in quality and color. Call at 220 5th Av., Room 1406, or phone 9450 Madison, between 10 and 5 on Wednesday.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgettes, taffetas, and poplins; open for large quantities at price for cash. Call, 9-11 A. M., B. Weiss, Breslin Hotel.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, black, and navy taffeta and silk and cotton Susquehanna high-lustre poplin; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; large or small lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohon 438, all colors; also lightweight. Phone Farr. 9803.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, quantity, Fall shades. Greeley 1544.

SKUNK Wanted.—Prime skunk edging, ¾ and 1 inch. Telephone 6040 Mad. Sq.

STORM SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Amoskeag 7301, black. Chelsea 5099.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade. Call all week, 4th floor, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight Kelleys 8000 or 701, Ottoquechee 110, or similar cloths. Phone Greeley 5509.

VELOURS and Duvet de Laine F. & H. Wanted.—9 serge and 4718 tricotine, for cash. Farragut 3555.

VELOURS Wanted.—Call personally. Selecta Trading Corporation, 438 Broadway.

VELVETS Wanted.—Salt's F. O. O. or J. R., in black; pay cash; state quantity and price. D 22 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — 22 inches wide, black and colors, twilled and straight backs. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8644.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Can sell quantity on commission basis, provided prices are made attractive. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VOILES Wanted.—40-inch, plain colors and white. Phone Rector 9899.

WAISTS. — Wanted cotton jobs. Franklin 1774.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 23-24 West 20th St. Farragut 9062.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Navy; any quantity; will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces, all colors; spot cash. Sydney Mosses, 137 West 27th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted, in all shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—In all shades. Superior Waist Company, 114 West 26th St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN 09070, 0960, 032, Whitman No. 9 and 774; Dobson 503, 8158, 9058; oxfords, velours, and ¾ goods. Call personally Phoenix Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

BATHING SUITS.—Knitted, for men, women, children; $25,000 stock at reduced prices, to jobbers and department stores; big value. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 470 4th Av., cor. 32d St.

BATHING CAPS, rubber sponges, novelties; great bargains. 272 Canal St. Franklin 3629.

BEAVER FURMOSS.—Sidney Blumenthal's and salts beaver fur for sale at reasonable price. Call Farragut 6264.

BEAVER.—Salt's 00816, 6 pieces. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d St.

BEHRING SEAL.—25 pieces, Salts; will consider best cash offer. D 71 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange F. & H. broadcloth, colors, Number 803 chinchilla and 526 reindeer, for black, blue and brown. Louis Cohen. Madison Square 1826.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia, 3 burgundy, 5 mahogany, 2 green, 2 brown, 1 black, $3.35. Mad. Square 2607.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia, all shades, Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th, tenth floor.

BURELLA.—Brightwood; all colors; cheap. Samuels, Chelsea 9899.

CANVAS. — American, twenty thousand yards, heavy weight, good for uniforms. Spring 8690.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CLOAKINGS.—Stoney & Starkey silvertone 1875 range; also Wilson & Lawrence 619 range assorted colors, McKenney 014. Empire Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Sq. 6942.

CLOAKINGS.—Broadcloth, velour, Flagler's 1500, navy, brown, and oxford. Gramercy 4409.

COATING.—Going out of coat business, will sell velours, kerseys, broadcloths, pompoms, silvertones, and venetian lining reasonable. Farr. 4868.

COATING.—40 pieces Hug Flagler, 1,500-3. Mad. Sq. 2094.

COATS.—500 ladies', misses', and children's coats of broadcloth, velours, and pompoms; the latest models fur and plush trimmed to be sold for cash at very reasonable prices. Kaplan Bros. & Brondsky, 113 Division St. Orchard 2127.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS, and CAPES.—F. & K. tweeds and polo cloth coats, on the racks; balance of velvet coatees and capes, to close out. J. F. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Attention, jobbers and manufacturers! 3,000 velour coats at reduced prices. International Cloak Mfg. Co., 126 West 22d St. Chelsea 6436.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulman Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's velours, pompom, plush. Tuchinsky, 166 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

COATS.—Pom pom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, better kind, for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS. — Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 25d.

COATS.—300 assorted to close out, $9.50 to $15. Irving & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—100 fine sample coats; suits; cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 600.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.5). Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

COATS.—150 to close out cheap. A. Berman, 1,170 Broadway, Room 407.

COATS.—Job velour and plush. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Large lots, black and colored materials, felts, &c; off market price. Flores Mills, Gramercy 4466.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—All wash material; $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

CREPE DE CHINES, satins and charmeuses; exceptional values; attention of retailers. Lawrence Mills, 141 5th Av. Gramercy 4093.

DOMET FLANNEL.—Assorted stripes, catlin, Florence, 15 cases, 28c. a yard. D 37 Times.

DRESSES.—Big selection in silk, satin, crepe de media, georgette, and jerseys for immediate delivery; as we have no salesmen to drum you you will gain when you visit our showroom. Kaufman Bros., 122 W. 26th St.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Have on hand dark flowered voile dresses and other fancy materials and linen dresses; immediate delivery. N. Y. Dress Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, taffetas, georgettes, and crepe de chines, large variety, for immediate delivery, at very low prices. Jacob Holtzman, 124 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Save the jobbers' profits, buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—Children's sizes 6-14, snappy models of gingham, chambray, voile, &c., to close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Final clearing washables, silk jerseys, foulards, georgettes; Fall models; exquisite styles, introductory prices. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also Imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Intermediate dresses, sizes 12, 14, 16, to close out; good assortment fancy and plain colored voiles. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, to close at job prices; jerseys and satins for immediate delivery. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins, taffetas, and cottons; reasonable prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offerings in later style serges. To close pieces. Hausen & Jalensky, 148 West 23d St. Farr. 6396.

DRESSES.—700 lingerie white embroidered voile, value up to $9.75; choice from the rack, $3.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirchner & Bomiak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES for immediate deliver; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29. Mad Square 7656.

DRESSES.—500 silk and satin dresses to be closed out; very cheap price. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 4776.

DRESSES.—200 satin, snappy styles, to close out at a price; also cotton dresses. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pinous & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—150 georgette satin, all colors and sizes, at a price. Feuer Dress, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Better kind novelty and Normandy voiles, quick sellers; also satin and serge dresses. Ideal Dress, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, to sell at a price; first class assortment; large sizes in all materials on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a price; georgettes and satins. S. & M. Dress Co., 20 West 17th.

DRESSES.—A few hundred satin dresses to close out. G F. G. Dress Co., 20 East 12th St.

DRESSES.—White, 1,000, to close out at your price. L. Wiesen & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Fine lot cotton, $3.50 each. Simon, 44 East 23d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, poplins, ginghams; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Anderson gingham, fancy voile; immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and silk foulards, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Hodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton; desirable styles; interesting prices. Star Dress, 122 West 26th St.

FLANNELS.—Shirting flannels, khaki and gray; 54-inch; immediate delivery. Chelsea 7098.

ESQUIMETTE.—5 brown and 2 green, $3.75; Salt's 50-inch velvet, 15 pieces black, $3.62½; Salt's Arabian lamb, 25 pieces, $3.25. Mad. Sq. 2607.

FIBRE SILK JERSEY CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 886 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

FURS.—Lot of foxes and wolves; all colors to close out. Farragut 5088.

GABARDINES—Cotton, 34-inch, olive drab in stock. Reynolds Textile Co., 36 East 31st St. Phone Madison Square 7774.

GABARDINES.—Wool, F. & H. 8050, navy, 10 pieces. Chelsea 6294.

GEORGETTES.—Black, $1.17½, regular, J. J. Wyle & Bros., 18 East 27th St.

GINGHAM, voile and taffeta dresses to close out below cost. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

GINGHAMS and repps to close out below market price. J 305 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE CREPE.—Plain and striped, 25c. 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham, plaid and stripes, 37½c; 500 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

KERSEYS.—Julliards, 2002, black, brown, taupe and green; also heavyweight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 603 Broadway, Spring 2716.

JERSEY CLOTH.—100 pieces, olive drab, wool, 13 ounces, not fulled, $2.95 net. Omnes, 200 5th Av. Gram. 3480.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 202.

OXFORDS, Cabardines, Poplins, and Velours at reasonable prices on terms. Gram. 5143.

OXFORDS.—Sell cheap navy, Ethan Allen, 5428-2. Mad. Sq. 1826.

OXFORD.—Julliard 2086; 5 pieces. Madison Square 7950.

PANAMA.—All wool, cotton warp; reasonable; call personally. Wellington Co., 1133 Broadway.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305 36-inch, half wool. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

PANTS.—Boys' wash pants to close out. M. Berman, 714 Broadway.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Striped and plain, $1.07½ and $1.30, 8 cord. Ambe Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Sq. 6942.

PIECE GOODS.—15 pieces trico, brown, $3.05; pompom, American 12075; poplins, serges, velours. Friedman, 31 Hester St. Orchard 5370.

PLUSH.—Peerless black plush T 10, 4 pieces, below market price; cash terms. Phone Madison Square 7937.

PLUSH.—Timme 294, 35 pieces; all colors. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

PLUSH.—20 pieces lepinex, $4.30. Phone Chelsea 5787.

POPLINS for sale, will sell 40 pieces of taupe and 25 pieces of brown Lorraine Poplins, 3063; price $2.23 net. Farr. 2930.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 767, navy, $2.25 net cash. A. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Americans; also S. B. G. L. serge. Farr. 528.

ROMPERS.—Job for sale; 230 dozen repp. Sizes 2 to 6. Close out. 169 Eldridge St., Jack Sarfati.

SATINS, Messalines.—All colors. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 8564.

SATIN.—Wash, 40 pieces, flesh and white, extra fine quality. Chelsea 4976.

SERGES.—Black and navy 1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528, W. F. X., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 9302, many numbers Gera French serges, Lorraine 3665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Quantities, 70 days; 6122, $2.35; 6120, $2.40; 7120, $2.65; W. F. T., shorts, $2.10; 99, $2.70; 99, $2.75; 1210, 67½c; 1200, 66c; X X, $1.00. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 3, 7614, 6122, 7120, 54, 289, 780, 528, 519, 7512, 9058, 1464, 99, 9, 11433, 809, 0936, 925. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

SERGES, 0936, 838; burgandi; worombas, velours, canvas, percalin, spool silk, braids, and more manufactures; close out. Madison Square

Duchess Frocks

You May Lose Out

if you delay placing your Fall order for Duchess Frocks.

Certain of the novelty materials are limited, and naturally "first come first served."

Unusual models for women and misses in all wool French and storm serges, plaid tartans, satins, jersey cloths, meteors, Poiret twills, georgettes and taffetas are being picked up rapidly by fall buyers. The choice will never be better than TODAY.

Duchess Frocks made exclusively by

The Little Duchess Dress Company, Inc.

Conveniently and Centrally Located at

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Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

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FULL FORM

FULL FORM SUITS & COATS *for stout Women*

PRESTIGE

is established by carrying the class of merchandise that always gives satisfaction.

F. F. Models have never failed to give complete satisfaction to a clientele which is most appreciative—the stout customers.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY

38 West 32nd St., New York

13th Floor

Hand-edona silver platter!

Instead of putting our money in road men, good looking models, and elaborate showrooms, we spend it in giving you the *best* coats for the *least* money. It's all the same to us—but *you* profit thereby. It is like handing you money on a silver platter. No. 210 T.—made of zephyr cheviot velour—half lined—large beaver collar, only $7.90.

MEADOW & LYONS

VALUES OUR ONLY SALESMAN

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND COATS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

127-29-31-33 WEST 26TH ST., NEW YORK

Better values mean better coats at better prices. You'll do better at the Herman showrooms than anywhere else in the market. Call today.

Girls' to Ladies' Coats

$3.75 to $37.50

HERMAN CLOAK CO.

The Big Popular Priced Coat House Girls to Ladies

1333 BROADWAY at 36th St. NEW YORK

ENTRANCE 36TH ST.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS COMPANY

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NEW YORK

WAISTS *for* Stout Women

The exacting demand of the stout woman for stylish lines and comfortable fit has been achieved by a line of waists scientifically constructed for her needs.

To Manufacturers of MEN'S AND LADIES' WEAR

We Offer

A ROSY DEAL

CHARACTER AND PROMPT ATTENTION. PRICE FOR YOUR RAG CLIPPINGS.

MAX ROSENZWEIG,

442 WATER STREET. PHONE ORCHARD 7282.

RUSH WORK ON SMALL ARMS

Production Since We Entered War Has Passed Two Billion Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department authorized the announcement today that the manufacture of small arms ammunition in the United States has passed the 2,000,000,000 mark. Since this country entered the war, and up to and including July 19, 1918, the total output of cartridges for rifles, pistols, revolvers, and machine guns, inspected and accepted, was 2,014,815,584. The daily average output is approximately 15,000,000. The maximum number inspected and accepted in a single day was 29,466,000 on July 5.

The latest figures available on the production of small arms, including rifles, pistols, revolvers, and machine guns, inspected and accepted, are up to and including July 13, 1918. They show: Total number of rifles of all types, 1,886,769; total number of pistols, model 1917, 217,000; total number of revolvers, model 1917, 160,367.

The total number of rifles given does not include the 600,000 Springfield rifles which the Government had at the outset of the war, nor does it include the thousands of complete rifles represented by the spare parts manufactured. It does include 1,417,284 rifles of the United States, model 1917 type, and 280,049 Russian rifles taken over by this Government.

The production of rifles for the week ended July 13 was 54,211 inspected and accepted; pistols, 8,700; revolvers, 6,104.

Figures for machine guns show a total number manufactured, inspected, and accepted up to and including the week of July 13, 1918 of 32,540. The total production of all types during that week was 6,681, or 1,564 in excess of the previous week's production.

Production of Browning machine guns since we entered the war has amounted to 10,204 light Brownings and 5,059 heavy. During the week ended July 13 the production was 2,018 light Brownings and 1,075 heavy. In both instances the numbers represent the machine guns actually inspected and accepted.

COTTON CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Control Board May Resign Unless Its Policy Is Supported.

LONDON, July 23.—According to The Manchester Guardian Lancashire's cotton industry has reached an anxious period bordering on a serious crisis. There is the possibility of the Cotton Control Board resigning unless the Government supports its policy regarding the question of unemployment.

It appears that the President of the Board of Trade has reserved the Cotton Control Board's decision to abolish the rota system of unemployment, thus weakening the board's position in the trade. It is claimed that the Board of Control has steered the industry through an unprecedented crisis, and that if dissolved the cotton industry will be thrown into confusion.

The trade also is worried over the dispute regarding the recent wage award and the demand of spinners using American cotton that they be paid for fifteen and a half hours' enforced stoppage of work because of insufficient American cotton supplies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABILENE, Texas—W. A. Minter, general mdse.; Albert.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Lipschitz Bros.; J. L. Lipschitz, ready-to-wear; Room 305, 1,161 B'way.
ALEXANDRIA, Va.—M. Mayer & Sons; S. Mayer, dry goods; Wallick.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; S. Lipinsky, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,178 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 2 West 57th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, domestics, dress goods, silks; L. Michaels, umbrellas, furn. goods; I. I. Wolf, clothing; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurn. goods, china, glass; 200 5th Av.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Brin, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.
BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Fellner, Ratheim D. G. Co.; P. Fellner, notions, furn. goods, women's garments; Park Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Cease, basement, depts.; 212 5th Av.; Holland House.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; D. Scales, carpets; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Beekman, silk dresses; Miss Gilman, girls', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Kaleske, neckwear; Miss Watts, infants' wear; Miss O'Keagan, misses' coats; Miss Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; basement buyers, Miss Kosinoff, neckwear; Miss Stirkler, house dresses, kimonas; Mr. Levy, waists; 216 W. 32d.
BOSTON — E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss M. Knight, sweaters; Miss Cohen, Miss E. M. Kennedy, muslin underwear, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear; 25 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Millinery Emporium; M. Weinberg, millinery; Park Av.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Scholler, men's furn. goods; Miss E. Minahan, children's, juniors' dresses; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear, basement; Mrs. Palmer, waists, basement; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Hurbutise, tailored suits; Miss Burtis, dresses; W. G. Myers, waists, sweaters; F. A. Fuller, furs; J. W. Kelly, art embroideries; E. J. Prendergast, general mdse.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; W. N. London, leather, traveling goods; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear; P. Keefe, misses' coats; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Miss P. M. Simons, underwear, misses', infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Felsenthal Bros.; J. B. Felsenthal, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Cumberland.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hoffheins, notions; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, general merchandise; 404 4th Av.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—John Boesch Co.; E. Casperson, coats, suits, waists; Park Avenue.
BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss C. H. Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.
BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. R. Hammer, Miss Miller, Miss Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; Max Furchgott, ready-to-wear; M. Furchgott, furs; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; O. A. Fink, coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; A. B. Schmidt, representing; O. Doinig, ready-to-wear clothing, woolens; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Kelly Roth Co.; L. P. Herzog, men's, women's furn. goods; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. B. Temple, yarns, notions; F. C. Brody, colored wash goods; A. Davis, rugs; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; H. Morris, rugs, linens, laces; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Quinn, men's ready-to-wear, cloths, woolens; R. Buchner, young men's, boys', children's clothing; E. Nelson, trimmings; M. Zuckerman, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; G. A. Dawson, linens; J. C. Langran, representing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Christie, waists; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Furey, Mr. King, silks, cotton waists; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; J. P. Loos, kid gloves, underwear, hosiery; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Bezark's; S. P. Platt, J. Teller, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
CHICAGO—E. Strassburger & Co.; E. Strassburger, coats, suits, skirts; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—A. Frey & Co.; A. F. Frey, millinery; Albert.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Weiss; I. Reins, baby caps, leather goods, novelties; 17 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Carter, Miss Toetman, laces, handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
CLOVIS, N. M.—Kendall D. G. Co.; Miss Kendall, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; M. H. Simmons, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Union Co.; Mrs. B. Warder, underwear, corsets, negligees; 166 W. 32d.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarrett D. G. Co.; R. Jarrett, clothing, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. M. Higginbotham, A. H. Bailey, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hargrave.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & von Maur; Miss M. Milander, millinery; 1,183 B'way.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. Strauss, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT — Crowley, Milner & Co.; T. P. Stack, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT — A. M. Barnes, coats, suits, dresses; 18 W. 27th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson & Co.; J. J. Reilly, neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Fellner-Crow Co.; J. T. Crow, men's, boys' clothing; Park Avenue.
ERIE, Penn.—Warner Bros.; Miss M. Ward, coats, suits; Arlington.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Salem Bros.; I. Salem, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Marks's Store; W. E. Marks, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. A. Bellamy, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
GOSHEN, Ind.—L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Hudson, dry goods; 105 Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; B. M. Pedigoe, notions, laces, jewelry, leather goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Stores; G. C. Reuler, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—Davidson Bazaar; J. Davidson, general mdse.; Breslin.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer-Arnold Co.; M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,178 B'way.
HAMILTON, Mon.—Valley Mercantile Co.; H. G. Pound, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. J. Hines, representing; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. S. Hills & Co.; E. V. Vedder, Jr., Miss Falk, coats, suits, waists; Holland House.
HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Hub D. G. Co.; F. Rubenstein, men's, women's wear; Broadway Central.
HOUSTON, Texas—Pincus & Jarett D. G. Co.; R. S. Jarett, notions, women's garments, men's furn. goods; 343 B'way; Breslin.
INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey Brothers Dry Goods Co.; H. E. Halsey, women's garments; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. S. Saltmach, draperies; 320 B'way.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Buttrick & Fraley; H. A. Buttrick, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Rosenbloom Bros. Co.; L. J. Rosenbloom, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 43 West 27th; New Strand.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Tucker, waists; 23 East 26th.
KEENE, N. H.; W. P. Chamberlain Co.; F. H. Deemers, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, coats, suits, waists; 44 East 23d; Hargrave.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levy; J. Frankenthal, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; Miss Kreider, art goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Barker Bros.; J. E. Gutman, carpets; Latham.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; J. S. Smith, art, fancy goods; 95 Madison Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—N. Spiegel, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—T. W. Nugent Co.; W. F. Babcock, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
MACON, Miss.—A. Klaus & Co.; S. J. Feibelman, ladies', men's, wear; Belleclaire.
MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; W. J. Barnes, domestics, housefurn. goods; Arlington.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; Miss Kreiger, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—J. A. Brown & Co.; E. F. Bretz, domen's ready-to-wear; Longacre.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods silks; 230 5th Av.
MONTREAL — Greenshield's, Ltd.; W. A. Mattinson, wash goods; Manhattan.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain-sloan Co.; Mr. Tinsley, ready-to-wear; 338 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Style Rite Shop; J. Myer, ready-to-wear; Room 505, 1,161 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros & Co.; L. E Schwartz, dry goods; 60 Worth.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; H. Blatnikoff, millinery; 43 Leonard.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; N. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 17 W. 28th.
NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—Osborn Dry Goods Co.; E. Osborn, C. T. Brock, general merchandise; Wallick.
OMAHA, Neb.—G. Menagh & Co.; D. Menagh, J. Menagh, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
OSCEOLA, Iowa—D. Goldsmith Co.; F. Ettinger, general mdse.; Breslin.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Brown-Kendall Co.; H. S. Brown, notions, hosiery, white goods; Latham.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss A. C. Murray, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.
PEORIA, Ill.—Kintzer & Clark; L. A. Kintzer, shirtings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewarts; Miss Bernstein, Fall skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Linder Bros.; A. A. Linder, cloakings, suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, infants', children's coats; 1,182 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; H. Frederick, men's clothing; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs wash suits; Mr. Kamhols, Fall dresses; Miss Weiss, silk petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Mrs. G. Savidge, Miss Fairhiller, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; C. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 1,135 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Loeb, millinery; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. G. Gattman, ready-to-wear, basement; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; A. Moffat, leather goods; Mr. Hackey, silks, dress goods; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Dihm, floor coverings; 48 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, women's, children's hosiery; Miss Kunrenther, women's hosiery; M. Kaufmann, infants' wear, women's underwear, negligees; Miss F. Looby, dresses, costumes; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, women's knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Howe & Rodgers Co.; J. Conner, carpets; New Strand.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Wertheim Co.; Mr. Wertheim, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.
SALINA, Kan.—Steifel Bros. Co.; Mrs. T. Hinningan, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Great Northern.
SAN ANGELO, Texas—Baker, Hemphill Co.; Miss F. Felton, S. E. Hodges, ready-to-wear; 395 B'way.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; Miss H. Rosener, coats, suits; M. H. Livingstone, woolens; A. L. Goldstein, boys', children's clothing; 43 West 16th.
SAPULPA, Okla.—Katz Dept. Store; L. Katz, ready-to-wear; Bristol.
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Bon Marche; J. W. Calhoun, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 230 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; W. L. Shedd, silks, dress goods; 44 E. 23d; Sherman Square.
ST. JOSEPH—Martin & Barnes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Achtenberg, ready-to-wear; Room 505, 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; F. Harwood, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—T. W. Garland; Miss Elba, jobs dresses; Miss K. Woods, jobs waists, skirts; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—The Fair; A. Deutsch, coats, dresses, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Hugo-Hirschman Co.; H. Hirschman, waists, wash skirts, baby caps; 17 Madison Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; W. C. Hoffman, housefurn. goods; A. C. Hislop, jewelry, stationery; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss Hennessy, ribbons; Grand.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
TEMPLE, Texas—Roddy Bros.; C. Roddy, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz, Miss M. Henry, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.
THOMASVILLE, Ga.—W. Feinberg & Son; W. Feinberg, rugs; Albert.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Loper Shop; C. Loper, coats, suits skirts, dresses; Grand.
TORONTO—B. Weiss & Son; B. Weiss, men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.
TROY, N. Y.—Weinberg Bros.; B. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; Continental.
TROY, N. Y.—S. Lewis, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Sons Co.; W. E. Lewis, men's furn. goods; Manhattan.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, velvets, ribbons, millinery, hats, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 B'way; Holland House.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buzzell, cotton, dress goods, linings; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.; Continental.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; M. Kadden, men's, women's furn. goods; 14 East 32d.
WEATHERFORD, Texas—Baker-Pastor Co.; J. C. Jenkins, dry goods; 395 B'way.
WHEELING, W. Va.—F. G. Elperin, silk dresses; 18 W. 27th, Room 605.
WHEELING, W. Va.—George E. Stifel Co.; G. E. Stifel, coats, suits; Imperial.
WILMINGTON, Del. — R. Topkis Sons; Mr. Siegel, general mdse.; 1,270 B'way.
WINSTON, N. C.—V. Wallace & Bros.; W. H. Wallace, clothing, furn. goods; York.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mrs. Anderson, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; R. A. Illesly, notions; 404 4th Av.; Grogerian.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Miss L. Culbertson, dresses; 404 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES

Priscilla Coats are perfectly suited to the needs of young women who must be smartly attired at a minimum outlay, and they will sell readily because their modish simplicity is so well suited to general wear. Broadcloths, Silvertones, duvet de laines and velours are shown in a wide range of advance Fall models at moderate prices.

H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY

36-46 WEST 25th STREET NEW YORK CITY

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS

HA-KU-RA Silk Waists, as usual, lead the market in style, workmanship, fabrics, values and variety. Within the price range of $18 to $54 they are unrivalled.

Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.

On display NOW at our New York showrooms, 1270 Broadway, Rooms 805-806.

HA-KU-RA

HANEY & KUTTNER

JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA

1270 BROADWAY NEW YORK

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc

115-125 W. 30th St.

Our Fall Line On EXHIBITION Now

Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces

Cotton Dresses. in all desirable materials, ready to ship for Midsummer Sales

THE MEETING PLACE

NOT by accident do visitors find here the most progressive and successful Coat and Suit Buyers from everywhere.

Here quality meets originality; newness meets reliability; pride of make meets mastery of finish.

Convincing garments that range mostly from $25 to $50—lower, higher, if you like.

Your trade will appreciate Karp Selections.

Karp Brothers

45-47 W. 27th St., New York

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

EVERYTHING THAT IS GOOD TRICOLETTE WOOL JERSEY DRESSES

SILK SERGE

AT SENSIBLE PRICES

MAX PASTERNACK, Inc.

319 FIFTH AVE., at 32nd St., N. Y.

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG AND COMPANY

WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS

34-36-38 WEST 27th STREET

H. Goldberg Co. COAT SPECIALISTS 112 Madison Ave. New York

This season we have better coats than ever before. They have a smartness of style, a grace of line, and a splendid appearance that put them in a class all alone.

Reorganization of

Shoninger Brothers, Inc.

Closing Out Several Departments
Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions

Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods

Buyers—Profit by this epoch making trade event

Fifth Ave. & B'way at Nineteenth St.

Hilf DRESSES of DISTINCTION

The newest styles in Tricotines, Tricolettes, Serges, Satins, Meteors and other materials now available for delivery from stock at moderate prices. Call today!

The HILF COSTUME CO., 15-17 East 32nd St., N. Y.

Rainbow Waists

$3.75 EACH

The Rainbow Policy

(No. 7—Deliveries)

All deliveries will be made as promised. In order to meet urgent demands an extensive stock of completed garments will be carried throughout the season.

Rainbow Waist Company

20-28 West 33rd Street, New York

L. KREINER & SON, FACTORS.

MONARCH SHOWROOMS

NOW LOCATED AT

11 and 13 EAST 26TH STREET

Monarch values are facts—not promises. Call and find out how "Monarch saves you 20 per cent."

MONARCH DRESS CO., 11-13 EAST 26th ST., N. Y.

DRESSES $13.75

Cost of materials going up—

Wages increased—

The price of our dresses the same as always!

That's the Story.

An unusually attractive line of dresses, emphasizing the trend of Fashion, in *Crepe Meteor, Satin, Georgette, Charmeuse, Serge and Wool Jersey.*

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

GINSBERG BROS.

6-8 West 32nd ST.

NEW YORK

WHITE VOILE DRESSES

Seven different styles for special sale at attractive prices.

Our Fall line of Silk and Serge BIG-VALUE Dresses now ready for inspection.

D. & R. COSTUME CO., 3 EAST 28TH ST.

GINGHAM & VOILE DRESSES

FOR DELIVERY

Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.

134 W. 37th St.

To Close Out

Silk Jersey Suits
Wool Jersey Suits

Coats, Separate Skirts; also Sleeveless Velvet and Satin Coats.

DAILY WAIST

158 West 27th

THE PREMIER COSTUME CO.

Dress Contractors to the Retailer

You Save 25% by buying from us

Premier Costume Company Inc. 12-14 West 32nd St., New York

DRESSES for GIRLS & FLAPPERS

SERGE GINGHAM
VELVETEEN SILK

Come and See Our No. 710
Biggest Value in the Market

SAMILSON BROS.

12 W. 17th St. Phone 9557 Chelsea

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg,

Serge, Satin and Novelty Dresses, $8.75 to $18.75.

129-133 WEST 27TH ST.

Officers' Military Uniforms, Gabardine, Moleskin and Khaki. Immediate Delivery. U. S. UNIFORM CO., 93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Rubberized Khaki Materials for Military Novelties.

SYDEMAN RUBBER CO., 225 Fourth Ave. Stuyvesant 7530.

SEE BRIMBERG COATS

for THE LADY—for THE MISS

from $13.75 up to $27.50

SAMUEL N. BRIMBERG COATS BETTER AND COST NO MORE

30-34 WEST 26TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Silk Underwear for Immediate Delivery

NELSON & LEVENE

320 Fifth Ave.

DERBY Waist Inc.

Buyers are assured of deliveries on DERBY STYLISH STOUTS

Scientifically designed to fit stout figures.

Sufficient materials have been purchased and stocked at last year's prices to meet this season's demand. See the line today.

Immediate Deliveries. 40 W. 32nd St., New York

"Wash Togs for Tots"

Children's Dresses
Rompers—Boys' Suits

Don't Fail to See This Line

The B. W. Company

73 Fifth Avenue

Nearlinen TRADE MARK

British Manufacture

THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS SERVICE

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASHSUITS EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS

SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN, CANADIAN & BRITISH DRYGOODS STORES IN 36-40 & 45 INCH WIDTHS

NEW YORK SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

SUITS & COATS

Fall Line Now Ready

All Leading Materials.

Best Line of $15.75 Suits in the City

Suits $9.75 up Coats $10.75 up.

Joseph Sedwitz Co.

1107 Broadway.

BIG GUNS *in the Cotton Goods trade—*

Benger-Nathan

who aim at VALUE and land it for their esteemed customers.

611-21 Broadway, New York.

American Woolen Co.'s all-wool Poplin handsomely trimmed Suit, lined with very good lining and interlined, for $13.75 Best Suit for the price in the New York market. See this Suit before leaving town.

Abraham Lustgarten

8 West 19th St.

BELTS

for Women *and* Children

Yes, we've overcome all obstacles in labor and materials, and we believe you'll say in prices, too. The S. & S. Line proves it. Visit us.

SLOTE & SCHAFFER

"The BELT HOUSE of New York"

49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

WANTED

A contractor who is equipped to make heavy canvas goods.

National Equipment Co.

19 Madison Ave.

Original Creations

Mackelvey Waist

315 FIFTH AVENUE

at Thirty-second Street.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

RAINCOATS *IMMEDIATELY*

RUBBERIZING CURTAILED

We cannot supply your needs after present stock is exhausted as the rubberizers will not accept any more work.

HARRIS RAINCOAT HOUSE

1115 Broadway, New York (Cor. 25th Street).

MY FALL LINE OF

COATS at $7.75 to $15.00

SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00

IS NOW READY.

Benjamin Martin,

22 West 27th St.

SUITS COATS SILVERTONE VELOURS BROADCLOTHS

Best Values in the Market.

LOUIS KESSLER

12-14 West 32nd St.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
115 Devonshire St BOSTON
17 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.
LONDON

Electric Bond & Share Company
6% Preferred Stock
To yield 6¼%
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Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
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Yielding About
5% to 7¾%
Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.
Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."
Spencer Trask & Co.
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
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INCOME TAX EXEMPT
TAX FREE IN NEW JERSEY
$40,000
CITY OF
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
4½% Water Bonds
Due Jan. 1, 1945
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York
PRICE 96.25
Yielding 4.75%
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A Review sent upon request.
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Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose Ground Again Under Moderate Offerings—Foreign Trade Figures.

The continued tendency of stock market quotations in the downward direction yesterday was accompanied by no more specific explanations than those which have prevailed in other recent days. The financial community sweltered in the Summer heat and the dullness of brokerage offices had its counterpart in banking offices. For the time being it seems as though the factors which usually influence operations in securities have become submerged in the general interest of both buyers and sellers in the developments in France, which, while highly encouraging, have been more conducive to a waiting attitude in respect to the future plans of General Foch than to active attention to stocks.

Prior to the opening of the German advance across the Marne, which came to a sudden halt and re-days of moderate upward move-ments. It is assumed in market circles that in that time a fair amount of stock was accumulated by speculators with the hope that better prices would shortly prevail. When the market paused and eased off in uncertainty, later to become nearly stagnant, the buyers gradually grew tired and have been latterly letting their holdings go. This explanation has found favor with observers of market conditions in a favorable position to know what traders have been doing. Yesterday's dealings were as closely centred in the hands of professional speculators on and off the Exchange as those of Monday.

Steel declined rather easily for more than a point, and declines of an equal extent or larger occurred among others of the more prominent industrial and railroad list. Again Russian bonds supplied a bright spot in business on the Curb and over the counter, advancing about 6 points in each group. At the end of the day both the 5½s and the 6½s retained about 4 points of their gross forward movement, reflecting the better feeling toward them inspired by news that the United States and Japan were perfecting arrangements for assisting the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia.

The foreign Government and French municipal issues were fairly active, but their movements were unimportant. The Liberty bonds were more heavy than firm, and corporation issues contained nothing in their respective price changes to promite new ideas in regard to the immediate course of the group as a whole.

The foreign trade figures, announced in Washington during the course of the day, reflected the nation's concentration on the struggle in Europe both during the month of June and in the complete fiscal year of 1918. Compared with June of last year, exports last month declined approximately $66,000,000 and imports fell away 47,000,000 in value. While imports for the year increased $287,000,000, the total in June showed the marked decline of $63,000,000 compared with the May returns. The aggregate of exports for the fiscal period fell away $362,000,000 from the total in the 1916-1917 year. The year's increase of the value of goods brought in reflected, presumably, the result of heavy imports of raw materials largely for use in war work or undertakings indirectly connected with the war. The extraordinary movements of troops and war supplies to Europe in June probably reacted on shipping available for commercial purposes and thus played an important part in the declines of exports and imports.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN LONDON.

Previous Day's Advance Is Not Maintained in All Cases.

LONDON, July 23.—The stock market maintained a firm undertone today, but business was somewhat slacker. Yesterday's advance was not held in all cases, but shipping and oil stocks continued strong features and rubber shares were more active.

Brazilian issues improved with exchange, and war loans and colonial bonds were the best in the gilt edged section. French and Russian bonds were slightly easier.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Rates Continue Firm at 6 Per Cent. —Supply of Funds Scarce.

Money rates continue to rule firm and practically all loans are being made on a 6 per cent. basis. The supply of funds appears to be scarce, but accommodations are being granted where the requirements are reasonable. The money pool, which has been very active in the last fortnight, is keeping up its work and has been very effective in preventing rates from advancing beyond the 6 per cent. level. All published quotations for call loans yesterday were 6 per cent., and time loans were reported at the same rate. In exceptional cases borrowers for periods of 60 days succeed in obtaining the special rate of 5¾.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6½
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ....5¾@6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	..
Cables	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7550	$4.7550
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅜	5.69⅞
China—		
Hongkong	79.50	79.75
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	51.375	51.875
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.78
Calcutta	35.78	35.78
5.1826 Italy	8.50¾	8.50
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	27.20	27.30
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.375	35.625
Copenhagen	31.00	31.25
Christiania	31.375	31.625
South America—		
34.42 Rio	22.90	23.00
43.04 Buenos Aires	44.20	44.35
9.1626 Switzerland	8.94½	8.72
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.05	14.15
500 rubles	14.00	14.05

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $629,196,055; balance, $63,477,581; United States Treasury debit balance, $5,942,787; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,913,780.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 25.625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	352,615	517,595	295,212
Year to date	79,672,848	112,029,029	92,954,142

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	16½	800	Advance Rumely	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅝
42	42½	300	Advance Rumely pf	43	43	42½	42½	—1½
3¼	3⅝	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
2	2¼	900	Alaska Juneau	..	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
32¾	32⅞	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
90	90¼	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	90	90	89¾	90	..
93½	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
68⅝	68¾	800	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	69	67½	68¾	+ ⅛
46⅝	46¾	1,900	Am. Can	47	47⅛	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
93½	94½	100	Am. Can pf	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅝
83½	84	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	84½	84⅞	84	84	+ ⅛
41	42	200	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	41½	41½	..
18	18¼	700	Am. H. & Leather	18¼	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
79¼	80	700	Am. H. & L. pf	80	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
53	54	900	Am. International	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	—1
40¼	41	900	Am. Linseed	40½	41	40⅜	40½	—1½
78½	79	600	Am. Linseed pf	79¼	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	66⅛	300	Am. Locomotive	66	66	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
76⅞	77⅛	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅜	77½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
71½	71⅝	700	Am. Steel F'dries	72½	72½	71⅝	71⅝	—1¼
109½	110	1,640	Am. Sugar Ref	110	111	109	109	—1
133¼	133½	22,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	131	134⅝	131	133¼	+3
..	..	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	55	55	55	55	..
95⅝	95⅝	4,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	96	96	95⅜	95½	— ½
160½	165	300	Am. Tobacco	160½	162	160½	162	+2
58⅜	60	1,700	Am. Woolen	59⅜	59⅜	58	58	—1½
18	18⅜	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
50	51	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1½
65½	65¼	6,500	Anaconda Copper	66⅝	66⅝	65	65	—1⅜
101⅞	103	900	At. Gulf & West I	102½	102½	101⅝	102	—1
88	88¼	11,900	Baldwin Loco	89½	89¾	87½	88¼	— ⅝
54⅝	55	200	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
81⅝	82	7,500	Beth. Steel, class B	82	82⅝	81¾	82⅛	+ ⅛
103	103½	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105	105	104⅝	105	..
26½	26⅝	800	Booth Fisheries	26½	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41⅞	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
11½	11⅝	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
29	29½	600	Butte & Superior	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18¼	19½	300	California Petrol	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
59½	61½	100	California Pet. pf	60	60	60	60	— ¼
65	69	100	Calumet & Arizona	69	69	69	69	..
149½	150¼	2,900	Canadian Pacific	150⅛	152¾	149⅝	150⅛	— ⅜
80	86	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	82	82	82	82	—3
42	48	300	Central Foundry pf	45	45	44	44	—1¾
66¼	66½	2,100	Central Leather Co	67⅜	67⅜	66¼	66½	—1
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅝
78¼	..	10	Cert'n-teed P. 2d pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
34⅛	34⅝	100	Chino Co Essco Cop	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
83	85	200	Chandler Motor	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1
7½	8¼	100	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	..
24½	25	100	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅝
40½	40⅝	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
72⅜	73¼	2,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75	75	72⅞	73	—2
23¾	24	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
63	63½	100	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
16¼	16⅝	1,600	Chile Copper	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
39	39¼	700	Chino Copper	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
30¼	32	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	—2
44⅜	45½	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅜
33¼	33½	200	Columbia Gas & El	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
69	70	400	Continental Can	70	70	69	69	—3
43⅞	44	16,300	Corn Products Ref	44¾	45	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅝
100½	101½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101	101	101	101	..
65¼	66⅝	2,400	Crucible Steel	65	66¼	64⅝	65⅜	+ ⅝
30⅛	30¼	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼
103½	104	10	Detroit Edison Co	104	104	104	104	..
55½	56	3,400	Distillers' Securities	56⅞	57	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
8¼	8⅝	300	Dome Mines	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
25½	26½	300	Elk Horn Coal	26	26	26	26	+1⅛
15¼	15½	50	Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
31½	32¼	300	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
21¾	22½	100	Erie 2d pf	23	23	23	23	..
37	38½	200	Fisher Body	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
30¾	31	200	Gaston, W. & W	30½	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
143⅛	145	600	General Electric	145	145¾	144⅞	144⅞	— ⅛
154⅜	156⅞	700	General Motors	154	154⅝	154	154⅝	+ ⅝
45⅜	46	100	Goodrich Co	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
78¼	79	300	Granby Consol	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
90¼	90⅝	200	Great Northern pf	90⅜	91	90⅜	91	+ ⅛
31⅛	31⅜	400	G. N. ctfs. for O. O	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	..
42¾	43	200	Gre-Cananea	43	43	43	43	..
44½	44⅝	500	Haskell & Barker	45	45	44⅜	44⅜	..
52	52¾	1,600	Inspiration Copper	53	53	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
..	8⅛	200	Interboro Consol	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	1,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
96⅝	96¾	5,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	97½	97½	96	96¼	—1¼
30⅜	30⅝	1,000	Int. Nickel	31¼	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
35½	35¾	400	Int. Paper	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
60	62	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
17½	18½	100	Kansas City South	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
49½	50¼	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	50	50	50	50	..
33	33¼	1,800	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
81⅜	82¼	300	Lackawanna Steel	83	83	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
19½	20	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
58	58½	100	Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½	58¼	58¼	— ¼
24½	25	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1
112	114¼	100	Louis. & Nash	114	114	114	114	+1
28	28½	300	Maxwell Motors	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅝
54⅜	55	2,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	56	56	55	55	—1⅝
98	98¾	3,900	Mexican Petroleum	99	99¼	97⅝	98	— ½
29¼	29½	100	Miami Copper	29¼	29½	29½	29½	..
50⅜	51¼	3,100	Midvale Steel	51⅜	51⅝	50⅔	50⅝	—1
5	5⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	800	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
56¼	57½	300	Missouri Pacific pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ¼
64	66	300	Montana Power	65¼	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	—3⅛
30⅛	30½	600	Nat. Acme	30⅜	30⅝	30	30¼	— ¼
94	97	110	Nat Biscuit	95	95	95	95	—1
17⅜	18	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18	18	18	18	— ¼
51	52	800	Nat. Enam. & St	52	52	51	51	—1
..	5½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	..	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
120	124	100	N. Y. Air Brake	124	124	124	124	+1
71⅞	71⅞	1,100	N. Y. Central	72	72	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
41¼	41⅝	9,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	41¼	42¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
102⅝	103¼	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	— ¼
87	87½	200	Northern Pacific	87	87	87	87	..
37⅝	38	500	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅝	100	Ontario Mining	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29½	31½	300	Pacific Mail	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅝
20	24½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	21	21	21	21	—3⅞
43⅞	44	1,700	Penn. R. R	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	..
43⅞	44	65	Do., odd lot	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
49	49½	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	50	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
67½	67⅝	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	66⅝	68⅝	66¼	67⅛	+1½
60¼	61	400	Railway Steel Sp	60½	60½	60¼	60⅝	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
86⅛	86⅝	8,900	Reading	88	88½	86½	86½	—1½
90⅛	90⅝	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	90⅝	91¼	90	90⅛	— ⅜
100½	102	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
20½	23¼	100	St. Louis Southwest	20	20	20	20	—1½
28	37½	100	St. L. Southw. pf	35	35	35	35	—2
140½	142	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141	141	141	141	+1
30⅜	31	1,200	Sinclair Oil Refin	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅛
83¼	83½	100	Southern Pacific	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	24	100	Southern Railway	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
62½	63	100	Southern Ry. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ½
107	109¼	100	Standard Milling	109	100	100	100	+ ½
45	45¼	1,000	Studebaker Co	46	46	45	45	— ⅝
19	19¼	500	Tenn. C. & C	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
143¾	150	800	Texas Co	149¾	150	148½	148½	—1½
66⅜	67	11,400	Tobacco Products	67¼	68¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
121	121½	1,000	Union Pacific	122⅜	122⅝	121½	121½	— ¾
38	39	700	United Alloy Steel	38½	38½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
90½	100⅝	5,200	United Cigar Stores	100	100⅜	99	100	— ½
125	126½	100	United Fruit	126	128	126	126	—1
14½	15½	100	U. S. C. I.-P. & F	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
126¼	126⅝	3,600	U. S. Ind. Alco	127½	128½	126	126	—1
61	61⅞	800	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¼	61	61	— ⅞
104	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
42	45⅜	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
104⅜	104⅞	131,600	U. S. Steel	106	106⅜	104⅝	104⅞	—1¼
111⅛	112	200	U. S. Steel pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅛	111½	..
80½	80⅝	200	Utah Copper	80¼	80¾	80¼	80⅜	—1⅜
48¼	48¼	820	Va.-Car. Chemical	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	1,700	Wabash	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	2,100	Wabash pf. A	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	200	Wabash pf. B	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
15	15⅝	100	Western Maryland	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
82	83¼	700	Western Union Tel	84	84	81½	83¼	—1⅛
41½	41⅝	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
60	60½	300	Wilson & Co. pf	61	61	60	60	— ½
20	20¼	4,400	Willys-Overland	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
81⅜	83¼	400	Willys-Overland pf	82⅜	83	82⅜	83	+ ¼
35	36	200	Wisconsin Central	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1½
60¾	61⅝	1,200	Worthington Pump	61½	61¾	61	61¼	..

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.99	60.67	60.76	— .29
25 industrials	82.62	81.54	81.90	— .29
50 stocks	71.80	71.10	71.33	— .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 23	71.80	71.10	71.33	— .29
July 22	72.17	71.47	71.62	— .61
July 20	72.82	72.13	72.22	+ .02
July 19	72.75	72.05	72.21	— .27
July 18	72.56	71.70	72.48	+ .98
July 17	71.69	71.38	71.50	— .17
July 16	71.75	71.23	71.67	+ .60
July 15	71.32	70.48	71.07	— .53

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	72.82 July 1	70.48 July 15	71.33
1917..	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916..	87.04 July 6	82.14 July 14	84.33
1915..	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.55
1914..	60.08 July 7	57.51 July 30	57.77
1913..	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.33
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.22
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.35
1916..	101.51 Nov. 29	80.91 Apr. 22	88.23
1915..	94.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.59
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.30
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	.72.73	+.01	+ .17	—6.77
8 industr's	.83.07	+.07	+ .01	—1.94
6 pub. util.	.68.47	—.50	— .04	—9.89
1 municipal	.96.12⅝	..	+1.62½	—1.62½
40 issues	.76.75	—.06	+ .12	—6.00

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 23	76.75 —.05	July 16	76.67 —.04
July 22	76.80 +.01	July 15	76.71 +.01
July 20	76.79 +.06	July 13	76.70 +.01
July 19	76.73 +.04	July 12	76.69 —.07
July 18	76.69	July 11	76.76 +.10
July 17	76.73 +.02	July 10	76.66 +.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	76.79 July 20	76.65 July 8	76.75
1917..	83.77 July 2	82.61 July 9	82.71
1916..	87.35 July 10	86.85 July 31	86.85
1915..	82.87 July 1	81.94 July 9	82.15
1914..	86.85 July 7	82.70 July 30	82.73
1913..	87.21 July 30	86.30 July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.75
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	82.61 July 9	82.86
	Full Years.		
1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 28	88.64
1915..	87.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

PREPARE FOR 4TH WAR LOAN

Publicity Director Predicts New Record Sale of Liberty Bonds.

Although the Fourth Liberty Loan drive is more than two months away, preparations are rapidly nearing completion, according to Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Department of the Treasury Department, who was in New York yesterday.

"There were probably never before so many purchasers of a single commodity in so short a time as there were purchasers of the last Liberty Loan," said Mr. Wilson, at the Park Avenue Hotel. "But in the coming drive we will go way beyond what we did in June, when 17,000,000 people became holders of Government bonds.

"A feature of the new drive will be the part to be taken by our soldiers in France. It is too early to announce the rôle they are to take, but we are not overlooking the fact that no appeal to buy bonds can carry the weight of their appeal, and we are preparing to utilize that fact in a very convincing way. Our campaign in the main is mapped out, and from now on it is a case of cleaning up the odds and ends. Incidentally, the people of the country have a real treat in store for them when they see what has been done in the way of the poster appeal. The artists from coast to coast have outdone themselves, and the loan committee has given them a free rein."

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Corporation's Output.

The Steel Corporation is manufacturing finished products for sale in the general market at the rate of more than 16,000,000 tons a year, which is not far from record production of past boom periods. As the other leading companies are believed to be working on a scale approximately as good, the outlook for a tremendous outturn in the second half of the year is excellent. The output of the major unity in the industry last year, not including intercompany sales, was slightly under 15,000,000 tons, and in 1916 it amounted to 15,460,000 tons.

***

Some Buying of Pressed Steel Car.

The increase of the Pressed Steel Car Company's dividend from a 7 to an 8 per cent. annual basis on the common stock was not altogether unexpected, but stimulated some buying, nevertheless. Had the general market tendency been upward, the rise in this stock would have attracted slight interest. As it was, the net gain of 1⅛ points received considerable comment as showing latent buying power in the market for issues whose earnings are considered satisfactory in the face of the forthcoming tax bill.

***

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BIG SHIP INTERESTS NOW REORGANIZED

Those Controlled by W. R. Grace & Co. Separated from Firm's Other Business.

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT

Atlantic & Pacific and New Orleans & South American Companies Involved in Deals.

Developments of far-reaching importance to the new shipping industry of the United States are contained in the fact, learned yesterday, that the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. has effected a sweeping reorganization whereby in the future its shipping interests are to be virtually completely dissociated from its other commercial interests. This reorganization takes the form of extensive changes in the management and direction of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, in which the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. has a controlling interest, and which has hitherto been operated merely as a Grace subsidiary, but which in the future will be directed and operated as an independent unit.

Simultaneously with this the Grace interests have taken a leading part in the organization of a new steamship corporation, the New Orleans and South American Steamship Company, with headquarters in New Orleans, but under virtually the same management as the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. The main offices of the latter company in New York, hitherto in the Grace Building at 104 Pearl Street, are to be moved to a new location in the near future, and the company will embark on a general shipping business, with nothing save the common ownership to link it to the Grace organization.

Pursuant to this plan of reorganization, Joseph P. Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co., has resigned as President of the Atlantic and Pacific, and has been succeeded by Maurice Bouvier, who as senior Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co. has been in direct charge of the company's various shipping interests, now or in the near future to be transferred to the Atlantic and Pacific. A. G. Bates, Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which W. R. Grace & Co. have a large interest, (in combination with the American International Corporation, the controlling interest,) and formerly head of the ship chartering department of Grace & Co., has been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific.

To Direct New Orleans Line.

Mr. Bates at the same time has been elected President of the newly incorporated New Orleans and South American Steamship Company, and, though its headquarters are in New Orleans, will exercise general supervision and control over its management and affairs. The two companies, therefore, will scarcely bear any closer relationship to the Grace organization in future than does the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company is a Maine corporation, formed in 1912 for operating a regular line of fast freight steamers between New York and Pacific Coast ports of the United States via the Panama Canal, although its charter is so drawn as to permit it to engage in a general steamship business. It has an authorized capitalization of $2,500,000 common and $2,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par value of each $100, of which $1,500,000 of the common and $1,000,000 of the preferred is outstanding. The preferred stock is preferred over the common both as to assets and dividends.

It has always been understood that the moving spirit in the organization of the company was John H. Rosseter, at that time Pacific Coast representative of W. R. Grace & Co., since then Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail, and now Director of Operations of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. W. R. Grace & Co. own slightly more than a controlling interest in the stock, the rest of which is owned by various wealthy Pacific Coast interests, most of it in San Francisco. The original aim of the company was to take advantage of the new shipping opportunities opened by the Panama Canal, and the company has always hitherto been operated purely as a Grace subsidiary.

The New Orleans and South American Steamship Company, just incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, has a capitalization of $500,000. Here also W. R. Grace & Co. own a bare controlling interest, the remainder of the stock having been taken up by New Orleans financiers who took an active part in the formation of the company. Its object is to build up by the institution of regular lines a general steamship business between New Orleans and Gulf and West Indies ports.

Had Four Steamers Originally.

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company originally had four steamers, the Santa Catalina, Santa Cecilia, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz. Of these the Santa Catalina was commandeered and purchased at the outset of the war by the Navy Department, the Santa Cecilia was sold outright in 1917, and the Santa Clara and Santa Cruz were requisitioned by the Shipping Board on Oct. 15 last. The first step taken by the new management, therefore, will be to apply to the Shipping Control Committee for the assignment to it of some ships, which it may operate for the Shipping Board—the only method by which any American shipping company can now obtain any large ships to handle.

The New Orleans and South American starts its career with three ships, hitherto the property of W. R. Grace & Co.; the steamer American of 950 tons, and two new motorships, the Santa Cristina and Santa Flavia, of 1,950 tons each, which will be employed in a regular service to be established between New Orleans and Cuban ports, while a route to the French West Indies and Venezuelan and Colombian ports will be assigned the American. In addition to these, this company also will apply to the Shipping Board to have some ships assigned to operate as agent of the Government.

When asked regarding the report that extensive plans for the development of the new shipping enterprise had already been worked out, Mr. Bates said yesterday that he preferred not to discuss the matter now. "We are well equipped to handle any business in the steamship line the Government assigns to us," he said, "and we hope to have our share to do, but that is enough to think of for the present." The Atlantic and Pacific has in its treasury $10,000,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, authorized for issue in the discretion of the Directors to pay for new tonnage or other additions and improvements to equipment, of which only $1,700,000 have ever been issued. Of this sum $200,000 have been paid off and the balance was called in last August.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil....	5	5½	Homa Oil..	70	72
B S Gas...	7	9	Iron Cap...	19	20
Begole	50	60	Iron Blos...	35	40
Black H....	100	1½	La. Rose....	34	40
Bohemia ..	85	95	Majestic ..	20	25
Bost Ely...	75	85	Mex Metals	46	50
Bost & M..	52	54	Mojave T..	9	10
Butte & B..	15	20	New Balt..	90	98
Bost & Ar.	1	2	N Z & L...	15	23
Crystal ...	22	23	N Cornella.	18½	19½
Calaveras..	50	1½	Nev Doug..	50	55
Crown R...	15	25	Nixon Nev.	44	45
Cortez.....	5	15	Oneco	20	25
Champ. old	5½	6	Onondaga..	20	25
Chief Cons.	2½	2¾	*S W M...	1	1½
Denbigh ...	2	2¼	†S W M...	1	1½
E & B B..	2¾	2¾	U V Ext...	85	35½
Earl Eagle.	3	8	Victoria M.	48	51
Fortuna ...	2	4	Yukon Gold	90	1½
Houghton..	50	75			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

BIG BREAK IN COTTON; LOSS 118-155 POINTS

With New Crop Coming In, the South Is Compelled to Sell Some of Its Stock on Hand.

With the new crop already beginning to crowd into the warehouses, and with the growing evidence that, despite "wolf stories" of drought and boll weevil, this crop will be one of the largest in history, the South was at last compelled to sell some of the cotton on hand yesterday, and the result was a wide-open break in prices all down the list. The market opened from 15 to 53 points off, and went steadily down all day, closing steady, but near the bottom, with net losses in futures of from 118 to 155 points. Meanwhile spot prices both in New York and in all the active Southern markets went off, the decline in New York amounting to 205 points.

The spot liquidation which was behind the break actually began on Monday, but the local futures market had already been so heavily sold in anticipation of the break that it did not respond to this, in fact, registered an actual advance in the face of the decline in spot values. Yesterday, however, futures sold short had been generally covered, and the market was vulnerable, in consequence, to the wave of selling which came at the very opening.

The first sign of what was coming was at the first call, when one firm, having an order to sell one lot of Novembers, a very inactive month, was compelled to scale down its asking price no less than 53 points from the previous night's bid before making the sale. Thereafter the selling orders came in thick and fast in all the active months; stop-loss orders were caught, particularly in July, on the long side, and prices went off all the faster.

There was a momentary rally about noon on short covering and realizing, but it did not bring prices back more than 10 or 15 points. All the rest of the day it was nothing but selling, with spot houses and Southern firms generally dumping cotton on the market, ably and willingly assisted by the local group of bear traders at the ringside, who replaced their short lines all the way down.

The South has hitherto striven desperately to uphold prices, in the face of the big crop coming along, by magnifying every possible bit of bad news; but, though some of it has been momentarily taken seriously, the steadily widening discrepancy between spot and futures quotations has indicated that on the whole the local market had few apprehensions. When the gap finally had to be closed, it was the South and the spot quotations that gave way.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	28.55	28.55	27.10	27.10 bid	28.65
Aug.	27.25	26.87	25.75	25.84@25.85	27.02
Sept.	..	..	..	25.05 bid	26.52
Oct.	25.40	25.60	24.30	24.40@24.52	25.72
Nov.	24.60	24.60	24.60	23.65 bid	25.18
Dec.	24.74	24.85	23.50	23.55@23.68	25.03
Jan.	24.54	24.62	23.17	23.40@23.50	24.86
Feb.	..	..	..	23.30 bid	24.76
March ..	24.53	24.57	23.35	23.35 bid	24.80
April	..	..	..	23.35 bid	24.80
May	..	24.50	23.35	23.30 bid	24.78

The local market for spot cotton was 205 points lower at 31.10c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 30.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 27.50c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	5,640	4,532	9,469
Exports	.....	14,740	2,000
Exports, season...	3,906,196	3,927,137	5,525,125
New York stocks..	130,595	120,390	48,208
Port stocks	1,020,499	1,050,962	611,026
N. Y. arrivals....	1,242	1,552	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull, 16 points lower; middling, old contract, 21.85d; good middling, new contract, 21.41d. Sales, 1,000 bales. American, 1,000. Futures opened steady; unchanged, to 15 points advance. Closed easy, 15 to 24 points decline. July, 22d; August, 20.66d; September, 19.70d; October, 19.33d; November, 19.09d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—N. Car.: Cloudy and showers Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
S. Car.: Showers Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Ga.: Cloudy and showers Wed; cloudy Thurs.
Fla.: Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Ala. and Miss.: Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Tenn.: Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Ky.: Showers Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Ind.: Showers Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Mich.: Showers Wed. and Thurs.
Ohio and Penn.: Showers Wed; cloudy and cooler Thurs.
La.—Fair Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—Twenty-three new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,583,000, were chartered today. They include:

Palasky & Lavine, Watervliet, general department stores, $10,000; S. Margolius, C. Lavine, C. L. Palasky, Watervliet.

Electric Motors Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; G. Katz, S. Feldman, S. Wetzler, 583 Riverside Drive.

Aerogas Combustion Corp., Manhattan, gas appliances, $5,000; C. Vos, S. Gade, D. Ross, 200 Canal St.

Alrog Corp., Inc., Manhattan, machine shop and factory supplies, $17,000; same as preceding.

Nicholas Filter Co., Manhattan, mining operations, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $100,000; H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., G. S. Parsons, H. Hardie, 68th St. and 7th Av.

Charles B. Mead, Moravia, Cayuga County, farm produce, coal and lumber, $60,000; J. W. Wheat, L. C. and C. S. Mead, Moravia.

Coe & Schepp Funeral Co., Boonville, general department store, $15,000; E. F. Schepp, R. G. and M. D. Coe, Boonville.

A and P Trucking Corp., $10,000; H. Levy, C. Smith, O. Sepp, 336 Avenue B.

N. B. Keeney & Son, Leroy, seed growers and dealers, $200,000; R. M. and C. F. and C. N. Keeney, Leroy.

Serve Well Welding Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Siklar, L. W. Dinkelspiel, V. Platzman, 427 East 170th St.

Proskopos Press, Manhattan, $25,000; P. Carpou, S. Lontos, P. Sloris, 165 East 72d St.

The Rochester Home Elec. Co., Rochester, $25,000; H. A. Bulk, J. M. and P. E. Illman, Rochester.

Lynnellen Corp., Mineola, realty and construction, $450,000; S. K. Wardwell, R. T. and G. W. Childs, 17 Battery Place.

Smith-Jenkins Grain Corp., Buffalo, $25,000; T. H. Jenkins, J. A. and H. J. Smith, Buffalo.

Goldin Bros., Manhattan, make thread, $150,000; T. and A. and S. Goldin, 1,615 53d St., Brooklyn.

Adolph Rosenberg & Co., Manhattan, import linings and converters of cotton goods, $375,000; L. T. Pearls, O. Simonson, A. Rosenberg, 3 Bond St.

Tri-State Securities Corp., Buffalo, stocks and bonds, $10,000; L. A. Hallstead, J. E. Barry, J. F. Morlock, Buffalo.

Cobden & Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $50,000; L. G. Schwartz, J. Wise, A. H. Cobden, 33 West 38th St.

Victory Corset and Girdle Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. M. Lazarus, C. Cohn, J. Breen, 157 East 65th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Marchbanks Press, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

H. Ray Paige & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Utica Knitting Co., Oriskany, $2,500,000 to $3,500,000.

Half Moon Light, Heat, and Power Co., Mechanicville, $180,000 to $200,000.

Millikin Bros. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, from $1,000 to $105,000, and number of shares, no par value, to 3,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Otto Boedliker, Manhattan, to Leslie & Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

S. Ash Co., Manhattan.
Cashman Princess Co., Manhattan.
Schuber & Wachendorf, Brooklyn.
Columbus Hardware Co., Manhattan.
Elpidio Cesari, Inc., North Castle.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 23.—Charters filed:

The New England Wire Machinery Co., $300,000; W. I. N. Lofland, M. M. Clancy, Frank Jackson, of Dover.

Paramount Tractors Corp., $100,000; John C. Draper, F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Yonkers Theatre Corp., $100,000; A. W. Britton, Paul S. Smith, Clarence S. Rice, all of New York.

Federal Signal Constr. Co., $2,000; F. D. Buck, J. D. Frock, M. L. Horty, of Wilmington.

BANKERS' FIGURES GUT COST OF WAR

Congressman Sherley's Estimate for Two Years Reduced to $29,000,000,000.

CITE McADOO'S STATEMENT

Loans to Allies and Difference Between Appropriations and Expenditures Not Counted.

Bankers in Wall Street were interested yesterday in the statement of Representative Swagar Sherley, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House regarding Government financing, showing that the appropriations and authorizations for expenditures for the current fiscal year already totaled $30,000,000,000, a sum which, added to the disbursements of the fiscal year just closed, would bring the total cost of two years of war up to approximately $50,000,000,000.

It was pointed out, however, that the statistics used by Mr. Sherley were in such form as to create an erroneous impression with regard to the actual costs, both past and future. Emphasis was placed on the fact that there was a great difference between "appropriations" made by Congress and "actual expenditures," experience invariably showing that the actual expenditures are much smaller than the appropriations. In view of these experiences Secretary McAdoo, in making his recent recommendations to Congress in regard to loans and taxes, took as the basis of his calculations not the estimates submitted by the various departments of the Government, but the actual disbursements of the last year.

According to the Treasury Department's figures, the aggregate expenditures of the Government since this country entered the war in April, 1917, total approximately $14,500,000,000. Deducting from this sum the $5,790,314,000 advanced to the Allies up to and including July 18, 1918, the expenses are cut to $8,709,686,000. The ordinary expenses of the Government for the fifteen months, in normal times before the war, totaled about $1,200,000,000, and consequently the net cost of the war to date has been approximately $7,500,000,000. The funds advanced to the Allies are loans and should therefore not be figured as part of the "cost."

Since America's entrance into the war this country has raised approximately $16,000,000,000, and has spent during this period about $14,500,000,000, (including advances to the Allies,) leaving a balance of about $1,500,000,000.

The following figures show the receipts:

First Liberty Loan, May, 1917.	$2,000,000,000
Second Liberty Loan, Nov., '17.	3,808,760,150
Third Liberty Loan, May, 1918	4,176,519,850
Total loans.....	$9,985,283,000
Certificates of indebtedness out standing:	
June 25, '18.... $839,646,500	
July 9, '18..... 759,438,000	1,599,084,500
War Savings Stamps. (estimated)	500,000,000
Total	$12,084,367,500
Due on account of 3d Liberty Loan (estimated)	384,000,000
Total	$11,750,367,500
Customs receipts.....	189,078,780
Income and excess profits taxes	2,784,027,453
Miscellaneous	1,250,799,274
Total	$15,974,273,007

The above figures for receipts and expenditures were computed as of the beginning of the war and up to July 18, 1918, the date of the latest available Treasury statement. This plan was followed because the computations for the fiscal year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, fail to give a fair picture by reason of the fact that the major part of the proceeds of the First Liberty Loan was credited to the previous fiscal year and not to the year 1917-18. Likewise, in respect to advances to the Allies, about $625,000,000 is figured in the record of the year 1916-17. These are the only two items of note, the Government having expended practically nothing for distinctly "war purposes" during the three months preceding the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1917.

Although, according to Chairman Sherley, Congress has already passed appropriation bills and given authorization for the expenditure of about $30,000,000,000, Secretary McAdoo in his letter to Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee, made public on June 7 last, stated that the expenditures of the nation for the fiscal year 1918-19 would reach $24,000,000,000. He suggested that one-third, or $8,000,000,000, be raised by taxation and the remainder by loans. Mr. McAdoo said that experience had shown that the actual expenditures of the Government increased at the average rate of $100,000,000 per month since March, 1917.

Congress has already passed the Fourth Liberty Loan bill, which authorized the issue of $8,000,000,000 in bonds, in addition to those previously authorized and not yet issued, and which increased the total authorization for advances to the Allies from $5,500,000,000 to $7,000,000,000.

Should the $24,000,000,000 asked by Secretary McAdoo be raised by taxation and loans, the total for the two years would be $16,000,000,000, plus $24,000,000,000, or $40,000,000,000, from which total there must be deducted the $1,600,000,000 Treasury certificates already issued in anticipation of the Fourth Loan. This would make the total expenditures for the two years $38,400,000,000, a figure which includes $7,000,000,000 in advances to the Allies. Subtracting this $7,000,000,000 and $2,400,000,000, (which represents the normal cost of running the Government for two years in peace times,) it will appear that the net cost of two years' war, according to Mr. McAdoo's figures, shows a net total of $29,000,000,000, as distinguished from Congressman Sherley's computation of $50,000,000,000.

Bankers said yesterday that an analysis of the figures showed that the cost of the war for the first year was relatively small, compared with totals for other belligerent countries, when consideration was given to the fact that the purchases made by the United States were all based on inflated values.

Bankers declared that they were not inclined to calculate the huge expenditures of the Government by the medium of Congressional appropriations, which they said furnished usually misleading information regarding Government financing in view of the fact that not all of the money appropriated was actually spent. In keeping watch over the Government's financial affairs, they were carefully studying the daily Treasury statements, which showed the actual receipts and disbursements.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'27	4½	6.20	6.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W..	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & P....	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N..	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref...	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad....	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central....	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Louis. & Nash....	1918-'28	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central...	1918-'30	5	6.35	5.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1918-'29	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific...	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio.....	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central.....	1918-'32	4½@5	6.80	5.80
Norf. & Western..	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt....	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.....	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific..	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Ry.....	1918-'24	4½@5	6.80	5.80
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	7.00	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver ..	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium ...	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	34.25	..	34.25	..

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot.....	377	0	0	373	0	0
Tin, futures.....	377	0	0	373	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

CORPORATIONS FACE TAX OF 18 PER CENT.

House Committee Tentatively Decides on Higher Levy on Undivided Profits.

12 PER CENT. ON DIVIDENDS

Kitchin Says Revenue Bill Will Be Reported to House the Last Week in August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In conformity with its announced purpose of raising $6,000,000,000 of the $8,000,000,000 needed revenues from war profits and incomes, the Ways and Means Committee decided tentativel ytoday that there should be an income tax of 18 per cent. on net income of corporations, instead of 6 per cent., as under the present law.

This proposed tax is reduced to 12 per cent. on the amount of profits distributed to shareholders, but undistributed profits will be subject to a tax of 18 per cent. if the views expressed today are adopted finally. It is estimated that about $600,000,000 is o btained from the corporation income taxes, and over $1,250,000,000, it is estimated, would be obtained under the 18 per cent. tax.

Many business men have advised that there should be a difference in the taxes, that corporaitons which promptly divide their profits with their shareholders should not be taxed so heavily as those which retain the profits as surplus. It is expected that the proposed tax will be opposed strenuously, and there is little hope that the Senate Finance Committee will consent to such a heavy tax on business.

20 Per Cent. Tax Suggested.

While radical members of the committee, facing the necessity of getting 80 per cent. of the revenues from big business or imposing a direct consumption tax, suggested a corporation tax of 20 per cent., the belief is that the committee will a gree finally upon a tax of 18 per cent. Indications are that the normal income tax will be fixed at 12 per cent., instead of 4, as at present.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee issued this statement reviewing the day's work of the committee:

"The committee had under discussion today the income tax on corporations, discussing practically all day the rates.

"The following rates were suggested and discussed:

"(1) Twenty per cent. on the net income of corporations, with a provision that on the amount distributed to shareholders only 10 per cent. should be levied.

"(2) Eighteen per cent. on the net income of corporations, with a provision that on the amount distributed to shareholders only 12 per cent. should be levied.

"The following rates were also suggested:

"(1) A flat rate of 15 per cent. on the net income; and,

"(2) A flat rate of 12 per cent. on the net income.

"While no definite decision was reached it seemed that a majority of the committee favored the proposition of the 18 per cent. rate on net income with the reduction to 12 per cent. on the amount distributed to shareholders."

Expects Vote in September.

Chairman Kitchin said that the War Revenue bill would be completed and reported to the House by the last week of August, and would be voted upon finally early in September, provided the President did not insist that the pend- Water Power bill be passed first. The Water Power bill now has right of way in the House. The plans of the leaders are to reconvene the House on Aug. 19 and allow one week for the consideration of the Water Power bill. By Aug. 26 or 27, Mr. Kitchin believes, the House will have disposed of the Water Power bill, and will be free to devote itself entirely to the Revenue bill.

Mr. Kitchin said that the House would do everything to expedite the passage of the Revenue bill. He said that if Congress did not act upon the measure finally before the Congressional elections, the fault would not lie with him or the House. Republicans in the House are now saying that the Revenue bill will not be voted upon in the Senate before the November elections.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

American Hide and Leather and Kentucky Solvay Coke Take Action.

The American Hide and Leather Company declared yesterday a dividend of 2 per cent. in Liberty 4 per cent. bonds, in addition to the usual semi-annual payment of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock. The Liberty bond dividend is payable at par, bearing coupons maturing Nov. 15, 1918. Both dividends will be distributed Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Aug 31.

Directors of the Pressed Steel Car pany declared yesterday a dividend of 2 of $2 a share on the common stock, an increase of 25 cents a share over the last preceding payment. Payment will be made Sept. 4 to stockowners of record Aug. 14, and the usual preferred stock dividend will be distributed Aug. 27 to owners on the books Aug. 6.

The Kentucky Solvay Coke Company declared the regular dividend of $2 a share and a special distribution of the same amount, both due Aug. 10 to stockholders of record July 31. Common stockholders have the right to subscribe at par for common stock at the close of business July 31 to the extent of 2 per cent. of their holdings.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,124 packages. Sellers accepted slightly lower prices today, say ½c on the best grades of creamery, and at the decline there was a good deal more business. The market closes steady at 45c for creamery extras and 45½@46c for the highest scoring lots. Other grades remain unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45½@46c; extras, 92 score, 45c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43½@44¼c; seconds, 41¼@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44¼@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40¼c; firsts, 38½@39½c; lower grades, 35@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 35¼@36½c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 33½@34c, lower grades, 30@33c.

EGGS.—12,956 cases. The weather continues hot, both here and in principal producing sections, and there seems to be a little better inquiry for high quality of fresh gathered eggs, probably due to the expectation that heat-free stock will become scarcer in the near future as a result of the prevailing weather conditions. Goods grading high firsts and better and showing a good to large proportion of full strong bodied, heat-free stock are fully sustained. There is still a liberal accumulation of medium and ordinary qualities press for sale at recent irregular prices, but a range of 38@42c covers the value of a good part of the supply here and arriving. Dirties and checks of strictly choice quality are sustained but buyers are more critical when paying top quotations. Nearby white eggs generally dull and irregular most of the offerings are more or less defective and are pressed for sale at easy prices, the greater part of the supply selling at a wide range of from 42@50c. Only a little of the finest stock reaches top quotation. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 44@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@47c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c.

Ready for Distribution

Among American Exporters

A comprehensive booklet entitled "Collection Tariff," which thoroughly explains the various methods of financing shipments and also contains a great deal of other valuable information, is now ready for gratuitous distribution to those interested in foreign trade.

The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, through its New York Agency, is in a particularly advantageous position to assist American business men to extend their trade abroad. This is shown by the number of important centers in which branch offices are located, as follows:

BRANCHES

Argentina: Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Comodoro Rivadavia, Mendoza, Puerto Deseado, Rio Gallegos, Rosario de Santa Fe, San Julian, San Rafael, Trelew

Chile: Antofagasta, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Iquique, Punta Arenas (Straits of Magellan), Santiago, Serena, Talcahuano, Valparaiso

Uruguay: Montevideo

France: Paris

Spain: Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid

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Northern New York Utilities Inc.

(Successor to Watertown Light & Power Co.)

First Mortgage & Refunding 5% Coupon Bonds.

Dated July 1, 1913. Due July 1, 1963.

Denominations $1,000, $500.

Price 84½ and Interest, to yield about 6%.

From official sources we summarize as follows:

Bonds secured by first mortgage on principal hydro-electric and other properties owned by the company outside the City of Watertown, N. Y., and are a direct lien on property formerly owned by the Watertown Light & Power Co., subject only to the latter company's mortgage, now closed.

The net earnings of the company are about 2½ times the interest on all notes and bonds outstanding, including this issue.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District, New York State, has valued the properties at an amount which is 47% above the amount of the total bonded debt.

Passed by the Capital Issues Committee, Opinion No. A637, as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality.

Circular fully descriptive of this issue will be sent upon request.

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We have prepared *an interesting analysis* of the

American Telephone *and* Telegraph Company

New 7-Year 6% Convertible Gold Bonds

THIS IS *not the usual financial circular*, but a brief, concise guide for the investor, outlining the salient features of the issue.

Sent upon request for pamphlet C-250

The EQUITABLE TRUST CO. *of* NEW YORK

Bond Department - 37 WALL

INTERBORO TO ISSUE $39,416,000 NOTES

Service Board Grants Permission to the Company to Raise the Money.

HAD NO MARKET FOR BONDS

Expected That War Finance Corporation Will Take $11,000,000 of the Notes.

The Public Service Commission yesterday gave the Interborough Rapid Transit Company permission to issue $39,416,000 face value of 7 per cent. notes dated July 1, 1918, and maturing July 1, 1921. On maturity the notes are convertible into 5 per cent. bonds of the company at 87½ per cent. of their face value. It is expected that this will immediately relieve the company of the embarrassment created by its failure to dispose of its bonds at the minimum price of 90½ fixed by the commission. The condition of the money market due to war conditions made it impossible for the company to find a market for the bonds at this price.

It is expected that the War Finance Corporation will take approximately 30 per cent. of the notes, or about $11,000,000, of them, and it will therefore be necessary for the company to deposit as security $61,596,500 in 5 per cent. bonds under its first and refunding mortgage of 1913, because the corporation demands collateral equal to 125 per cent. of the amount of its loans. The order of the commission stipulates that the notes must be sold so as to net the Interborough Company not less than 95½ per cent. of their face value. Of the amount raised by the note issue not more than $1,773,720 must be spent to meet the total expense of the sale. The remainder of the money is to be used by the company for these purposes:

To pay the equitable cost of plant and structure and for equipment of third or additional tracks upon the elevated railroads..... 11,771,387

To pay the actual cost of plant and structure, and for equipment of the extensions of elevated railroads 3,250,131

To pay the cost of the improvements, reconstruction or changes to the power house, substations, transmission lines, &c., for the operation of the extensions and additional tracks, including certain replacements..... 2,391,000

The order of the commission authorizing the sale provides that all of the notes must be amortized out of the income of the Interborough Company previous to the maturity of the bonds deposited as collateral.

The decision of the commission followed an opinion writen by Public Service Commissioner Hubbell, who found that the requirements of the company were urgent, and that the terms proposed under the prevailing wartime conditions were reasonable and as favorable as it was possible to procure.

These conclusions were justified, it was said, by a letter on the subject written by Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who described the proposed terms as fair and reasonable. Testimony of a similar character was given by Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; James Speyer of Speyer & Co., Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Frederick H. Shipman, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company.

A statement by the commission says that $953,235 of the $1,773,720 set aside to pay the expenses of the sale is allotted under the subway bond issue, and $820,485 is allotted under the elevated railway part of the bond issue.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93⅞, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78⅞.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.51⅝	1.46⅝	1.51⅞	1.47⅛
August	1.52⅝	1.47¼	1.52⅝	1.48⅛
September	1.53⅝	1.49	1.53⅝	1.49⅝

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 86c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85@85½c; No. 4 white, 84@84½c; ordinary clipped, 84½@85¼c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	74¼	72⅝	74¼	72¾
August	69¼	67¾	69	67⅞
September	69	67⅝	68¾	67⅛

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
July	26.47	26.37	26.47	26.20
September	26.37	26.25	26.37	26.20
Ribs—				
July	24.65	24.60	24.65	24.42
September	24.95	24.82	24.95	24.72
Pork—				
July			45.65	45.50
September	45.65	45.50	45.65	45.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.30	8.38
August	..	..	8.30	8.38
September	..	..	8.48	8.50
October	..	..	8.56	8.57
November	..	..	8.63	8.64
December	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.71

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$10,827,814	$10,827,814
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	476,834,866	476,834,866
Miscellaneous	79,082,495	79,082,495
Miscellaneous rev...	16,379,347	16,379,347
Total receipts	$583,124,523	$583,124,523
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts..	212,950,448	212,950,448
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts..	448,915,136	448,915,136
Expenditures	796,074,971	796,074,971

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Douglas Fenwick & Co. are offering $750,000 Carbo-Hydrogen Company of America, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par value $5, at 97½ (or $4.88 per share) and accrued dividends, carrying a bonus of 25 per cent. common stock. The company has no bonded indebtedness. Its product is used by some of the large steel companies.

VOTE ON BETHLEHEM BOND ISSUE AUG. 8

Stockholders Will Hold Special Meeting on That Date in Newark.

$500,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Ratification of Sale of $50,000,000 Seven Per Cent. Notes Also Requested.

Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are to hold a special meeting on Aug. 8 in Newark to vote on the authorization of a $500,000,000 bond issue under a consolidated mortgage covering all the property and assets of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company, the operating concern. The shareholders will also be asked to ratify the sale of $50,000,000 7 per cent. notes, which were recently sold to a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the Chase Securities Corporation.

When the notes were sold to the bankers the Bethlehem management agreed to secure them permanently by $70,000,000 bonds under the new mortgage, which are to fall due Aug. 1, 1948. This agreement the shareowners will be asked to ratify. The bonds will bear interest of 6 per cent.

The notice sent to stockholders in regard to the meeting said yesterday that the enormous demands brought on the corporation by the war made necessary the suspension of a comprehensive program for expansion of general facilities for making steel. It was found a few months ago that Government needs required the early expenditure of $20,000,000 at the Sparrows Point, Md., plant, and, when the War Industries Board urged immediate action, the sale of the notes and consolidation of the various underlying mortgages were undertaken. The letter stated that the corporation's net current assets amounted at this time to 765,535,000. On the completion of the financing put through by the banking group, the letter stated, cash assets would be increased by approximately $15,000,000 after providing for the Sparrows Point enlargement.

"The consolidated mortgage bonds are to be issued," the letter concluded, "under a mortgage in which the Bethlehem Steel Company will join, and are to be secured, subject to underlying liens, by a direct mortgage upon real estate and manufacturing plants of the company (in which has been, or by the date of such mortgage is proposed to be, consolidated in direct ownership the plants formerly of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, the Lehigh Coke Company, the Titusville Forge Company, and the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company) and by the pledge of all the capital stock, except Directors' shares, of practically all the subsidiary companies and those of the Bethlehem Steel Company. These bonds are also to be secured by the pledge of certain underlying bonds owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company."

The first step in the consolidation will be that of the steel manufacturing and coke-producing properties of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾
2s, registered, 1913	99½	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1923	106¾	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	101	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	100½	101	100⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	100½	101	101
4½s Nov., 1957	100¾	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅜	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95½	96	95⅞
4½s April, 1963	95¾	96¼	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1964	95¾	96¼	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	95¾	96¼	95⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96¼	95⅞
4s May, 1959	90⅝	91	91
4s Nov., 1958	90⅝	91⅜	91
4s May, 1957	90⅝	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1956	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93⅜	92½
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99⅝
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81¼	82¼	81¾
3½s May, 1954	81¼	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.53	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1918	4.75	..	4.60
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1926-1936	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 Celestine	1.35	1.35	1.35
100 Cosden	6½	6½	6½
10 Con. Coal	84	84	84
110 Davison Chem.	36	36	36
50 Elkhorn	26½	26⅝	26½
$1,000 Cosden 6s, A	79¾	79¾	79¾

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000 KirbyLum.6s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
115 Am. Zinc	18¾	18	18
5 Arnold	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
25 Allouez	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
150 Anaconda	66	65½	65½
300 Ariz. Com'l	14¼	14¼	14¼
20 Cal. & Hecla	460	460	460
305 Davis-Daly	6½	6½	6⅝
215 East Butte	10	9⅝	9⅝
20 Hancock	6½	6	6
100 Indiana	40c.	40c.	40c.
110 Island Creek	61	61	61
70 Do pf	81½	81½	81½
10 Isle Royale	27	27	27
50 Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Railroads.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
22 Bost. & Alb.	132	132	132
137 Boston Elev.	72½	72	72
5 Do rects.	97½	97½	97½
10 Bost. & Me.	36½	36½	36½
10 C.J.& S.Y.pf.	85	85	85

Miscellaneous.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Ag. Ch.	90¼	90¼	90¼
10 Do pf	94½	94½	94½
10 Am. Pn. pf.	5	5	5
95 Am. Sugar	110	109½	109½
55 Do pf	111¾	109¾	110
710 Am. T. & T.	96	95¼	95½
88 Am. Wool. pf.	95	94¾	94¾
575 Booth Fish.	27	26¾	26¾
425 Century Steel	15	12½	12½
20 Cuban Cem.	14	14	14
10 East Boston	5½	5½	5½
4 Edison	139¾	139¾	139¾
185 Fairbanks	42¾	42	42¾
7 Gen. Elec.	145	144½	144½

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000 A.T. & T. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾
4,000 Am. F. S. 5s	94	94	94
10,000 A.G.& C.L.5s	75½	75½	75½
10,000 V.C.B.Q.4s	94	94	94
1,000 Swift 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. Shipbg.	125	125	125
30 Booth Fish.	27	27	27
50 Cudahy	114	114	114
40 Com. Edison	101	101	101
14 Dia. Match	104¾	104¾	104¾
50 Hartman	43½	43½	43½
550 Lindsay	18¾	17¾	17¾
25 Peo. Gas	44	44	44

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000 C. C. C. 5s	56½	56	56
1,000 Com. Edi. 1st 5s	90	90	90

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 El. Stor. Bat.	54	54	54
100 Gen. Asph.	32	32	32
5 Ins. of N. A.	26	26	26
800 L. Sup. Corp.	20¼	19¾	19¾
8 Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
22 Lehigh Val.	58½	58	58
1 L. V. Tran. pf.	27	27	27
10 Phila. Co. com. 6% pf	33¾	33¾	33¾

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
105 Phila. Elec.	24¼	24¼	24½
350 P. R. T. t. c.	27½	27	27
872 Phila. Nat. Bk. war'ts.	107½	94½	107½
110 Unit. Gas Imp.	65	65	65
15 W'house	41¼	41¼	41½
5 Wm. Cramp.	80	80	80

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000 L. Sup. inc. 5s	56	56	56
3,500 Lib. 2d 4s	93.98	93.60	93.60
2,300 Do 2d 4¼s	95.00	95.50	95.50
$3,000 P., B. & W. 4s	95	95	95
2,000 Read. gen. 4s	83	83	83

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
165 Cities Service	207	206½	206	208
584 Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73
Am. Gas & Electric	80	83
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	37	39
Am. Light & Traction	187	190
Am. Light & Trac. pf	93	95
Am. Power & Light	42½	44
Am. Power & Light pf.	66	68
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11½	13
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	68	73
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	21	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	43	46
Conn. Power pf.	78	83
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electrid B. & S. pf.	91	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	58	64
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85

	Bid.	Asked.
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Miss. River Power	14	17
Miss. River Power pf.	42½	50
Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	53	65
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Northern States Power	40	43
Northern States Power pf.	80	83
Northern Texas Electric	52	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	34½	36
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	12	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	42	46
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison	78	80
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	96	98
Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	25
Tampa Electric	..	103½
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14½	16
United Light & Rys.	31	33
United Light & Rys. pf.	62	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P.	81½	84
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	50	52
West. Church & Kerr.	60	66
West. Church & K. pf.	76	80
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	98½
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	67	70
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90½
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '48	78½	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	98½	99½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s, '70	72	80
Miss. Riv. Pow. 5s, '51	85	87
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s, '39	84	86
Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s	100	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96½	97
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
United Util. ev. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	85	86½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13¼	13
Atlantic Refining	980	1000	985
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	445
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	92	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	430	450	435
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	35
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil.	127	132	127
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	150	160	150
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	163
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13½
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	104
Ohio Oil	320	324	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	32	35	32
Prairie O. & G.	505	515	510
Prairie Pipe Line	258	262	258
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe Line	180	183	180
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	265
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	222	220
Stand. Oil of Ind.	610	620	615
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	530	528
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	274	277	275
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	93	97	93
Union Tank	97	99	97
Vacuum Oil	340	345	340
Washington Oil	30	34	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday closed weak and active. Net declines of a point or more were registered in the active list and final quotations were, with few exceptions, about the lowest for the session. Prices moved irregularly, but displayed a reactionary tendency throughout the session.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Alaska Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 AlaskaJuneau	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Am. BeetSug	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
250 Am. Can	47⅛	46¼	46⅜
70 Am. H. & L.	18½	18½	18½
10 Do pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
60 Am. Linseed	29¼	29¼	29¼
650 Am. Sum. Tob.	134	130⅜	134
40 Am. Sm. & R.	77¼	77	77¼
30 Am. Sti. Fdrs.	72	72	72
10 Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109¼
40 Am. T. & T.	95¼	95¼	95¼
30 Am. Woolen	59⅝	58½	58½
1,100 Anaconda	66⅜	65¼	65⅜
1,670 B'dwin Loco.	89⅜	87⅞	88
690 Beth. Stl.	83¾	82¼	82
20 B'klyn R. T.	41¼	41¼	41¼
150 Can. Pacific	152	150¼	152
350 Cent. Leath.	67⅜	66	66¼
250 C., M. & St. P.	41¼	40¼	40⅝
10 C. R. I. & P.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
40 Chino Cop	38⅜	39⅜	39⅜
50 Col. Fuel & I.	46	44½	44⅜
350 Corn Prod.	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
280 Cruc. Steel	66	64¾	64⅞
20 Cuba C. Sug.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
350 Dist. Secur.	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝
10 Erie 1st pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
50 Inspir. Cop.	52¼	52¼	52¼
50 Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
240 Do pf	97¾	96¼	96½
10 Int. Nickel	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10 Maxwell Mot.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
250 Mex. Petrol.	99¼	97⅞	98¼
10 Miami Cop.	29¼	29¼	29¼
100 Midv. Steel	52	52	52
10 Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Nat. Conduit	18	18	18
10 Nat. Enam.	51¼	51¼	51¼
60 N. Y. Cent.	72	71¾	71¾
960 New Haven	42	40¾	41
50 Ont. Silv.	20¼	20¼	20¼
30 Pennsylvania	44¼	44	44
150 Pere Marquet.	50	50	50
280 Reading	88⅜	86¾	86⅞
400 Rep. I. & St	91¼	90	90¼
70 Sinclair Oil	31	30⅜	31
10 South. Ry	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
90 Studebaker	45⅞	45¼	45¼
1,210 Tob. Prod	68⅜	66¾	67
80 Union Pac.	122¼	121⅞	122⅛
150 U. C. Stores	100⅜	99¼	99¼
80 U.S. Ind. Alco	128⅛	126¼	126⅛
50 U. S. Rubber	61¼	60¾	60⅜
19,140 U. S. Steel	106⅜	104⅜	105⅛
10 Utah Copper	80⅜	80½	80⅜
30 Va.-Car. Chem.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
60 Wab. pf., A	40⅜	40	40
50 W'house El.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
100 Willys-Over.	20¾	20	20

*LIBERTY BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500 Lib. 1st 3½	100.04	99.96	99.98
1,300 Do 1st 4s	95.02	95.00	95.00
1,750 Do 2d 4s	94.82	94.64	94.64
1,250 Do 1st 4½s	95.04	94.94	94.94
2,150 Do 2d 4½s	94.80	94.80	94.80
2,150 Do 3d 4½s	96.64	95.76	96.50

*Prices include interest.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—	1918.	1917.	Increase
May gross	$1,696,260	$1,568,814	$127,446
Net after tax.	630,385	617,261	13,123
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	145,976	134,119	11,857
12 mos. gross	20,416,276	18,940,109	1,476,166
Net after tax.	7,372,186	8,016,525	*644,339
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf., divs.	1,562,319	2,506,051	*943,731

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL LEATHER for the quarter ended June 30—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total earnings*	3,672,921	6,179,410	4,649,451
Gen. exp., &c.	1,171,410	1,190,034	1,025,886
Balance	2,501,511	4,980,356	3,623,565
Other income	80,523	.....	.....
Total income	2,582,034	4,980,356	3,623,565
Bond interest	459,552	459,552	459,552
Balance	2,122,482	4,520,804	3,164,013
Pref. divs.	582,733	582,731	582,732
Balance	1,539,744	3,938,073	2,581,281
Com. divs.	496,261	1,290,279	794,018
Surplus	1,043,488	2,647,794	1,787,263

*Total earnings of all properties for the quarter, after deducting expenses incident to operations, (including those for repairs and maintenance, approximately, $647,355,) and provision for taxes.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200 ‡Aetna Exp.	11⅜	11¼	11½
100 ‡Burns Bros. Ice	30	30	30
50 ‡Carb. Steel	120	120	120
900 ‡Cuprite Sul.	¾	¾	¾
500 ‡East. Vend.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500 Grape-Ola	⅞	¾	⅞
550 Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Key. T. & R.	18½	18½	18½
640 ‡Lake Tor. B.	4¾	4½	4⅝
100 ‡Lima Loco.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜
100 Mar. of Am.	3	2¾	2¾
1,500 N. A. P. & P.	3	2¾	2¾
5,000 ‡Pierce Oil	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4,800 ††Am. Ven. O.	17	16	17
16,000 ††Appa. Oil.	8	7	8
10,000 ††Barn. O. & G.	⅞	¾	⅞
10,000 ††Bos.-Wyo.	23	24	24
800 ‡Cos. & Co.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,000 ‡Drillers Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,100 ‡Esmer. Oil	6	5	6
1,000 ‡Federal Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
12,000 ‡Glenrock Oil	4¼	4	4
2,000 ‡Houston Oil	80⅜	77½	80¼
1,100 ‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4	4⅛
300 ‡Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 ‡Merritt Oil	25	25	25
3,500 Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000 ††Midw. Oil	104	103	103
200 ††N.Y.-Chino	27	27	27
1,000 ††Am. Mines	70½	70½	70½
500 ‡Am. T. & T.	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000 ††Amina M.,	.40	38	40
20,000 ††Atlanta	⅝	5½	6
1,000 Big Ledge	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,000 ††Booth	4	4	4
10,000 ††Bos. & M.	.54	52	53
5,000 Butte Det.	11	10	11
6,300 ††Caledonia	.50	47	48
1,200 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
1,200 Can. Copper	1½	1¾	1¾
17,500 ††Cashioy	⅝	5½	6
1,800 ‡Cer M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50 ‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
2,600 C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅛	1¾
200 ‡Copper Val.	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1,500 Cress. C. G.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,400 ‡Denbigh M.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
15,000 ‡Emma Con.	20	18	20
1,200 ‡Eureka Cro.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,000 ††Fortuna C.	.40	35	40
3,500 ‡Goldfield C.	28	26	28
2,300 ‡Goldf. Mer.	4	3½	4
3,700 ‡Gt. Bend	6	5½	5½

A REAL WATERFRONT PROPERTY for Only $8,500, Easy Terms

HIGH IN THE JERSEY HILL LAND

A 10-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and conveniences; 100 feet actual waterfront; has huge living room, entrance hall, kitchen and butler's pantry; dining room on first floor; 4 large sleeping rooms en suite, with tiled baths, on 2d floor; 3 large rooms, bath on 3d floor; hardwood trim throughout, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas with concrete floors and solid rails, a big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement under entire house are noteworthy features; every city convenience, combined with the advantages of a wonderful country, exists here.

This charming, practical home, only a few minutes' walk from D., L. & W. express station, 47 minutes out by train from New York City, can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,000 cash down, balance as the rent you now pay per month. Write or phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Pl., Bklyn. Tel. 9887 Prospect.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
Mortgage Department
14 WALL STREET
Telephone Rector 4090

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WAREHOUSE, GARAGE OR FACTORY SITE
PLOT 20,000 SQ. FEET.
Chelsea section, adjoining proposed N. Y Central freight railroad, frontage on two streets; immediate possession. Price right.
MERCER, 266 West 23d St.

Private Dwelling Opportunity.
38 HAMILTON TERRACE.
3-story, high stoop dwelling, built by Lawrence, 19x100; 11 rooms, 2 baths, $8,500.
Popular Layout for Easy Housekeeping.
Parlor, Dining Room, kitchen on one floor.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

HESS Business Property

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

24,000 Sq. Ft. Mfg. Space
SELL FACTORY TO SETTLE ESTATE
$30,000; mill construction; fine condition; complete; ready to occupy now; Brooklyn; ideal location for transport facilities and help. Terms. Large 5% first mortgage can remain. Attorney, Post Office Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR BALANCE OF SUMMER.
Stone and Frame Residence, with fine water view. Hall, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen. Four master rooms, 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms, bath. Garage. Wonderful garden. Beautiful trees.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 E. 42d St., N.Y. Tels. } Rye—523 & 576. } Murray Hill—2465.

PELHAM HEIGHTS
NYACK AV.
FOR SALE—MODERN DWELLING, ON PLOT 100x125; 15 ROOMS.
Five master bedrooms on second floor, three baths; excellent condition.
ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN, Easy Terms.
Ashforth & Co., 504 5th Ave.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Tish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.
18 minutes from Penn'a. Station; unusually attractive residence, craftsman shingle and stucco, eight rooms and small den, two baths, artist's club mantel, three fireplaces, both numerous and large closets; well conditioned grounds, 50x100; perfect condition; price $16,000. For appointment 'phone 6305—Forest Hills, or address H. L. C., P. O. Box 107, Times Square Station.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.
7 rooms and bath; hardwood rim; modern improvements; gas and electricity; private beach, dock, boat and anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan; easy terms. Owner, 243 West 34th Str.et, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES
have ruined many. Why not consult us about insuring the title to your Bergen and Rockland real estate? The cost is trivial, the security is absolute. Write for booklet.
NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO.
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Send 25c. for Bergen-County Map.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

530
West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 86th Street
Choicest location and highest type apartment house on the west side. Modern in the strictest sense and tenanted by a most select class.
9 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 72d St.
Telephone 5116-7-8—Columbus.

The Powellton
229 West 97th Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Modern and High Class in every respect. Block from Express Subway Station.
8 & 9 Large Rooms,
with 3 Baths, $1,600-$2,200.
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Corner Broadway & 72d St.
Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

AVOID
The subway and elevated rush. Live in the heart of New York.
335 West 14th St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4-5-6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED; ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.
RENTS MODERATE.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6890—Barclay.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St.
Very desirable North Light Studio Apart's, 2 to 3 Rooms, $2,000 to $5,000.
Possession Oct. 1st. Apply Supt. on Premises.

2 WEST 83D ST.
High Grade Elevator House,
Corner, Overlooking Central Park.
7 Rooms. Rents $1,000 to $1,320.
Geo. A. Bowman, 115 West 42d St.

58TH ST., 127 WEST | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment
Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $850 to $900 Per Annum
6 rooms $1100 to $1300 Per Annum
7 rooms $1200 to $1400 Per Annum
8 rooms $1400 to $1650 Per Annum
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 Per Annum
with two or three baths.
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment...$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WITHINGTON
16 East 60th Street
at Madison Avenue
Modern Apartment, two rooms and bath, $650; three rooms and bath, $855. Elevator; $55 to $70.
PREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

THE CLEVELAND
8 rooms and bath $950; 6 rooms and bath $650. Elevator. 136-150 East 74th St., or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 34 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

55 West 46th St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Attractively Furnished.
Maid and Buffet Service.
Apply on Premises—Bryant 5422.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
$800,000
to lend at 5½ to 6% on desirable improved Manhattan property only; will divide. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.
$4,000 FIRST MORTGAGE WANTED, 5½% Manhattan.
Property value $9,000, fee paid.
H. ALDHOUS, 2,339 7th Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.
Desirable house; two baths; plot 50x100. Location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings. For sale only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 W. 72d St.
Garage site near Broadway and Empire Square; 60 feet, with old building suitable for alterations at small expense; sacrifice for immediate sale. D 64 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x196; repairs; boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x196, with "L" 50 x150. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.
Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Boat House—at Jamaica Bay; 5 rooms; plot 50x100; fronts on deep water; will sacrifice to quick buyer. E. Joseph, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of bargain houses for sale in Jersey and Brooklyn on easy terms; 10 years of honest service is back of me. J. STEIN, Tribune Building; phone Beekman 8960.
Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Manufacturing Site for Sale.—Forty acres, with 18 tenement houses, at Landenberg, Chester County, Penn.; 15 miles from Wilmington, Del.; valuable unpolluted water-power site, adjoins both Penn. and B. & O. Railways; good labor market; mill recently burned, but 300 H. P. steam power plant only slightly damaged. Ezra Lund, Landenberg, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AT OCEAN BEACH, FIRE ISLAND; RUNNING WATER; MRS. ZOE WHEELER, OCEAN BEACH, VIA BAY SHORE, N. Y.
Cedarhurst.—Cool, attractive stucco house; seven bedrooms; 3 baths; spacious porches; finely furnished; balance season. Phone Broad 6880.

Westchester County.

New Rochelle.—Four rooms, sleeping porch, bath, housekeeping; $35 month. B 49 Times.

New Jersey.

At particularly low rental, completely furnished house, five bathrooms, linen and silver included; is in exclusive club colony; high ground overlooking water, beautiful trees; reached by Sandy Hook boat; servants can be provided. Apply to Gibbs, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.
For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.
Furnished home, August, $100; Sept., $75; garden, tennis. Cline, Westfield, N. J.
Rest.—Portion of desirable house, Oakland Beach; August-September; $225; opportunity for small family. D 33 Times.

Connecticut.

Furnished cottage for adults; large veranda with shades. Carrie Sparks, Winsted, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

For rent furnished, from Aug. 1st, attractive rustic cottage on shore of beautiful mountain lake, 2½ hours via Lackawanna from New York; cottage sleeps 6; spring water, plumbing, lawn, garden, boat, bathing; select Gentile colony; $100. J. H. Scranton., Bridgeville, N. J.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 3950-J Woodmere.
Wanted, by the seashore or in a country place near New York, a house thirty rooms or more, with ground for a Summer home for 100 children. Write, with full particulars, D 41 Times.
Four or five-room furnished bungalow, vicinity Stamford, Conn., for three months; must be cool and shady. Address Lindquist Room G-1, Gregorian Hotel, New York.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—20 acres oak and hickory timbers. C 114 Times.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

How quick can you act to secure a splendid 225-acre farm, with stock, crops, and equipment, in full operation, 30 miles out, for $90 per acre? No lease, no exchange. An opportunity for a man of judgment who knows his mind. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

45,000 SQUARE FEET
FACTORY OR STORAGE
CONVENIENT TO
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
MIGHT DIVIDE.
ADDRESS X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

31st St., 117 East, near 4th Av.—New store, with large L; over 3,000 sq. ft., with skylights and mezzanine; long lease. Varick D. Murfin, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 3373 Vanderbilt.
Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.
Sublet 2,500 square feet, absolutely fireproof loft building, near Broadway; large passenger and automobile elevators. Triton Corp., 250 West 54th St.
Large, airy floor to let; good location, Columbus Circle; suitable for dentist, doctor or high class barber; improved. Inquire downstairs, 1,843 Broadway, (store.)
To Let—A nice private furnished office or desk room, with or without services, reasonable to a responsible party. Suite 435-436 Singer Building.
Furnished show room for exclusive dealer on lower 5th Av. corner; excellent light, elevator, gas; 25x100. Duross Co., 158 West 14th St.
Store sublease, near 5th Av., best retail st. above 42d; want offer. Vanderbilt 3612. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5TH AV.
Space to let in a fireproof building for storage purposes; 2 elevators and all conveniences. Apply 237 East 47th St.
37th, 18 East.—Basement store; near Tiffany's; good central business location; reasonable.
Sublet well divided office City Investing Building; splendid opportunity. E 283 Times Downtown.
Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.
Office, light, private, furnished; $30 month. Call Room 906, 1,401 Broadway.
Desirable parlor floor, suitable for business. 1,066 Lexington Av., near subway.
Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory premises, ground floor, suitable for drop hammer, upper floor for light machines, 5,000 to 7,500 square feet; metropolitan district, outside of restricted zone. Address E. S. Beck, 404 West 27th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3450.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

25-foot private residence, Murray Hill section, beautifully and completely furnished, to lease for one year; rent $1,000 per month; 7 master bedrooms, 5 baths, 8 open fireplaces, 7 servants' rooms, 2 baths; coal supply furnished. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.
For rent, furnished, for immediate occupancy, because of war conditions, small house, newly and attractively furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; sunroom on roof; reasonable. 135 West 87th. Schuyler 5163.

Queens.

Going across; must sacrifice my home of 6 rooms and bath; improvements; screens; inclosed porch, 8x7; no fare from N. Y. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope.—9-room brownstone 2-story and basement private house; hardwood trim; electric light and vacuum cleaner outlets; beautiful fixtures; open plumbing; heating plant in perfect condition; on exclusive street one block from park and near entrance; price $8,300; no brokers. Val. Fendrich, 812 8th Av., Brooklyn.
HOUSES AT BARGAIN PRICES.
One and two family, modern, attached and detached; also apartments for investors in finest section of Flatbush. 755 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.
Rare opportunity; new, attractive seven-room house 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 7915.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 8896.
Old homestead; needs repairs; 10 rooms; all improvements; several outbuildings; large grounds; abundance of fruit and shade; 10 minutes walk to water; excellent neighborhood; will take as low as $500 cash; balance can be arranged on very easy monthly or quarterly payments. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.
Forced to sell my 6-room cottage; all modern improvements; large plot; on main street; large factory property; all kinds of work for the asking; full price $2,750; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms; one hour from city. B. Roberts, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.
For sale cheap, part cash; large frame residence property, 115x110, on Roosevelt Av.; 17 41st St.; 400 feet from Corona subway; 15 minutes from New York; ample ground for apartments or stores; particulars from Mrs. K. Becker, 79 47th St., Corona, L. I.
An ideal home, brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; 15 minutes Penn. Station; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.
To Let.—Beautiful stucco house, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electric lights; large dining room; 10 minutes from station; reasonable. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, L. I.

New York State.

Biggest bargain ever offered; 8 acres; 10-room house, with all improvements; barn, garage, chicken house; 27 miles from N. Y.; good communication; any reasonable cash offer not refused. J. D. Meyer, Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., or 3,633 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 8 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.
A MOUNTAIN HOME BARGAIN.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $1,800, on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $4,000 can remain on mortgage; has 6 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated, on plot 100 by 150 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake, stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated for less than $7,500; ideal commutation to New York City. Address Personal, 315 Times.

Home for Sale,
Bayonne, near Greenville, N. J.
Detached, 6 large, light rooms and bath; laundry and extra toilet in basement; large attic; fireproof garage; all modern improvements; built to 50x100; one minute from station, 24 minutes from N. Y.; train or trolley service, all night; price $7,500. Address C. F. Raichlen, 87 3d Av., Brooklyn.
A real home, occupied two months; ideal community; nine rooms, two baths, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, paneled dining and living rooms, open fireplace, porch, shades, lighting fixtures; ready move in; plot 150 front; convenient to station; easy commuting; business change demands sacrifice; $7,700; easy terms. Owner, C 126 Times.
RENT THEN BUY seven-room house, two baths, centre hall, fireplaces, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, All finish throughout; corner plot, 125x100, on top of the hills of River Edge Heights in New Jersey; one-half hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., Room 178, N. Y. City.
Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, all tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.
Bargain.—Two-family house; good investment. Why not combine home with investment? Each floor has six rooms and bath and separate steam plant. Rent $60. Price $7,000. Cash $500. Write for particulars. Coover, 430 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J.
Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.
NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x130, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

One-family, stucco, red tile roof, nine rooms, two baths, best part of Forest Hills, N. J., to go cheap. Phone Branchbrook 4444, or call 430 Parker St., Newark, N. J.
Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $600 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.
Owner in service, must sell house, 8 rooms, bathroom, every improvement, hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes, below cost. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.
Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Massachusetts.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., NEAR PLAZA.—Unusually attractive apartment, beautifully furnished; 12 rooms, 5 baths; owner formerly of Hotel Plaza. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.
50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.
31ST, 22 EAST. (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath, cool; hotel service; $65.
50TH TO WASHINGTON SQUARE AND GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $75-$125. Kilberson, 25 West 42d.
APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.
ARTISTICALLY furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock, 19 East 40th St.
ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.
MADISON AV., 507.—Sublet, for August and September, one large room and bath; southwestern exposure with six windows. Phone 6070 Plaza.
MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Grovas.
MADISON AV., 640, (Apart. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.
PARK AV., 510.—Summer, very handsome, large, studio bedroom, bath, maid service.
SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. At half price, 2 rooms, bath, $65.
SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.
TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER Room and bath, Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms up and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.
50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, lease to October, sacrifice, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.
50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, piano, now to October, sacrifice, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.
51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high-class fireproof building; Summer concessions.
52D, 43 WEST.—Apartment two rooms; kitchenette, bathroom; other single, double rooms.
55TH, 25 WEST.—One, two, three large, cool apts.; bath, kitchenette, phone; reasonable.
55TH ST., (1,780 Broadway.)—2, 3 desirable, large, airy rooms; baths, kitchen.
59TH, 100 WEST.—Small, attractive, desirable location, baby grand; August-September; can be seen 9 to 5:30.
63D, 109 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath, piano, $10; private house. Phone Columbus 5343.
67TH ST., 33 WEST.—Studio apartment, five rooms, including graphite studio; leave linen, silver, piano, &c.; immediate possession; rent to Nov. 1, $300 month. Seen by appointment only. F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St. Phone Schuyler 8800.
69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up, 2, 3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.
72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.
72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, completely furnished to small list detail; August to September, $125 month; seen between 11 and 5. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 1203.
72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $70-$125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.
74TH, 104 WEST.—Housekeeping rooms, $6; large, $8, $10; suite, $15; 10 baths.
80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment, one, two rooms, bathroom, electricity, phone, reasonable.
80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, piano, lease to October, sacrifice, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.
88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.
94TH, 315 WEST, (4A.)—Six room, elevator, front, southern exposure; Oct. 1 or longer.
118TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, beautiful 5-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Moody.
123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.) — Elevator, outside, southern exposure, six rooms; $50. Rose.
APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 886.
ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.
MANHATTAN AV., 215. (Near 106th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Four wonderful artistically furnished rooms, piano; $37. Phone Tremont 996.
Studio with skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone 42 Greeley.
WEST END AV., (98th.)—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room apartment, cool, with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, mornings, 8-10.

New Jersey.

SUBLET until Oct. 1, cool, well furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, hotel service; immediate possession. Apt. 33, Fairmount Hotel, Jersey City.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.
A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 4th Av., central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

157TH ST., 139 WEST.—2-3 room suites, all conveniences; fireplace, trees, grass; $35 up; can furnish.
107TH, 253 WEST.—Sublease, from Aug. 1, very light three rooms and bath, $50. Call afternoons 4 to 6. Apt. 46.
16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $90. Phone Chelsea 3106.
48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Housekeeping apartments, three rooms, large kitchen and bathroom; rent $75. Folsom Bros., 127 East 34th St.
67TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 23x80; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.
65TH ST., 136-138 WEST.
One large studio, housekeeping apartment, five rooms and bath, (leased by Neysa McMein, artist, prior to her departure to service in France), rent $125 per month; also one housekeeping apartment, $65 per month, and two nonhousekeeping apartments, $45 and $50 per month; lease and references required. The Shropshire.
72D ST., 14 WEST.—Apartments, two, three rooms, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; artist's studio.
77TH ST., 103 WEST.—Fine block, next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $70.
86TH, 309 WEST.—Very cool two-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; restaurant, maid service; lease August-October, 1919. Telephone manager, Schuyler 8280.
88TH, 315 WEST.—Suite two rooms; also attractive doctor's office.
88TH, 315 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; also attractive doctor's office.
90'S, WEST END AV.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,800. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

109TH, 229 WEST, Apt. 62.—Charming five-room apartment, 2 master bedrooms; southeastern exposure; elevator, fireproof building; immediate occupancy.
120TH, 434 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchenette. Apply Superintendent.
149TH, 450 WEST, (Corner Convent Av.)—6 rooms, all outside; $70; Sept. 1 or Oct. 1.
141ST, STREET, 681 WEST, Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 6, 7, and 8-room apartments, with one and two baths; $600 to $1,000. Open for inspection.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Tel. John 5700. 46 Cedar St.
163D, 100 WEST.—Modern apartment, entire floor, seven large, outside rooms; laundry, rear porch; 2 blocks elevated; $70.
2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (Corner 149th.)—10-room, 3 baths, high-class apartment; $1,400 and $1,600.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted for clients, apartments, furnished and unfurnished; all localities. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.
Three or four rooms for light housekeeping; state price and location. X. Y., 160 Times.

Unfurnished.

2-3 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; good location; $600-$800. Responsible, B 33 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.
30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.
37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms, small and large, with private bathrooms; reasonable; telephone.
ELEGANT ROOMS, MEN ONLY, with or without bath; modern improvements; large restaurant connected; rates $1 to $2 per day, $5 to $12 per week. HOTEL CUMBERLAND, 24th St., 3d Av. Madison Square 1330.
IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive room, with private bath; also small rooms.
LEXINGTON AV., 791.—Private family, large room, tastefully furnished, private bath, electricity.
LEXINGTON AV., 857.—Large, cool room, private bath; subway two blocks. Plaza 6064.
MADISON AV., 253.—Large rooms, private baths, furnished, unfurnished; electricity, hot water.
MADISON AV., 268, (30th.)—Front room, bath, $12; single connecting, $5; gas, electricity.
PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms, private bath, $12-$5.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; private bath; electricity; reference.
37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, furnished, unfurnished, $10-$12; gas, electricity.
46TH, 346 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, renovated; refined, quiet house.
48TH, 10 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences; $7-$9.
50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; also suite; Summer rates. Circle 1810.
55TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; private shower bath; all improvements; $30 per month if permanent; reference.
56TH, 340 WEST. — Well-appointed rooms, single, double, suites; moderate prices. Dunham.
58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.
70TH, 278 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.
70TH, 59 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; continuous hot water.
71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping suites, private baths; large single rooms adjoining bath; Summer rates; references exchanged.
71ST, 33 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept rooms and liberal management; all conveniences; references.
71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.
71ST, 29 WEST.—Near park, newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity; $5-$12.
72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small, also single rooms, with or without baths.
72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.
73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.
74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.
74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath, electricity, with refined private family; special Summer rate; references.
74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone.
74TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with and without kitchenette.
75TH, 2 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; TWIN BEDS; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY.
75TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, others; private baths, twin beds, electricity; Summer rates.
75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity, phone.
75TH, 3 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near park; all conveniences; moderate rates.
75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.
76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath in quiet, well furnished house, $8; also small single room, $4.
76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; private house; Summer rates; telephone.
76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front room; private bath, electricity.
76TH, 251 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and suite, with, without bath; electricity.
77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive front room; conveniences; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen.
77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large rooms, suite; bath, kitchenette; other rooms.
78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home, beautiful large room for high-class people; reference essential; breakfast if desired.
78TH, 231 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; business people, rooms with, without private bath; electricity.
78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with bath, piano, electricity, phone.
78TH, 303 WEST.—Desirable single room, $3; gentleman; private house; references.
78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.
79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1945.
81ST ST., WEST.—Overlooking parks, single, double rooms, private baths. Schuyler 1826.
82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home, large cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.
82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; phone; references.
84TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, running water, elevator, suitable two, reference. Larson.
85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; room with kitchenette; small room; all conveniences.
86TH, 159 WEST.—Front room with private bath. Phone Schuyler 10147.
85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room, private house; electricity; telephone; exclusive; $9.
86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.
86TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive connecting rooms; running water; elevator; telephone. Gerham.
86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclus

The New York Times
BROOKLYN OFFICE

At the Brooklyn office of The New York Times, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton St., advertisements are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, ability, experience, personality, for electrical or mechanical engineering work; installation work not wanted; Cornell University; New York location desired; salary $170. A 406 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college graduate, draft exempt, commercial and administrative experience, trained in modern languages, excellent references, desires responsible position with future. Z 355 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college student, employed, several years' office experience, desires permanent position; salary $20. J 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, business and bank experience, wishes steady position with reliable concern; best references. C 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, four years' office experience and assistant sales manager; salary $22; best references. P 691 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires clerical position with reliable concern; knowledge of typewriting; $14. Joe Kerner, 1,325 Franklin Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) willing worker, desirous of connecting with mercantile concern offering inducements to salesmanship; moderate salary to start. C 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) seeks position with reliable house; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Harry Barshansky, 1,470 Brook Av.

YOUNG MAN of 20, with a college education, wants anything worth while. Address W., 583 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as timekeeper and office assistant; 5 years' experience; best references. E 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes connection with reliable concern; best references. B 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes clerical position; experience, references. E 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt; knowledge bookkeeping, experienced ledger clerk; anything. E 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, executive ability, wants position chance for advancement. P 689 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN desires position; well educated; business experience; exempt. B 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires clerical position. Berliner, 196 E. 3d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS.
Comptometer or Burroughs; must be experienced; salary according to ability; rapid advancement; lunch furnished free. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

ADDRESSER, typist, call at once. Edward J. Woods, 142 East 32d St.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

Young woman, thoroughly experienced in art goods of every description and notions, as assistant to buyer; steady position; liberal salary to right party. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; young lady with some experience; typewriting essential; export house. Apply Morris, Russell & Co., 14 Church St.

A COUPLE wanted for cooking, laundry, and general housework; country in Summer, city in Winter; best city references required. Apply Room 911, 1,457 Broadway.

BANK CLERKS wanted, several experienced, for Panama; knowledge of Spanish necessary. Apply, stating fully experience and reference, to Box A. A., 86 Times.

BILLING CLERK (by hand) who can also do billing by machine; must be quick and accurate at figures; good chance for advancement; state references and salary. D 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
88 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER

with department store experience, on customers' ledger; must be accurate and able to take trial balance; exceptional opportunity; steady position and good salary for the one who qualifies. Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av., Main Office, 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST wanted by insurance brokerage firm; only those experienced in this line will be considered; splendid opportunity; write in detail stating experience, nationality and salary desired; answers will be considered strictly confidential. J 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, accurate at figures; good steady position for intelligent, reliable girl; write stating experience and salary expected. J 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHY, BILLING AND GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE. SEE MR. WILLIAMS, 9 A. M., OLECK ADVERTISING, 1,133 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeping able to draw off trial balance; importing concern; closed Saturday, open Sunday half day. Apply Chaitin & Bobrow, 132 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT AND CASHIER by a large manufacturing concern; must be position to right party; state references and position to right party. State references and experience. T 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for cloak and suit house; must be able to take full charge of large office; must be accurate and reliable; good penmanship essential; good salary to start. D 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 30 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 38th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable, able to take trial balance; clothing manufacturing; closed on Saturdays. Levine & Safier, 350 Lafayette St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experience double-entry, understanding controlling accounts, trial balance; age, experience, salary. A. B., 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED AND EXPERIENCE. D 47 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry; cloak and suit house; salary no object; state full particulars. D 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Position with future; state particulars, salary desired. E 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND LEDGER CLERK; QUICK AND ACCURATE. CUSHMAN'S, 317 WEST 59TH ST.

BUYER.

A prominent Philadelphia department store wish to engage a high-grade woman as buyer for women's dresses; this is a position of dignity and importance, with promises for a brilliant future. Address Box A. B., 450 Times Square.

CALCULATION AND ENDORSEMENT CLERK.—In insurance broker's office; state previous experience and salary desired. J 308 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL assistant in purchasing department of large Christian wholesale drug firm; excellent opportunity; state age, experience and salary expected. T 857 Times Downtown.

CLERK

wanted in large textile office; one familiar with sales statistics; most excellent opportunity for competent clerk; state age, experience, nationality, and number of religious days taken, and salary desired. D 73 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK wanted; knowledge of bookkeeping necessary; must have good reference and high-class experience dealing with the public; meals furnished. Write, giving particulars and salary expected, D 80 Times.

CLERK, beginner, to operate switchboard and assist in office of motor truck company; must furnish references; in replying, state salary. B. L., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young woman, experienced on cost, in office of electrical manufacturing concern; state age and salary expected. E. C., 286 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced, in electrical manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary. E. M., 223 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS ON LANTERN SLIDES, PERMANENT POSITIONS; WORK GIVEN OUT; ART SCHOOL BEGINNERS PREFERRED. D 28 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT.—Capable business woman for handling subscription campaigns trade publication; write full particulars; mention salary. T 314 Times Downtown.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, (size 16.)

DEMONSTRATOR.—Permanent woman demonstrator; prefer one with experience in selling aluminum to demonstrate on MIRRO aluminum utensils in large Washington, D. C., department store. Apply in writing only, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., 200 5th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR; must be young, good appearance, and live wire. Apply 3-4, Aladdin Dye Soap Co., 258 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—The services of a rapid, accurate dictaphone operator are desired by a large Christian advertising firm; advertising experience preferred; good salary, with advancement. D 165 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.
Permanent position for good worker.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
604 WEST 37TH.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT.

APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE

CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE

SALESWOMEN.

We wish to engage experienced saleswomen for laces, veiling, china, corsets, waists, jewelry, silverware, books, art embroidery, and shoes.
Permanent positions.

ALSO

50 extra saleswomen who wish to work one, two, or three days each week in all departments.

ALSO

BOOKKEEPERS

experienced on charge ledgers.
Positions are permanent.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRL, 17, wanted for errands and office work; good chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected to start. R 395 Times Downtown.

GIRL, BRIGHT, EXPERIENCED, FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE; GOOD PENMAN. NATIONAL IMPERIAL WOOLENS, 409 LAFAYETTE ST.

GIRL just out of school, for clerical work in large office, where there are unlimited opportunities for advancement, $6.50 to start. Call at Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 W. 39th.

GIRL to learn multigraphing. Apply Hawley, 80 5th Av.

HAT MODELS.—No experience necessary. Apply Joseph Levin, Inc., 63 West 38th.

HOSTESS, SECRETARY, HOUSEKEEPER. —Seaside, Summer hotel; 80 minutes from Manhattan; salary $30 month, room, board; state business, domestic experience, social accomplishments, age, height, weight, religion, nationality, references. Yankee, E 276 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Clean, neat woman, in country; private family; no cooking; references required. Call Wednesday, 10 to 1, or 6 to 7, 58 East 78th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general housework girl, until September 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

LADY wanted; pleasant and permanent position in old established firm, with satisfactory salary, to one who excels in penmanship, writing a small, neat hand, and has some knowledge of figures; prefer one with some experience who can do copying. T 346 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—Stylish, attractive; size 36; salary $20 and $25 per week. 1,182 B'way. Room 702.

LANTERN SLIDE BINDERS, $15 PER WEEK; STEADY WORK; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY 9 TO 12. D 24 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERKS, experienced, large manufacturing house; $14 start; state age and experience. R. V., 190 Times.

MAID, competent, wanted; good cook, refined, neat, capable of taking full charge of seven-room apartment, small family; no laundry; Danish or Swedish preferred; age 30-35; salary $40 monthly. Call between 11 and 1 Wednesday, 6th floor, 104 East 25th.

MAID for general housework, (white.) Apply Mrs. W. R. Koehler, 344 West 72d. Phone Columbus 2886.

MILLINERS.—Thurs, 15 East 52d St., require copyists, milliners, improvers, apprentices; apply any time during the week; steady jobs, best pay.

MODEL (SIZE 16)

for showroom in dress house, steady position; you will like to work here.

BRILL, ABRAMS CO.,
35 WEST 32D.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, BUST 34, FOR SHOWROOM IN COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. FABER & HEIN, 38 EAST 32D.

MODEL, 36; neat and attractive; must have experience in selling; salary no object; chance for advancement; permanent position. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43-7 West 33d St., N. Y. C.

MODELS, SIZE 42½,
stylish and attractive, to try on coats and suits in showroom; long season; good salary. Call Charlon Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th.

MODELS
EXPERIENCED, TO SHOW STYLISH DRESSES; BUST 46, WAIST 35, HIP 46.
SIMON COSTUME CO.,
44 EAST 32D.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES AS MODELS FOR SKIRT HOUSE; SIZE 36. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS.
Attractive girls to try on dresses; size 16; salary no object; long season. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

MODEL.—Experienced, misses' size 16; for suits; only experienced need apply. Call 7 West 30th St.

MODELS.—Size 16, for cloak and suit house. J. P. Slater Co., 11 West 32d St.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 38th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE for boy 9 months and girl 6 years; country in Summer, city in Winter; best city references required. Apply Room 911, 1,457 Broadway.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty in moderate sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE wanted, experienced, for infant; willing, fond of children; good home; bring references. D. B. Peralta, 307 West 71st St.

NURSE, experienced, to take charge of two-year-old girl; salary $30. Phone Mrs. Gerson, Audubon 5520, 800 Riverside Drive.

NURSE, refined, for 1¼-year-old child. Call H. Samak, 13 East 22d. Phone Gramercy 3917.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, 4 and 2 years old. Call between 1 and 3 P. M. Phone Riverside 4082. Mrs. Bustein, 789 West End Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One who understands stenography and bookkeeping; good opportunity for a bright girl. Apply Imperial Art Institute, 303 West 41st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; QUICK, ACCURATE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CUSHMAN'S, 517 WEST 56TH ST.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A LARGE CHRISTIAN ADVERTISING CONCERN WISHES TO SECURE A YOUNG WOMAN IN THE CAPACITY OF PRIVATE SECRETARY; ONE HAVING INITIATIVE AND ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING IMPORTANT MATTERS, AND USING GOOD JUDGMENT; DESIRABLE SALARY. D 166 TIMES.

SALESLADIES wanted to sell moving picture films to various theatres in the New York district; must possess some selling ability; wonderful opportunity; salary. D 59 Times.

SALESWOMEN.

Several positions open for women who have had selling experience in any line; must possess a fair education and appear well; steady position; good salary.

PARK & TILFORD,
529 West 42d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Retail experience desirable but not essential; must be able to talk convincingly to men and willing to work; a good salary to one who can make good. Apply, 9 to 12, Wilke's Retail Pipe Store, 287 Broadway.

SECRETARY

to executive; rapid, accurate stenographer; high school graduate who can compose good business letter; rapid advancement; pleasant office, centrally located, convenient to subways and trolleys. S. G., 205 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED OPERATORS FOR VACATION PERIOD, JULY 29-SEPT. 1; THOSE WHO QUALIFY WILL BE RETAINED PERMANENTLY; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; FIVE POSITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY; THREE POSITIONS IN JERSEY CITY. APPLY SWIFT & CO., 154 9TH ST., JERSEY CITY. PHONE EMPLOYMENT DEPT., MONTGOMERY 2050.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist of proved capability and common sense; salary to begin, $15-$18. Write or call. F. Jacobson & Son, 580 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, proficient; secretarial work, amid pleasant surroundings, is awaiting a young woman of refinement, who is not lacking in neatness, willingness, courtesy, and the ability to keep smiling under stress of work. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary desired. D 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who takes dictation readily, is a good typist, and can handle simple office detail, for permanent position in Y. M. C. A.; salary to start $15. Apply by letter, stating education, religion, and nationality, and giving references. F. P. Lamphear, 213 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly accurate and rapid stenographer with some bookkeeping experience; Gentile firm; central uptown. Address particulars in own handwriting with age, references, and salary expected, A 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to sales manager mechanical engineering and contracting corporation; pleasing personality, speed and accuracy essential; salary $22 to commence; state particulars. T 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, good appearance, must be good operator and transcribe notes correctly, for a large corporation; state age and experience; salary $85 month. T 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Billing Clerk, experienced, accurate, bright, and energetic; splendid opportunity for the right party; state full particulars. A. R., Box 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good, permanent position open with importing house for capable, accurate worker; some experience necessary. State age, religion, salary expected, "G. S.," C 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY; $16 TO START. D 52 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—New branch office of large engineering company requires services of experienced women stenographers; unusual opportunity. S 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Especially good typist on letters; neat and accurate; $12 to begin; excellent opportunity. N. Y. Tire Service, 1,960 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for export house; billing and knowledge of Spanish preferred; state experience, references; $15. T 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, capable and efficient, in office of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected, J 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER ASSISTANT in law office; intelligent, well-educated beginner may be accepted; steady position and prospects of advancement. S. V. S., C 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience; one who can take rapid dictation; good salary and chance for advancement. E 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for the credit department of large downtown hardware commercial agency; state particulars, mentioning salary and previous experience. P. O. Box 1743.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator wanted; export manager requires capable secretary; export experience preferred. Apply Morris, Russell & Co., 14 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER in import and export house, beginner or experienced; state nationality and salary desired. Nozaki Bros., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHIC-SECRETARIAL, $30; nationality English; attractive, well poised, dignified, refined, and neat. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in automobile equipment or accessory business; steady position; $15 start; American firm. Sterling, 518 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Substitute wanted for month next few weeks; must be rapid and efficient. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; best references required; $12 per week and lunch. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work; store department of large manufacturing corporation; state age and salary expected. B 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted; one year's business experience; high school graduate; neat, accurate; 19 years old; $13. D 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience in busy office; must be familiar with office detail; state salary and experience. T. S., 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; closed Saturday, open half day Sunday. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Summer resort hotel requires stenographer 3 months; good appearance and ability to meet public. Write Grant House, Catskill, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted; beginner. Phoenix Auto and Raincoat Co., 38 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted for importing house. Answer, stating experience, salary, and phone number. D 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prominent musical firm wants competent stenographer; good opportunity. D 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced cloak and suit house; good salary; chance for advancement. D 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to do general office work; must be quick, accurate and neat. Apply Room 216, 10 Bridge St., city.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; state age, experience, and references. Address S. Co., J 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state experience, salary expected; references required. J 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate; good opportunity. G. P. & R. Mfg. Co., 126 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent; steady position. Manhattan Knitting Mills, 42 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience. Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — ABLE TO HANDLE BUSY BOARD, INCLUDING LONG-DISTANCE TRAFFIC; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. D 70 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced. Apply with references, Aero Waist, 83 West 23d St.

TEACHER wanted, educational work, in country, for Summer; salary $65 per month; commission also. Write to X 303 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant, young lady; permanent position; good opportunity for a bright and willing person; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 304 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.

Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 226 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted by firm near 59th St. and 5th Av. with high-class clientele; fine young lady having a pleasant voice; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., no Saturday work, during Summer; 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. balance of year, including Saturdays; give age, experience, and salary desired, and phone number with application. Write O. C., Box 14, 1,364 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young, neat appearance, for first-class restaurant; must be experienced. Apply after 4 P. M. Call Des Beaux Arts, 80 West 40th St.

TELEPHONIST OPERATOR.—Intelligent girl with monitor board experience; familiar with office detail work. Nathan Novelty Mfg. Co., 88 Reade St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk; salary $50 per month; state age, experience, and references. Address S. Co., J 221 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted in busy law office; only experienced need apply. Call 51 Chambers St., Room 803.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with hotel experience; wages $45. Hotel Empire, 63d St. and Broadway.

TRACERS for drafting room; girls with technical training preferred. B. B., 78 Times Bronx.

TYPISTS.
Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPISTS WANTED.
Typists who are rapid and accurate, with several years' experience; pleasant office; convenient to subways and trolleys. S. T., 206 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Neat, rapid, and accurate; agreeable work in pleasant surroundings; a chance to make good progress; no experience necessary; salary $8 at start. Call on Mr. Chase, Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to assist in office work; accurate and quick at figures; give full particulars regarding age, experience, reference, and salary expected. R 399 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted with some knowledge of stenography; one having had some experience preferred. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St. Call mornings between 9:30 and 10:30.

TYPIST. — Clever, experienced typist; girl with ambition to be something more than a typist. Answer, stating experience, salary wanted, and phone number, D 72 Times.

TYPIST and office assistant wanted; preferably a beginner, neat in work and appearance; Christian firm. Figure Mold Garment Co., 18 West 34th, Room 79.

TYPIST.—Sensible girl to train for assistant to department head; good future; in answer state age, religion, salary, etc. D 49 Times.

TYPISTS to operate Remington-Wahl billing machine. Call Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 144th St.

TYPIST with knowledge monitor switchboard; some shorthand; $12. H. Morgan Pollok & Co., 115 Broadway.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WOMAN.—Bright, well educated woman of good address as special outside representative in collection and sales department of publishing house; good opening for capable party. Write Mr. L., 120 East 25th St.

YOUNG GIRL wanted in dental office; no experience necessary. Call Thursday, 8:30 A. M., 38 East 61st St.

YOUNG LADIES—A good opportunity for young ladies wishing light work in wire shop of electrical company; no machinery; good hours; overtime paid; special benefits for long service; good conditions; rate to start, $10 to $12 per week; ages 18 to 25.
S 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for show room, to wait on buyers; only those need apply who have first-class experience on large shirtwaist concern; salary no object to right party. Falcon Waist Co., 1,239 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY with general office experience; knowledge of Burrough's machine essential; quick at figures and alert. Apply Fleischman's Bath, Room 401, 47 West 42d, city.

YOUNG LADIES (SEVERAL) IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE TO MEASURE AND ROLL SILKS; PLEASANT WORK; GOOD SALARY. 66 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent; must be good at figures; for payroll work; state experience, qualifications, salary desired. C 38 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted; rapid typewriter and copyist; state salary expected. T 802 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to tend switchboard and do typewriting and filing. T 808 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Experienced, for general office work, one with knowledge of stenography. S. & F. Brenner, Inc., 48 West 25th.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which salary is $40 to $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase upon graduation. Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in salary to those who excel. Rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus.
Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker Street, (on block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN who has had experience in advertising agency or advertising department of a newspaper; must have knowledge of typewriting; hours from midnight to 8:30 A. M.; good opportunity; steady position; salary $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Z 353 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted in engineering department, with knowledge of office work, who can operate typewriter. Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. at 38th St., Employment Department, 6 East 38th St.

YOUNG WOMEN who are quick and accurate at figures; those with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary $12 per week. D. D., 236 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction, must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

FRENCH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-FRENCH TRANSLATIONS.—Commercial, technical; including propaganda matter; correctly and promptly rendered; also copying. Years of experience; high-grade references. C 121 Times.

$12
Wednesday Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1894. Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Mesiher, M. A., Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

HOW TO WRITE "Letters That Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or 'phone for complimentary ticket.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO LIST SEPARATELY THE LARGE VOLUME OF OPENINGS THAT WE HAVE OPEN AT PRESENT FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERKS.

LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW THAT MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY:

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,500.
SECRETARY, (GOVERNMENT.) Location Long Island City, $1,500 up.
CREDIT WOMAN, (Manufacturing,) $1,500.
SECRETARY, (Engineering,) $1,600.
STENOGRAPHER, (Engineering,) $1,300.
FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER, (Manufacturing,) $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER, (Export,) $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER, (Insurance,) $1,300.
BOOKKEEPER, (Chemical,) $1,300.
STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, (Location Brooklyn,) $1,300.

SEE MRS. DAVIS, ROOM 708.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (Location New Rochelle, N. Y.,) $18-$22.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2). Uptown New York, $20.
STENOGRAPHER, (Lumber,) $18.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) Technical, $18.
STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE, $18.
BOOKKEEPER, (Bronx Section,) $20.
BOOKKEEPER, (Manufacturing,) $20.
BOOKKEEPER, (Financial,) $20-$22.
LEDGER CLERKS, (4,) $15-$20.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, (Export,) $18.
CLERKS, (Accurate at Figuring,) $12-$18.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $10-$12.

SEE MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.
OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 2.

"THE"
"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Phone Cortlandt 8080.

THE
NATIONAL
is looking for women and girls to fill the following positions quickly:

File Clerk, brokerage.....$15
Clerk, high school graduate.....$15
Clerk, commercial house.$15 and bonus
File Clerk, commercial house.....$15
(8) Stenographers.....$12-$15
Clerk, knowledge typing.....$14-$15
Stenographer, mfg.....$15
Telephone Opr., Asst. Bkkp.....$15
Typist and Clerk, Law.....$15
Clerks, Government positions..$11-$12
Stenographer, import. house...$65 mo.

Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

THE
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.

200 POSITIONS TODAY.
STENOGRAPHERS, steamship, shipbuilding, insurance, export, mfg., &c., $12-$30; Spanish $80.
BOOKKEEPERS, export, mfg., contracting, textile, &c., $15-$36. Assistants, $15-$22.
Switchboard, $12-$15; Statistical, $12-$20; Typists, $10-$15. Many others.
FREE REGISTRATION.
BRODY AGENCY,
289 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY 87 NASSAU. — Stenographers, numerous $20-$25 positions; many beginners; perfect bombardment; stenographic bookkeeping, some combining stenography, typist, switchboard, dictaphone permanencies; your opportunity for preferred permanency; Washington positions free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $22, $20, $15, $12; beginner, $10; bookkeeper, $125 monthly, meals; typists, $20, $15; dictaphone operator, $20; office assistants, $12; telephone operator, $10. No registration fee. Elsie Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, publishing; $20, engineering; $18, commercial, several; $75, $60, $55 month, insurance; Typists, $50; Clerical, $45 month, insurance, high school graduates, hours 9-4, advancement. Call early, Atlas Agency, Room 518, 132 Nassau.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$30; stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; dictaphone operator, $15; beginners, $12-$15. 93 Nassau. Registration free. 1,457 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20; age 20-25; good personality, refinement, and neatness essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, private agency. 31 East 27th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $12-$25; Bookkeepers, $25; Clerks, $12; Switchboard Operators, Owens Agency, 165 Fulton, or Times Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $15-$25; bbookkeepers, $20-$30; reception clerk, $20; telephone operators, $18.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several beginners, $12-$15; experienced, $15-$25; bookkeeper, $25; clerical, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; bookkeepers, $15-$25; dictaphone, $20. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 208 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OUERATORS, $20-$30; comptometer operators, $18. Business Service Bureau, 389 Broadway.

E. X. GOGGINS AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25; bookkeepers, $25; typists, Elliott-Fisher; many clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists.—Excellent permanent positions. Lang Agency, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 95 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.
MUST HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, ACCURATE AT FIGURES, GOOD WRITER. B. A., 206 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT
C. P. A.
WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN GOVERNMENT WORK. MAN WITH MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; IN REPLYING STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND ANTECEDENTS, EDUCATION, DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED, TO
C. P. A., P. O. 50,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTANTS on permanent staff C. P. A. firm of high standing; juniors, semi-seniors, seniors; unusually desirable opportunities; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential; salaries $1,000-$4,000. E 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT.—Commence as stenographer and report typist, office C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunity for well-educated young man with requisite natural ability to learn the profession. E 284 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, wanted by large firm of public accountants; must be capable of taking complete charge of engagements; state experience and salary expected. J 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, on permanent staff of C. P. A.; state age, references, salary. E 296 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ON STRONG WASHINGTON PROPOSITION; ONLY BIG

THE TIMES HARLEM OFFICE

Advertisements and subscriptions may be left at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, experienced to handle high-grade ladies' hats, for city and immediate vicinity; commission; one with experience and following may communicate. Z 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly acquainted with Italian Vermuth; commission, with drawing account; first-class references required. Address E 259 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one who has called on drug trade, to handle well-advertised line of shoulder braces and abdominal belts; strictly commission. B A., 694 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell electric supplies; one having small connection preferred. Room 610, 1,260 Broadway; salary and commission.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell automobile supplies in State of Ohio or Indiana; references; salary or commission. H. Weinthal Auto Supply Co., 1,775 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN for electrical merchandise and globes; good opportunity for industrious young men; commission. Minato Hongo Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell varnishes, dryers, oils on commission basis as a side line. Z 324 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for tickings line to the retail trade, on commission. Apply 4th floor, 16 East 17th St.

SALESMAN for office trade and jobbers on popular-priced ladies' coats; write full particulars; commission. D 18 Times.

SALESMAN, carry sideline baby headwear, Middle West; commission. J H 114 Times.

SALESMAN.—Furnishings; experienced. J. Hilton, Fulton and Nassau Sts.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT MANAGER wanted in a large cotton converting house to take charge of export sample department; must have experience in cotton piece goods line; an excellent opportunity is offered party having necessary qualifications. D 60 Times.

SERVICE STAFF MEN.

We will place in our organization three men who can present logically and forcefully a high-grade investment security on commission basis; we must have men with attentive memories and who can think quickly; we furnish complete training to develop qualities leading to unparalleled success for those who will follow our system. If you have a personality and want to develop yourself to the highest degree of efficiency in a dignified and remunerative calling, see Mr. Schauble, Room 1807, 50 East 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Thoroughly experienced, accurate, competent to manage help, take complete charge; busy shipping room, manufacturing; only high-class, intelligent man with satisfactory record, draft exempt, considered; write age, reference, position held, when could start. D 63 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, export, capable assuming entire charge Cuban exports, required by small machinery manufacturer; excellent opportunity for man with necessary experience. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 392 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced export, import; War Trade Board rules; state salary. J 210 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, to take charge of entire department in cloak house. Meadow & Lyons, 127 West 26th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Light work and billing on typewriter; exempt preferred. D 183 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, first-class man who understands foreign shipping. J 214 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and stock keeper; experienced in clothing trade. Wald Walker & Co., 8 Astor Place.

SHIPPING CLERK, RETAIL FURNITURE HOUSE; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES. D 51 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced. Call with references. Mulford, 34 Spruce St.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced in wholesale line, for New York City, Brooklyn, to handle women's high-grade specialty footwear; state experience, &c.; commission. T 338 Times Downtown.

SKIRT PACKER.—Boy, experienced only, need apply. M. L. Geffen Co., 11 W. 32d.

SODA DISPENSERS.—Four wanted; good wages; steady employment; apply Soda Fountain, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St.

SOLICITORS wanted; experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors, to represent a new periodical, edited by Dr. Frank Crane; a fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

SUPERINTENDENT for printing concern; thoroughly experienced in commercial work; ruling and binding; good efficiency; answers kept confidential. J 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS

by large manufacturing concern; must be experienced and either over draft age or exempt; only competent man with initiative and desire to demonstrate ability need apply. Write, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and qualifications. N. P., 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; one with experience in builder's office preferred; willing to go out of town. Call between 10 and 12, Room 1424, West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) high school graduates, (Gentile concern,) office work hours 9 to 5:30; salary $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity. Apply General Electric Co., 1 West 142d St.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

require several case openers and checkers for their receivig department. Apply Employes' Entrance, 6th Av., near 43d St.

WANTED—A REFINED MAN TO ACT AS FLOORMAN IN A HIGH-CLASS RETAIL STORE; ANSWER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C. B 56 TIMES.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for all interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL MAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
75C. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.

Employment department will be open Wednesday until 8:30 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS on Government work; first-class men; must be citizens; good pay; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime; permanent positions. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L. I.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN,
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TRAFIC MANAGER wanted by large industrial concern outside New York City; good opportunity; write, giving age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. Z 361 Times Annex.

TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Three experienced drug men, acquainted with retail and wholesale drug trade, to sell drugs; state territory covered, full details of present and past positions, references, and salary; will be treated confidentially. Address J 213 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.

Experienced men for night shift, 5 nights per week, 45 hours. 290 Hudson.

TYPEWRITER OPERATORS, high school students; opportunity for Summer months; piece work, $1.80 per M. Call 9 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED,

STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WANTED,

BRIGHT MAN AS ASSISTANT TO DELIVERY SUPERINTENDENT; MUST HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF CITY DELIVERY AND EXPRESS POINTS. APPLY BONWIT TELLER & CO., 5TH AV., AT 38TH ST. EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 6 EAST 38TH ST.

WIRE DRAWERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED MEN ON STEEL WIRE; STEADY WORK AND HIGHEST WAGES; APPLY NEWARK RIVET WORKS, 262 LAFAYETTE ST., NEWARK, N. J.

YOUNG MAN.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start, $11; evening hours, 4:46 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Box E 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, wanted in sample department of wholesale neckwear manufacturers; good opportunity to learn the business and good prospects for young man of ability; must be accurate at figures and of good appearance; apply after 3 P. M. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—A good job for young men, fair education, handy with tools; outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start, and increases as ability is shown; ages 16 to 20 years; state age, height, weight, education. S 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN FOR YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TAKING CHARGE OF SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM OF DRESS OR CLOAK HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. D 20 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—A large paint house has a vacancy for a man, draft exempt, in general sales department; a good opportunity for the right party; salary $25; steady work; experience only need apply. J 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years of age, must be willing and strong, to operate a passenger elevator and downtown office building; highest references required. Address Elevator, G 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MEN'S WOOLEN AND TRIMMING BUSINESS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 15, STATION D.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. A. A., 389 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, with working knowledge on sales ledgers; address in own handwriting stating age, experience and salary expected. Ledger, 200 East 23d Street.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced in handling piece goods; splendid opportunity for right party; apply by letter only. A. Oremply Co., 7 W. 25th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in shipping room of importing house and make himself generally useful; city references required. Importer, B 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, large corporation, as clerk; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, salary. T 928 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist stock clerk; experience unnecessary; $8 start, chance for advancement. Apply 11th floor, Pictorial Review Co., 222 West 39th.

YOUNG MAN wanted as elevator runner and porter. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office, downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with insurance; street work; state previous experience, salary desired. J 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, must be over 16, to assist in office and stock room; $10 weekly. T 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by Christian firm as timekeeper on building construction; state age. D 44 Times.

YOUNG MEN, OUT OF DRAFT AGE OR DRAFT EXEMPT, TO LEARN LIABILITY CLAIM ADJUSTING WITH A CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND WORKING EXPERIENCE IN OWN HANDWRITING. G 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system, send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

HOW To Write "Letters that Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or phone for complimentary ticket.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a profession paying $5,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 W. 54th, N. Y.

$12

Wednesday, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions, Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; days and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN of draft age to acquire thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; nominal fee. Manhattan Commercial School, 224 Av. and Houston St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN, university graduate; will accept room with private family in exchange for French lessons. D 58 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

SUPT. ASSEMBLY DEPT., $6,000, for large machine shop manufacturing gun carriages.

TRAVELING SECRETARY, $3,000 AND EXPENSES, for head of American export concern, to go to Far East. Personality and education essential.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS, (2,) $3,000-$5,000. These positions are with well-known Accounting firms on their permanent staff.

OFFICE MANAGER, $8,000-$3,600, for firm doing War Work, also attend purchasing office supplies.

COST ACCOUNTANTS, (4,) $2,000-$2,400. These positions are out of town, one in New Jersey, two in Conn., and one in New York State, and all at plants doing all or part War Work.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT, $2,000-$2,500, in full charge of bookkeeping and cost accounts and assist manager in charge of office; positions 30 miles up State.

5 EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS, for Government work; $1,200-$2,000.

RENTING BROKERS, (2,) $2,000-$6,000, with one of the best-known downtown realty firms.

COLLEGE MAN, $1,800-$1,500, with some sales or sales department experience, for a real opportunity as assistant to Sales Manager of concern manufacturing an article having a world-wide reputation.

CREDIT MAN, $1,300-$1,500, experienced handling collection correspondence.

CORRESPONDENT, $1,200, for large rubber concern.

TIMEKEEPERS, (7,) $21, traveling on Government work; all expenses paid.

BOOKKEEPERS, (7,) $1,800-$1,500, two for large real estate firms, one for manufacturing concern, one with publishing experience, and three on customers' accounts.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERKS, (2,) $1,300, experienced on manifests and bills of lading.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,500, for South American branch of American house.

JUNIOR SALESMEN, (6,) $12-$15, ages 17-20, for toys and groceries.

LEDGER CLERKS, (5,) $15, in clothing, advertising, and manufacturing concerns.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) $15, in Buyer's office, hardware, and manufacturing concerns.

GENERAL CLERKS, (6,) $15, in moving picture studios, railroad and various other businesses.

BOOKKEEPERS, (6,) $16-$20, mercantile bank and export houses.

CLERKS, (26,) $18-$20, two in Government concern, 6 in export and mercantile, 2 in merchandise house.

STENOGRAPHERS, (11,) $18-$20, experienced or inexperienced, in Brokers', Law office, also in Mercantile and Export concern.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

DESIGNER, $5,000, on heavy coal handling machinery.

PLANNING DEPT. SUPT., $4,000, must know tools, jigs, and fixtures.

SALES ENGINEER, $1,800 & COMM., for Elevator Safety Devices.

DRAFTSMEN, (20,) $1,500-$2,500, Architectural, Electrical, and Mechanical.

CALL 9 TO 2.

"THE"
"NATIONAL"
Employment Exchange,

30 Church St.
Phone Cortlandt 8680.

THE
NATIONAL
is looking for men to fill the following positions quickly:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

(6) High-grade factory-cost ACCOUNTANTS, who can produce, $2,100-$2,400.

(1) Factory CASHIER; prefer single man; plant near New York City; daily labor pay-offs; $2,400 maximum.

(1) COST ACCOUNTANT; out of town; capable development into executive; $3,000.

(1) EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT; exp. along payroll lines; capable analyzing statements, making financial reports; must have had factory exp.; plant near New York City; $3,000.

(1) FOLLOW-UP MAN; Purchasing Department; large plant out of town; must be good correspondent; $40-$50 week.

(1) STENOGRAPHIC - SECRETARY must be high grade, willing to travel to all parts of world, above draft age, or capable getting passports; not under 25 nor over 35 years old; $2,400-$3,000.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPERS: We must have capable bookkeepers, capable earning $25 per week, for "Essential" plants in and around New York. The job is seeking you now. Don't delay too long.

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Invoice price clerk, Hoboken, $25; stenographer-correspondent, insurance agency department, $1,500.

F. X. GOGGINS AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; bookkeepers, ledger and entry clerks, secretaries, draftsmen; many others.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20-$25; semi-senior accountant. Commonwealth Agency, 21 Park Row.

MANY high-grade opportunities for high-grade applicants; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, (4,) $20, Tuesday; Carolina, $25. Transportation free.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine, 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters, Finch, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor, dealers. Tel. Riverside 6100, Stewart.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan, also coupe and touring, bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 roadster; fine condition; snappy bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 3 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 1253.

CHANDLER 1917 7-pass. touring, sacrifice. Phone Owner, Flatbush 7100, Apt. 22.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE.—Will sacrifice my handsome 6-cylinder Cole runabout, recently thoroughly overhauled, new tires and extra new tire, full equipment. Dr. Neckamkin, 126 Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Phone 1577 Stamford.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new. special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights, 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

FIAT 1917 "55" touring, great hill climber, very fast, most modern electric starting and lighting system; new car in appearance and condition. Address Box 543, Automobile Club, 247 West 55th.

FORD touring '18, roadster '17; Smith-Form-Truck '17, 20th Century, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting, demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

LOCOMOBILE.—For sale, cheap; seven-passenger touring car 1913 model; forty-eight horse power; in good order. Inquire of G. M. Brock, Locomobile Company of America, 61st Street, New York City.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 1917 TOURING 7-PASS. MILEAGE 6,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, ALMOST NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 22-70 6-PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL.

Price right, refinished and looks like new; mechanically O. K.; open to any inspection or demonstration; on exhibition at the Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER TOURING, 1916, 6-PASS. EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL CAR. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MERCEDES LATE MODEL 5-PASSENGER TOURING; NEW HOLBROOK BODY; BOSCH STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM; EQUIPMENT AND MOTOR PERFECT. PHONE LENOX 880 12-1 O'CLOCK.

MITCHELL late 1916 5-passenger touring; runs smooth and silent; newly painted; being sacrificed at price quoted, $550; demonstration any time; open evenings. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 4636 Decatur.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 8 cylinder Chummy roadster; condition perfect. Mr. Shuffeld, Circle 1233.

OVERLAND ROADSTER.—$1,000 buys; equipped with C. T. Silver special body; in perfect mechanical condition; newly painted bright maroon; originally cost nearly $2,800; demonstrate to purchaser's entire satisfaction any time; open evenings. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND (1917) five-passenger touring, mechanically perfect; extra shoes, tubes, reasonable. B 60 Times.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout; two extra wire wheels; cannot be told from new; owner will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Broad 3740.

PACKARD 2-35 7 passenger 1917 touring car; like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it. Car can be seen at the 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger toy tonneau, in perfect condition; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

REO 1917 touring, in excellent condition. 2,235 Grand Concourse, 182d St.

ROLLS-ROYCE LANDAULET.
Coach work by Barker of London.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. PLAZA 4837.

SEDAN.—Beautiful seven-passenger; used 6,000 miles; sacrifice. 305 West 59th.

STEARNS 1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
KNIGHTS 1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger.
GUARANTEED CARS. Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT., 415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, seven-passenger, slighly used, with Victoria top, newly painted Rolls Royce Blue; if interested in something out of the ordinary, see this car. Mr. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNES Big Six, perfect mechanical condition, just painted dark blue and black, $1,500. Call Mr. Sweet, 1,334 Stuyvesant.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, finmost new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; good condition; mechanically perfect; sacrifice. Riverside 8677. Apt. 3.

STUTZ 1918 touring car, also 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

STUTZ, 1917, four-passenger touring; practically new; no dealers. Farragut 5856.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th Street.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
BIDDLE VICTORIA BROUGHAM, brand new.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
1918 CHANDLER, chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new.
1917 MERCER touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
1916 RED touring.

TRUCKS, TRACTORS
PACKARD 1½-ton.
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD 3½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 56TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.
AUTO BARGAINS.
'18 Cunningham 7 d't. '17 Pierce new bro'm.
'18 Stutz roadster '17 Pierce new land't.
'17 Cadillac 4 pass. '17 Cadillac limo.
'17 Liberty 6 bro'm. '16 Cadillac suburban.
Pierce, 38, bro'm. Fiat, 20, imp. bro'm.
'17 Peerless Cl. r'dst'r. '16 Stutz 4 pass.
'16 Leco, land't. '17 Hal town car.
'16 Cadillac 7 pass. '14 Pierce 38 tour.
'15 De Dion roadster. '16 Hudson town car.
Renault, 20-30, tour. Lancia bro'm.
Latest Aico tour. Simplex, shaft, limo.
Lozier Briarcliff. Sunbeam touring.
New town car bodies. Mercedes land't.
Broad way and 58 St. 9th Col.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialist in Select Medium Priced
Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 7-pass.
and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
1,700 BROADWAY.

1917 MARMON TOURING.
1912 30 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1912 20 PACKARD TOURING.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
Brooklyn Branch,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1917 OLDSMOBILE 5 passenger.
1917 OAKLAND 5 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1916 SIMPLEX 7 passenger, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

$500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted, slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

MUST sell at very reasonable price, three brand new five-passenger cars intended for export. 1,836 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans. Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

REPUBLIC truck, two-ton late 1916, large express body; condition guaranteed; big sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903. Bryant 6104.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2999.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for 1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

FORD 2-ton express body; good condition. Beeker, 405 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD 2-35 wanted, seven passenger touring, not run over 5,000 miles. Kindly notify by mail where can be seen, W. Siemers, 212 West 43d.

OLDSMOBILE, Buick, or Hupmobile, late model, light touring; give full particulars and lowest price for cash. J 211 Times Downtown.

STUTZ.—Wanted, late model Stutz or Roamer, 2 or 4 passenger; state condition and price; no dealers. B 73 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase medium priced touring car. Apartment 2-F, 838 Riverside Drive; letter only.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes,) Pierce-Arrow; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Col. 2151; Col. 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, month. Marth. Tel. Columbus 9030.

CADILLAC limousine, new, 1918, with reliable chauffeur; rent week, month. B 25 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8080.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS,
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.
CHADICK DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO SCHOOL, STEWART, 223 W. 57th St., at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue L.

Auto School Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 255 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXCEPTIONAL FACTORY SITE.

Forty acres, served by rail and all improvements; unusually fine location; 12 miles from New York City, fronting the Northern R. R. of New Jersey, and is adjacent to Camp Merritt.

Owner willing to finance building or repairs for manufacturers.

For full particulars apply to owner, Joseph Levinsohn, 4 Washington Place, New York City, N. Y.

Will give 5 per cent. profit sharing for money advanced on Latin-American shipments; security, shipping documents, insurance, draft on customer, and our note; merchandise is delivered to customer upon acceptance of draft only. C 127 Times Downtown.

Department store for sale; old established stand; best location in town; owner must retire on account of ill-health; $3,000 cash required for stock and fixtures. Call at once at Hacker's Department Store, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MOTOR TRUCKS.—WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK; BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS CONSIDERED APPLY, SUITE 903, 1,457 BWAY.

We require party with $5,000 to invest in auto accessory product; money to be used for extended advertising campaign; treasurership and half interest to right party; principals only. E 260 Times Downtown.

C. P. A.—Due to retirement of partner, opportunity is offered C. P. A. to connect with established firm of Public Accountants and Production Engineers on profit sharing basis. T 300 Times Downtown.

Eastern manager by Chicago concern; must be able to invest or influence at least $10,000; staple article; highly profitable connection assured. C 95 Times.

An experienced ACCOUNTANT, 35, pushing, alert, is willing to invest $2,000 and give part or entire time in business proposition. B 68 Times.

Business manager wanted for legitimate business; willing to invest $1,000. E 304 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

For $3 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, (Advertising Expert,) 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

DESIGNING AND DRAFTING.

SPECIAL MACHINERY, TOOLS AND DIES DESIGNED AND BUILT.
Chandler Engineering Corp.,
74-76 Ashland Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Main 1040.

Multigraphing work a specialty, envelope addressing, &c.; reasonable. Joseph Linkoff, 121 Nassau.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

10,000 baby chicks from pure white Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $14 per 100; safe delivery guaranteed; booklet free. N. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

MAGNESITE.—Can supply from 25 to 50 tons per week; open for bids; send me your bid and quantity required. Geo. G. Kaestner, care Geo. M. Massey, 68 Broad St., New York City.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 483 Broadway.

Piano.—Upright Leckerlink; $100 cash. Call Friday or write. Cleaves, 472 Grand St.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y. 4,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visibles, 8 months, $5.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4781

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Wanted.

Wanted, to rent, a yacht complete, with Captain and operating crew, to accommodate four people; one stateroom necessary; prefer yacht with two staterooms; must have completely equipped dining room and kitchen; party renting will furnish provisions; want to motor up Hudson on Saturday and Sunday next; state full particulars by letter, size of yacht, where it can be inspected, number of crew, and price for the trip. Address H. L., 302 Times Downtown.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Finney, Maj. J. M. T., and Thayer, Maj. W. S., promoted to be Cols.

Following promoted to be Cols:

MAJORS.

Goldthwaite, J. S.
Salmon, T. W.
Young, H. H.
Case, J. T.
Peck, C. H.
Boggs, T. R.
McKernon, J. F.
Brewer, G. E.
Gibbon, J. H.
Besley, F. A.
Norris, G. W.
Cushing, H.
Crile, G. W.
Blake, J. A.
Hutchinson, J. P.
Allison, N.
Keyes, E. L.
McLean, A.

H rte, R. H.
Lee, R. E.
Murphy, J. T.
Lower, W. E.
Darrach, W.
Washburn, F. A.
Ashurst, A. P. C.
Babcock, W. L.
Clark, C. R.
Clark, E. D.
Clinton, M.
Elliott, J. B.
Flint, J. M.
Lilienth l, H.
Lloyd, S.
Loyd, H. M.
Miller, R. T.
Shurly, B. R.

Lee, Capt. B. J., and Yates, Capt. J. L., promo

BROKER IS ARRESTED IN $256,000 ROBBERY

Held on Suspicion of Complicity in Theft of Jewels from Chicago Store.

HUNT FOR CHAIN OF THIEVES

Police Believe an Organized Band Had Aid of Woman Who Posed as Wealthy.

J. Scott Anderson, who said he was a broker and an agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having received stolen necklaces valued at $42,000. He was held by Magistrate Brough in the Tombs Police Court in $10,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

The two pearl necklaces are believed to be part of the loot taken in a $256,000 jewel robbery in Chicago last January when two men robbed the Heller-Rose jewelry store in the Marshall Field Building during business hours. The men entered the store apparently to show the manager a publication giving information upon jewelry thieves. They showed a woman's picture in the magazine, and after asking whether she had been in the store, they warned the manager that she was a jewel thief "known all over the world." Then they suggested that the manager check his stock, and while he was inspecting the tray ordered for the woman the men drew revolvers. They took the contents of several trays after locking the clerks in a room, and then walked through the crowds to their automobile.

The Chicago police arrested three men, James Driscoll, I. H. Starr, and Martin Sicks. In May Wormser & Mayers of 576 Fifth Avenue received a pearl necklace from David Perry, a jeweler of 3 Maiden Lane. Perry asked that the necklace be appraised, and an employe in the Fifth Avenue store recognized it as a piece that had been sent to the Chicago store on memorandum. Thomas J. Corrigan, a detective employed by jewelers, traced the necklace to Anderson. Anderson went voluntarily to Police Headquarters and the District Attorney's office yesterday, where he said that a man, whose name was not disclosed, had offered to sell him a necklace for $14,000. He told the authorities that a banker in Newark had advanced $9,600 toward the purchase of the necklace, which later was sent to Wormser & Mayers, the original owners. David Perry, the Malden Lane jeweler, had no knowledge of the ownership of the necklace and is not implicated.

Anderson also said that the man from whom he bought the first necklace asked him to buy another, and that he had placed the second necklace in a safety deposit vault in Newark. An Assistant District Attorney found the second necklace, valued at $30,000, yesterday.

Anderson had offices in the Woolworth Building and lived at Montclair, N. J.

BALL AND CHAIN FOR ALLISON

Youth Who Used Forgery to Get Into West Point Tried to Break Jail.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 23.—An attempt to escape from the garden of the Nassau County Jail was made today by Henry T. Allison, serving a ten months' sentence for conspiracy to obtain entrance to the military academy at West Point by forging documents. Allison, who was working in the garden, leaped the fences, pursued by several guards. They shot at Allison, but he did not halt. He was captured in a barn near the Garden City Hotel and put to work with a ball and chain on his leg.

"I don't like this place anyway," he said. "I want to enlist. I want to get in the service, no matter what branch."

He threatened to try to escape again. Persons living near the hotel said they had seen an automobile in the street, but Allison denied that the automobile had any connection with his escape. He was sentenced on July 15 on a charge of conspiracy, and Frank D'Ambrosia and John J. McGinniss were convicted of the same charge. Allison turned State's evidence, but the other men are out on bail pending appeal.

10 ON NEW LIST PRISONERS.

Names of Americans Held in Germany Are Given Out.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Names of ten American soldiers who are prisoners of war in Germany were announced today by the War Department, as follows:

At Camp Darmstadt: Corporal John L. Murray, Falls Village, Conn.; Privates Tony Bichum, 38 Grove St., New Britain, Conn., and Chester D. Gravatt, Ocean Grove, N. J.

At Camp Limburg: Private William O'Sullivan, Forestville, Conn.

Camp not known: Corporal George M. Williams, 310 South Green Street, Henderson, Ky., and Privates Joseph H. Brown, 1,749 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I.; Charles W. Knowlton, Fairfield, Conn.; Joseph Z. Lanzassey, South Elm St., Bristol, Conn.; Randoph S. Stewart, Plainville, Conn.; John W. Jones, Oxford, Ala.

HOT WAVE UNBROKEN NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Mercury at 92, but a Steady Breeze Brings Some Comfort.

FOUR DEAD FROM HEAT

Many Business Concerns Close at Noon—Beaches and Parks Crowded.

The hot wave will probably remain unbroken for several days, according to the prediction made last night by the local Weather Bureau, following twenty-four hours of simmering heat, which established the warmest July two-day spell on record. Thunder showers promised this morning may afford temporary relief, but in the wake of the rain, higher humidity, with increased suffering, is expected.

Starting yesterday at 8 o'clock at the fairly comfortable degree of 78, the mercury climbed steadily to 92 at 4 o'clock, and hung there until sundown. The day's average temperature was 85 degrees, eleven points higher than the average for the same day for thirty-three years. In the forenoon the humidity behaved well enough, but from 1 o'clock until the sunset breeze came over the Palisades, it mounted and made heavier the burden of the temperature.

Yesterday was a day of early closing in downtown offices, many of them releasing their women workers at noon, and down in Wall Street the offices had a vacant and listless look that bespoke business being directed over the telephone from country places. The beaches were crowded, and fifty Long Island City youngsters found cool comfort in the fountain in front of the Queens County Court House.

The death toll from the heat was four, and there was a decided increase in the number of prostrations.

The Dead.

GALLAGHER, JOHN, 16 months old; overcome and died in home, 187 Dyckman Street, Brooklyn.

MUSNACKER, 6 months old; overcome and died in home, 227 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn.

SCHENEHEN, MORRIS, 50 years old; overcome and fell five stories at Loose-Wiles factory, Long Island City; died in St. John's Hospital.

SHELLENBERG, MARGARET, 64 years old; overcome and died in home, 391 Grand St., Brooklyn.

The Prostrations.

BECKER, RICHARD, 39 years old, 13 Manhattan Street; overcome at 951 Amsterdam Avenue; to home.

CLEVELAND, LOTTIE, 30 years old, 1,462 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues; Kings County Hospital.

DOPKIN, ISADORE, 13 years old, 536 East 136th Street; overcome at 3,746 Third Avenue, the Bronx; Fordham Hospital.

DUSZINSKY, EDNA, 12 years old, 45 Wayne Street, Jersey City; overcome at Battery Park; Broad Street Hospital.

HALZERN, EMANUEL, 43 years old, 613 19th St., Newark, overcome Broadway and Fulton St.; attended and sent home.

LESTER, EDWARD, 57 years old, 1,462 Pacific St., Brooklyn, overcome Atlantic and Flatbush Avs.; Kings County Hospital.

MARGOWITZ, HELEN, 37 years old, 1,635 Kelly St., the Bronx, overcome Intervale subway station; home.

McCUE, EDWARD, 46 years old, 80 West 132d St., overcome 5th Av. and 99th St.; Mount Sinai Hospital.

NAMEAT, ESTHER, 18 years old, 2,811 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, overcome Norfolk and Delancey Sts.; attended and sent home.

SEARSON, THOMAS, 50 years old, 101 East 106th St., overcome St. Nicholas Av. and 174th St.; St. Laurence Hospital.

WALSH, ANNA, 41 years old, 920 9th Av., overcome 34th St. and 9th Av.; Bellevue Hospital.

WHITE, JOSEPH, Acting Battalion Fire Chief, 35 years old, 2,292 Bathgate Av., the Bronx, overcome at fire at 23 East 86th St.; attended and sent home.

WILSON, THOMAS, 75 years old, 319 Rivington St., overcome at Elisabeth and Canal Sts.; Volunteer Hospital.

While the heat was at its height yesterday Mrs. J. Rotael of 228 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, decided that 3-year-old Ethel Rotael would find it cooler out on the front fire escape. It was cooler, but Miss Ethel, turning and twisting about, slipped through the opening in the fire escape and fell twenty-five feet. Apparently the little girl's fall was checked, for the only thing that happened to her was very slight laceration of the head.

STOPS PRODUCTION OF BRISTOL FIGHTER

War Department Says the Type Is Overpowered and Not of Military Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official announcement was made by the War Department tonight of the discontinuance of the production of the Bristol fighter type of two-seater battle planes which were to have been manufactured to the extent of the capacity of the Curtiss Company to turn them out. Originally it was the intention to use eight-cylinder Liberty motors in these planes. Afterward the Liberty motor was developed into a twelve-cylinder type, which is considered too powerful for the Bristol two-seater.

The War Department's announcement reads:

"Early last year it was decided, when a demand for two-seated fighters was great, to put into production at the Curtiss Company an adaptation of the Bristol fighter, an English battleplane, fitted to a twelve-cylinder Liberty motor. Recent flying tests have demonstrated that this machine is overpowered and not of military value, lacking manoeuvreability and not having sufficient speed for war purposes.

"Inasmuch as the De Havilland 4 is in production and meets the requirements, and can be produced as fast as engines can be supplied, so that there will be no decrease in the number of planes going overseas, the Bureau of Aircraft Production is compelled to take the position that the country will best be served by discontinuing Bristol planes. Every effort is being made to quickly put into production at the Curtiss Company the S. E. 5 and the Caproni. Both planes are well known and are not experimental in any way. The Bureau of Aircraft Production hopes to be able in the near future, to re-employ the people who will of necessity have to be laid off under this order.

"Of the outlay on Bristol fighters thus far produced or in process of production a considerable percentage can be salvaged. This exact expenditure on this experiment is now being calculated."

ZEEBRUGGE BLOCKED AGAIN.

Repairs to Mole and Locks Destroyed by Allied Airmen.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—Repairs which the Germans had made to the mole at Zeebrugge and the locks there have again been destroyed by Allied airmen, according to the Telegraaf. Two torpedo boats have been sunk in the harbor, it adds, and the canal remains closed. The German observation tower at Lisseweghe was also hit by the airmen.

Many casualties among the marines at this naval base and among the civilians are reported. Lisseweghe has been partly evacuated, but thousands of men from Heyst, Blackenburghe, Zeebrugge, and Ghent have been forced to work in the neighborhood and on the mole.

Conference on War Captives.

BERNE, July 21.—Negotiations between American and German delegates concerning the exchange and treatment of prisoners of war will begin at Berne in the first days of August.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Peculiar Sale!
Suits $20, $22, $25

An honorable "sale" means less than formerly. Conditions make such a "sale" absurd. However, many who have the habit of buying at "sale" time elsewhere will find here their usual "sale" values. Not a mere declaration—but a truth, made so through my making my ready-made clothes and saving you one profit equaling $5 to $7.

Just now there is a coolness about the Palm Beaches and Mohairs which is winning—Palms $10 and Mohairs $15 and $18.50. Open Saturday till 6. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

The Feeling that Thrift Brings

It's hard to describe the sensation you get when you stick the last Stamp on a Thrift Card.

But we should say it is much like the same pleasant feeling that comes when you pocket the *saving* on a Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit at our Sale—*Now.*

Our Entire Stock of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits REDUCED

$28.00 and $25.00 Suits	$22.50	$45.00 and $40.00 Suits	$37.50
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	$27.50	$55.00 and $50.00 Suits	$43.50
$38.00 and $35.00 Suits	$32.50	$65.00 and $60.00 Suits	$49.50

No charge for alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Stamps on Thrift Cards Will Stamp the Kaiser With Defeat

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Thursday, July 18, at 4 P. M., a large Stewart & Co. gray squirrel stole, tagged Eberhart, lined with gray silk, with three fur buttons on front, left on bench in Central Park at south end of the Mall by the statue of Shakespeare; finder please return; $5 reward, no questions asked. Telephone Plaza 6180.

LOST—On July 22, large black automobile suitcase, black oilcloth cover around same, containing ladies' and children's apparel, on main automobile road between Hudson, N. Y., and New York City; suitable reward. Albert Rau, 52 Leonard St., New York City.

LOST—Between 47th and 5th, on Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock, gentleman's Elgin open-face watch in leather case, with U. S. Navy fob attached. Finder return to Hermitage Hotel. Reward.

LOST—MAN'S OPEN-FACE GOLD WALTHAM WATCH and fob chain, both marked F. W. S.; liberal reward, no questions. F. W. Snow, Room 1,227, 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 1583.

LOST—Central Av., between City Line and Hartsdale Corners, brown satchel containing clothing, &c.; also brown Knox hat; suitable reward. Birmingham, New York Athletic Club.

LOST—Gentleman's gold wrist watch on leather strap, 6th Av., "L," between 38th and Cortlandt St., Tuesday, 1 to 2 o'clock. Return W. C. Ross, 10 East 38th St., ninth floor Reward.

LOST—Friday, July 19, diamond and sapphire filigree graduation ring, square pattern; reward to include sentimental value. Return to Room 4208, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Monday evening, between Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Astor Theatre, bar cuff pin, set with five diamonds; $50 reward for return to office Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th.

LOST — Black velvet bag, containing $13, fountain pen, gold wrist watch, marked; will identify; liberal reward; no questions. A. F. Diemer, 67 Cortlandt St.

LOST.—Lady's lavalliere, three diamonds, weight 4 carats, somewhere near 100 West 59th St. and subway; $200 reward. E. Ju B. Phone Circle 3084.

LOST—At Nassau Bathing Pavilion, Long Beach, July 21, a two-stone diamond ring; liberal reward. F. B. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Long gold belt pin, setting three large pointed amethysts. Liberal reward if returned to office, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th St. Deep sentiment for pin.

LOST—Back of lady's pendent watch, black enamel, diamond ornament; reward. Return to Reilley & Christine, Inc., Jewelers, 512 5th Av.

LOST—Purse containing about $105; suitable reward will be paid to party notifying Edwin Borden Lee, Room 1438, Hotel Martinique.

LOST—Monday evening, a pet dwarf parrot, answers to name Beebe; reward if returned to H. Hanshaw, 539 West 155th, Audubon 694.

LOST—Diamond onyx bar pin, Wednesday, around West 83d; $200 reward; no questions. Bernstein, 41 West 83d.

LOST—Sunday evening, subway, between 157th and 72d, navy blue sleeveless sweater; reward. Room 600, 37 Wall St.

LOST.—Saturday night, Long Island, lady's black leather bag; reward. Kelly, 200 West 57th.

LOST—Lady's diamond dinner ring, platinum setting, onyx centre; reward. 200 Wadsworth Av. Apt. 33.

Shir Gar

Socks Up

The one aristocrat, the real "king pin" in men's garters is "Shir Gar," the gentleman's garter de luxe. It is cool, comfortable, yielding; holds the sock up all round evenly, securely; no pads, can't bind, slip, or chafe.

Shirt Down

The new, efficient "Shir Gar" prevents the shirt from crawling up, keeps it down evenly, smoothly. Made of excellent materials to guarantee the utmost in garter comfort and service. 50c Better Dealers
Top style fastens around leg; bottom style where desired.
Washington Mfg. Co.
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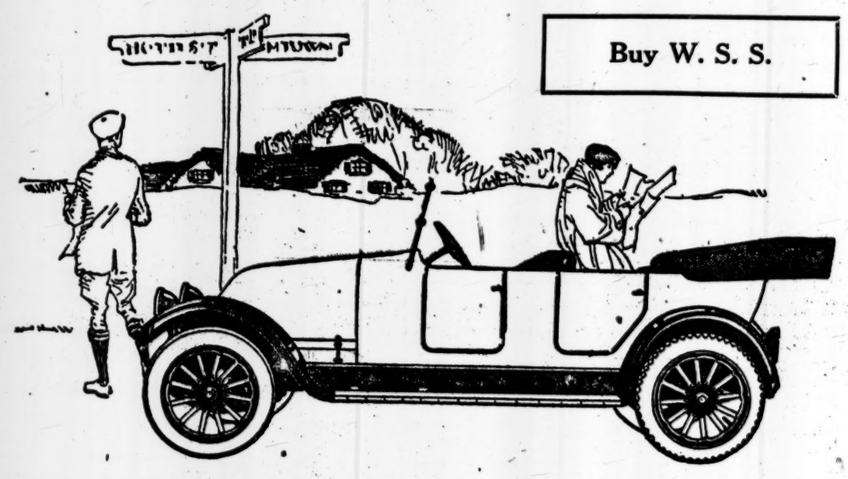
WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.
6¢ each 6 for 35¢ 7¢ each 3 for 20¢

FOR Light, Style, Value BUY "MILLER" Electric Gas or Oil
LAMPS OR FIXTURES
If you are building come and see "Miller" fixtures. Dealers should have "Miller" lamps for sale, if not, we have.
Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers Est. 1844.
68 and 70 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
In NEXT Block to Woolworth Building.

Buy W. S. S.



THE FRANKLIN—

The Car of Long-Trip Riding Comfort

Sitting on the deep-tufted upholstery of a car on the showroom floor, is no way to judge of its *riding-comfort.*

To know that—take it out on the rough and rutty roads. Take it over the bumps—just as you'll have to, after you own it.

Franklin riding-comfort escapes the adjectives. It must be felt—not read about. It simply means the difference between frequent jouncing and a smooth, invigorating ride—on *any* road.

The reason lies in Franklin Construction—Lightness with Strength and Flexibility. Also, full elliptic springs; lack of rigidity; tough, seasoned, resilient wood frame.

And the best of it is, Franklin riding-comfort *carries through* to the *driver.* He, or she, enjoys the ride as much as anyone in the car—for this great, fine automobile handles with ease and quick responsiveness in the starts and stops of city traffic or on any kind of country road. None of the usual tense and tired feeling.

And the car that gives you this—gives also the remarkable economy of—

20 Miles to the gallon of gasoline—instead of 10
10,000 Miles to the set of tires—instead of 5,000

A decidedly unusual performance! But then—the Franklin is an unusual automobile; the most interesting car in the country.

Come in and see it. Facts about the Franklin will give you a new conception of motoring—so you've nothing to lose.

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GLENN A. TISDALE, *President*
1830 Broadway, at 60th St., N. Y. City Telephone, Columbus 7556.
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USE PACKARD TRANSPORTATION TO CANVASS THE OUTLYING TERRITORY

WITHIN a few short leagues of City Hall lie thousands of square miles of open country where the man in a Packard can do more business in one day than he could in three by rail.

And more efficiently by far. He journeys in the open and fills his lungs with oxygen—not soot. He meets his problems clear-headed and alert—not stagnant and depressed by poky travel, tedious stops, noise and bodily discomfort. In his case business is combined with physical benefits worth thousands of dollars a year in terms of any doctor's fees. And the actual money saving is astonishing in proportion to results achieved.

This is no service for a car of doubtful stamina or improper balance. Cross country work is the Packard's field of most practical distinction. Speed, comfort, endurance, reliability and ultimate economy are necessary qualifications for success in business touring—and these supremely Packard virtues were never so in evidence as they are to-day

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INCREASES MAN POWER

Ask the man who owns one

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